

THE
Gentleman's Magazine:
AND
Historical Chronicle.

For the YEAR MDCCC.

VOLUME LXX.

PART THE SECOND.



PRODESSE ET DELECTARE

E PLURIBUS UNUM.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, *Gent.*

LONDON, Printed by NICHOLS and SON,
at *Cicero's Head, Red Lion Passage, Fleet-Street*;
where LETTERS are particularly requested to be sent, Post PAID.
And sold by ELIZABETH NEWBERY,
the Corner of *St. Paul's Church-Yard, Ludgate-Street.* 1800.

PROUD to the Castle of their Lord,
 With feudal gifts to grace his board,
 The vassals yearly brought
 A goose, a hen, or capon fine,
 Or something good upon to dine;
 And so their duty wrought;
 Praying his honour to incline his ear,
 And take their service for another year.

Or, as the boys just after Lent, |
 Their Epigrams and Tasks present,
 So I bring up in season;
 But whether best in verse or prose,
 I leave to you as well as those
 Who understand the reason;
 Hoping acceptance for my trifling care,
 And give my verses place another year.

So Poet-Laureat-like I try,
 With something as it were comply,—
 The custom to keep in,
 In homely Lyrics duly measur'd,
 And rhymes I long in mind have treasur'd,
 My carol now begin;
 To Him who lengthens out our trial here,
 First homage pay, and spare another year.

How chang'd the time since first in print
 You form'd your literary mint,
 The current coin of letters;
 When Pope and Swift, and some few
 more,

Equal to moderns half a score,
 Lesson'd the world their betters:
 Then Song unstigmatiz'd pass'd off for wit,
 Tho' now but deem'd a poor unlucky hit.

For thousands spin such threads a day,
 The sing-song pastorals of May,
 In minstrelsy of art;
 Yet few we find in this excell,
 So rare the art of writing well,
 Tho' all pretend a part:

For Wit and Fancy prospects can explore,
 And strike out Heaven from what was earth
 before.

But nought of that may you expect,
 Or Poetry, but fair respect,
 In annual form consign'd;

And may this OPENING CENTURY be
 Soon blest'd with Peace and Liberty,
 To soothe each honest mind!

Yet, while we live, let's live in joy, not fear,
 Tho' Peace and Mercy come another year.

The retrospect of former years,
 Compar'd with what each day appears,
 Must make regret arise;

For modesty then mark'd the fair,
 Who did not leave their bosoms bare,
 To catch fools by surprise:

Our grand-dames, scorning the allure of
 passion, [fashion.

Wore ruffs and neckingers, a sweet old

Thus, hiding almost all the skin,
 Their caps they tied beneath the chin;

And, with a hoop's assistance,
 A fan the length of half an ell,
 With education to excell,
 Kept fops at awful distance:
 The titled Peerefs, or the Farmer's wife,
 With equal thrift rubb'd thro' the cares of
 life.

With full-blown peruke, knot and sword,
 And gorgeous cravat, walk'd my Lord,
 With long slit hanging cuff;
 A full square coat, bound round with lace,
 A stick, gold-headed like a mace,
 Shew'd property enough;
 A fierce cock'd hat, and oft two diamond
 rings, [strings.

With silver buckles: they ne'er thought of
 These were the times, friend URBAN,
 when

Men's actions were the acts of men,
 Respect in ev'ry feature;
 The helm was right in peace or war,
 For honour was our polar star,
 And loyal ev'ry creature.

But, when suspicion haunts the guilty mind,
 Seditions dire and treasons halt behind.

In future hope for better days,
 Let us not here with-hold our praise,
 But wait another year;
 For where's the reason thus to mourn,
 When peace and plenty will return
 And elevate our cheer:

And may the UNION, when conven'd as
 ONE,

Prove British spirit never is undone!

War's dreadful scenes alarm the breast,
 By innocence and peace possess'd,
 And by fair wisdom own'd;
 By taste and art from genius fir'd,
 Apollo or the Muse inspir'd,

Or with their favours crown'd:
 URBAN, most eminently such themes are
 thine,

As beautify the mind, and make it shine.

Then come, my Friend, approve the song
 That brings a cordial hope along,

That we may still be blest'd:
 Together let's invoke the Nine;
 Altho', my Friend, they're only thine,
 By ev'ry one confess'd:

With glass and song let's crown the wint'ry
 hours,

Disdaining all whom sordid gain o'erpow'rs.

To Nature's voice alone attend,
 For we have not a surer friend,
 If we with prudence tread;
 For politicks, the puzzling road,
 Where fly deceit oft makes abode,
 Let others break their head:

And then the vultures of the human race,
 With us can never claim the slightest place

HENRY LEMOINE

July 31.

Mr. URBAN,

THE accompanying Ballad, upon a Lichfield Belle, may justly boast the elegant and classic humour of Swift. It was printed in that extremely rare book, the first edition of Mendez's Supplement to Doddsley, 1769, and most erroneously attributed to Dr. Delany; from the 2d edition, which, consisting of a much larger impression, is better known, it was most unaccountably withdrawn. It was written by Wm. Vyse, M. A. Archdeacon of Salop, Rector of St. Philip's, Birmingham, and Father of Wm. Vyse, D. D. now Archdeacon of Salop and Rector of Lambeth. The Gentleman so facetiously introduced in the 13th stanza, and so familiarly nominated in the reference, was Thomas White, M. A. Prebendary and Sacrist of Lichfield Cathedral, and Vicar of Dunchurch, Warwickshire. Mr. Vyse died in 1771; and Mr. White in 1784; both gentlemen of eminent worth and ability.

Yours, &c.

A. B.

A S O N G.

SHALL Pope sing his flames
With quality dames,
And Duchesses toast when he dines;
Shall Swift ballads compose
On the girls at the Rose,
Whilst unsung is my fair Charlotte Lynes?

O! were Phœbus my friend,
Or would Bacchus but lend
Me the spirits that flow from his wines,
The Loïs of the Mill,
Molly Mogg, and Lepell,
Should be dowdies to fair Charlotte Lynes.

The Astronomer cries,
Look up to yon skies,
And view the bright heavenly signs;
For a sight brighter far
Than sun, moon, or star,
Let him look at my fair Charlotte Lynes.

The Miser for gain
Thinks nothing of pain,
And contentedly digs in the mines:
Let him take all Peru,
And rich Mexico too,
What are these to my fair Charlotte Lynes?

Any porter may serve
For a copy to carve
An Alcides with muscular chins;
But a Venus to draw,
Bright as eye ever saw,
He must copy my fair Charlotte Lynes.

The favorite child,
Whom her fondness has spoil'd,
For mamma often whimpers and whines;
And this hour let me die,
But I languish and sigh,
When I'm absent from fair Charlotte Lynes.

For quadrille when the fair
Cards and counters prepare,
They cast out the tens, eights, and nines;
And in love 'tis my fear,
The like fate I shall share,
Discarded by fair Charlotte Lynes.

Astrôlogers prove
The conjunctions above,
With their houses, squares, circles, and signs;
But, oh! could they show,
One conjunction below,
Between me and my fair Charlotte Lynes.

With hearts full of rapture,
Our good Dean and Chapter
Count over and finger their fines:
But I'd give their estate,
Were it ten times as great,
For one kiss from my fair Charlotte Lynes.

In the midst of gay fights
And foreign delights,
For his country the banish'd man pines:
Thus from her when away
Tho' my eyes they may stray,
Yet my heart is with fair Charlotte Lynes.

Antiquity's page
The reverend sage
Explains from old medals and coins;
But no comment so fit,
On youth, beauty, and wit,
Can they find as my fair Charlotte Lynes.

It is Atropos' sport,
With her sheers to cut short
The thread which dame Lachesis twines:
But forbear, you curst jade,
Or cut mine, not the thread
That was spun for my fair Charlotte Lynes.

The young pair for a crown,
On his book paid him down,
The Sacrist * obsequiously joins;
Were I Bishop, I swear,
I'd resign him my chair,
To unite me with fair Charlotte Lynes.

For my first night I'd go
To those regions of snow,
Where the sun for six months never shines;
And, oh! there should complain,
He too soon came again,
To disturb me with fair Charlotte Lynes.

The pastures, the sheep,
Shall exchange for the deep,
And mackarel shall grow on the vines;
The sun shall burn blue,
Ere my heart proves untrue,
Or forgets to love fair Charlotte Lynes.

* Tom White.

STANZAS.

S T A N Z A S.

THINK not, Amanda, if my cheeks
The reveling smiles of Glee array,
If truant Love, new-crowned, speaks,
Mirth's transfery beams display;
Ah! no, to know from whence they be,
I whisper, sudden sight of thee.

If lingering 'mid those realms of Joy,

Alone, a traitor tear remains,
It heralds not the world's alloy,
Vicissitude of hopes and pains;

No fever'd passion's drop you see,
As Memory musing pictur'd thee.

Nor felt the bosom's gentler fires
Congenial ties that joy the mind,
While thy unequal'd charms inspires;
Not Apathy's cold fetters bind.

Ah! no, 'tis Friendship's buds would be
Love's blossoms gay, unchid by thee.

Though vain the blushing robes of Spring,

With sprinkled gems of Tyrian hue;
Not churlish Time, with warped wing,
And leaden pace, the hours renew;

Ah! no, 'midst elfin realm to see,
I sigh no cot is shar'd with thee.

Each pang repress'd, a wand'rer long,
My little home prove one cold stone;

Think not, unsocial with the throng,
Pale Misery skeleton'd each stone;

Ah! no, fears worse than death press me,
One blest way share Life's lot with thee.

Conduit street.

J. H.

S T A N Z A S

ON THE DEATH OF A BIRD.

AH! little minstrel of my room,
The charmer of thy dwelling place,
Who erst hast cheer'd me in the gloom
Of bleak December's arrowy face;

No more I hear thy shrill-ton'd voice,
Expanding swell the varying lay;
The sweet effusion of thy choice,
And emblems of the golden day.

I've seen thee oft, with eye askant,
At peace survey thy narrow cell;
Cling to the front, or hop, and chaunt,
About the painted citadel.

I've seen thee, in soft slumbers clos'd,
Perch'd high upon thy hazel bed;
With chest erect as thou repos'd,
And deck'd in filken plumes thy head.

If friends in social converse met,
To fly from care or mental pain;
Or paid a kind affection's debt,
Thou wast the happiest of the train.

If in my elbow-chair I'd rest,
Whilst fancy roam'd around the earth,
Thy lovely notes, with vigour blest,
Proclaim'd whence musick had its birth.

Oft have I open'd thy wire-wove door,
To give thee mean, but wholesome fare;
And strew'd with sand thy humble floor,
And hung thee in thy native air.

Around thy home some plantain plac'd,
All idly bent in many a shape,
For thee to pick a sweet repast,
With seeds of mustard and of rape.

Some crumbs of bread, and water brought,
Transparent from the wood-side stream;
Near which the sturdy peasant wrought,
And carol'd forth his rustic theme.

But plantain, water, air, and bread,
And rape, are joyless all to thee;
Since thou art stretch'd on Death's cold bed,
And dumb thy once melodious glee.

Oh! infidel, whose stubborn mind,
Exists in endless Misery's throes;
Who ne'er had mercy on mankind,
Nor ever wept at other's woes;

Say, whence thy idle notion came,
That men no sacred duty owe;
That chance upholds the mighty frame
Of Heav'n above, and Earth below?

If such its wondrous powers, to form
The sky, the pregnant land and main;
True, chance can make from dust a worm,
Or give my minstrel life again.

Canterbury.

I. H.

AN ADDRESS TO DEATH.

IN IMITATION OF ANACREON.

WELCOME, my long expected friend,
Sure guide to my wish'd journey's end;
Ne'er hide thy visage, nor the tool
Which parts the body from the soul;
For I'm resolv'd, and can look blithe
On thy pale face and crooked scythe.
Had I had strength, to avoid delay,
I wou'd have met thee half the way;
But, since thou'rt opportunely come,
Prythee dispatch, and send me home:
I'm weary, and would fain repose;
Lend but thine hand mine eyes to close;
'Tis all I ask—So—the work's done,
But one gasp more, and I am gone.
Take now, my soul, thy happy flight,
And bid the world a long good night.

Parliament-street.

J. PALLMER.

ON A LADY

WHO CAME FROM THE EAST INDIES.

WHERE the World's paradise is found,
And Nature's richest gifts abound,
A Jewel, that unheeded lay,
By some kind chance was brought away:
Pleas'd with its beauty, pondering how
I might its real value know;
Cupid, the skillfull Jeweller,
(Who, though he's blind, does never err)
Taught me a peculiar art,
To try its goodness on my heart.
No more, ye silly Indians, boast;
Early lament your treasure lost;
For, I assure ye, all the rest,
E'en were I monarch of your East,
I'd gladly in exchange resign,
To call this single jewel mine.

Parliament-street.

J. P.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE ;

LOND. GAZETTE
GEORGEAL EVEN.
Lloyd's Evening
St. James' Chron.
London Chron.
London Evening
Whitehall Even.
The Sun—Star
London Packet
English Chron.
Times—Briton
Morning Chron.
Morning Herald
Public Ledger
Gazette & M. Post
Courier—Ev. Ma
Courier de Lond.
London Herald
Oracle & Dai. Ad.
Morning Advert.
18 Weekly Papers
Bata 3, Bristol 5
Birmingham 2
Blackburn—Bury
CAMBRIDGE 2
Canterbury 2
Chelmsford
Chester, Coventry
Cumberland



Doncaster 2
Dorchester Journ
Derby, Exeter
Gloucester
Hereford, Hull 2
Ipswich
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Maidstone
Manchester 3
Newcastle 3
Northampton
Norwich 2
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RASTADT PALACE, in SUABIA; and POWDERHAM CASTLE, in DEVONSHIRE.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Printed by JOHN NICHOLS, at Cicero's Head, Red-Lion Passage, Fleet-street, London;
where all Letters to the Editor are desired to be addressed, POST-PAID. 1800.

602 *Meteorological Diaries for June and July, 1800.*

Days	Wind.	Barom.	Thermom.		Hygrom. feet in.	State of Weather in June, 1800.
			1.	2.		
1	NW brisk	30, 0	55	55	14 3.6	black clouds
2	NW ditto	10	55	53	4.0	black clouds
3	NE ditto	29, 98	55	53	5.2	very black clouds
4	NW calm	98	56	55	4.6	flight showers
5	E ditto	85	52	53	.2	gloomy
6	SE ditto	80	57	55	.9	fun and pleasant
7	W ditto	73	55	55	.8	gloomy
8	W brisk	65	54	54	5.0	gloomy
9	NW ditto	68	52	52	.4	gloomy
10	NW ditto	90	49	48	.5	gloomy
11	NW ditto	30, 3	51	50	.4	black clouds
12	NW ditto	29, 92	53	52	.4	black clouds
13	W ditto	80	55	55	.0	black clouds, flight showers
14	NW ditto	93	51	51	.4	black clouds
15	N calm	30, 0	55	54	.4	black and white fleecy clouds
16	NW mod rate	10	53	53	.1	gloomy, rain at night
17	SW e	30, 10	55	55	3.4	gloomy
18	W	10	56	56	.4	rain
19	W	29, 94	58	58	.0	little rain
20	W	64	59	58	.5	cloudy
21	SW	94	57	56	.9	cloudy
22	NW	66	55	55	4.9	cloudy
23	W	90	55	56	.9	cloudy
24	SW	30, 6	57	58	.9	very black clouds
25	SW	29, 93	61	61	5.4	rain P. M.
26	W	93	58	56	.2	fine day
27	W	30, 16	58	57	.3	fun and pleasant
28	S	23	58	56	.5	after a fine day rain in the evening
29	W	12	59	58	3.4	fine day
30	W	14	58	58	4.0	little sun

2. Guiler-rose flowers.—3. Horebell flowers.—4. Hawthorn flowers.—9. Mowing hay-grass, which, although luxuriant, does not seem sufficiently matured for hay.—12. Cuckoo-spittle upon the bushes. Gathered the first ripe strawberries this day.—14. Rhododendron flowers.—16. Bees swarm.—17. Fox-glove flowers.—22. Syringa in full flower.—23. A field of barley in full ear. N. B. The field was sown very early in the season. Pit-lily flowers. Mowing pretty general.

Fall of rain this month 0.54 inches. Evaporation 4.8 inches.

Walton, near Liverpool.

J. HOLT.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for July, 1800.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.						Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.					
D. of Month.	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in July, 1800.	D. of Month.	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in July, 1800.
June	0	0	0			July	0	0	0		
27	62	74	57	30, 30	fair	12	63	74	61	30, 09	fair
28	63	68	58	, 35	fair	13	60	76	64	, 13	fair
29	62	68	61	, 30	cloudy	14	62	71	60	, 13	fair
30	60	69	57	, 21	fair	15	59	73	64	, 10	fair
1	56	66	56	, 25	fair	16	64	76	60	, 12	fair
2	59	69	58	29, 96	cloudy	17	66	75	66	, 13	fair
3	60	73	61	, 97	fair	18	67	78	67	, 19	fair
4	62	70	58	30, 03	fair	19	66	79	66	, 16	fair
5	63	70	62	, 05	fair	20	65	75	60	, 17	fair
6	64	74	62	, 04	fair	21	60	74	64	20, 17	fair
7	63	75	64	, 05	fair	22	64	71	65	, 15	fair
8	65	76	60	, 05	fair	23	66	79	66	, 32	fair
9	66	72	56	, 42	fair	24	61	78	61	, 40	fair
10	61	73	62	, 06	fair	25	64	74	60	, 46	fair
11	59	71	64	, 06	fair	26	60	71	58	, 41	fair

W. CARY, Optician, No. 182, near Norfolk Street, Strand.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For J U L Y, 1800.

BIOGRAPHICAL ANECDOTES OF
RICHARD MULCASTER.

(Concluded from p. 512.)

✱✱✱✱✱ MULCASTER seems
✱✱✱✱✱ to have been early
✱✱✱✱✱ M ✱✱✱✱✱ addicted to dramatic
✱✱✱✱✱ composition. In a
✱✱✱✱✱ chronological series
of Queen Elizabeth's
payments for plays acted before her
(from the Council Registers) are
two entries which bespeak him in
great favour at Court.

"18th March, 1573-4, to Richard
Mouncafter, for two plays presented before
her on Candlemas-day and Shrove Tuesday
last, 20 marks.

"And further for his charges, 20 marks."

"11th March, 1575-6, to Richard
Mouncafter, for presenting a play before her
on Shrove Sunday last, 10 pounds."

Whether Mulcaster was a student
of the classic drama, or still adhered
to the Gothic spectacles, is a *desideratum*. It is, however, highly
probable that he united them.

In the Latin plays acted before
Queen Elizabeth and James I. at
Oxford, the students of St. John's
college were remarkably distin-
guished; a circumstance which, it
is probable, would not have occur-
red, had they not received their
education under Mulcaster at Mer-
chant Taylors. A little performance
of our students, at Oxford, before
King James, 1605, is thought to
have suggested Macbeth to Shak-
speare. When James arrived at the
College-gate, we are told, three
young men, habited as weird sis-
ters, addressed the Royal pedant,
his queen, and family, in the fol-
lowing lines:

"1. Fatidicas olim fama et cecinisse so-
rores

Imperium sine fine tuæ, rex inclyte, stirpis.
Banquonem agnovit generosa Loquabria
Thanum; [bus illæ

Nec tibi, Banquo, tuis sed sceptrâ nepoti-

Immortalibus immoſtalia vaticinatæ:

In saltum, ut lateas, dum Banquo recedis
ab aula.

Tres eadem pariter canimus tibi fata tuisq; e,
Dum sis et adetuis, e saltu accedis ad urbem;
Te que saluamus: salve, cui Scotia servit;

2. Anglia cui, salve. 3. Cui servit Hi-
bernia, salve. [salve.

1. Galli cui titulos, terras dant cætera;

2. Quem divisa prius co. it una Britannia,
salve. [nice, Gallice, salve.

3. Summe Monarcha Britannice, Hiber-

1. ANNA, parens regum, soror, uxor,
filia, salve. [cherrime, salve.

2. Salve, HENRICE hæres, princeps pul-

3. Dux CAROLE, et perbelle Polonice
regule, salve. [mus istis;

1. Nec metas fatis, nec tempora poni-

Quin orbis regno, famæ sint terminus astra:
CANUTUM referas regno quadruplice cla-
rum;

Major avis, æquande tuis diademate solis.

Nec ferimus cædes, nec bella, nec anxia
corda; [illo

Nec furor in nobis; sed agente caleſcimus
Numine, quo THOMAS WHITUS per som-

nia motus,

Londinenſis eques, Musis hæc teſta dicavit.

Musis? Imo Deo, tutelarique Joanni.

Ille Deo charum et curam, prope prætere-
untem

Ire salutem, Christi precursor, ad ædem

Christi pergentem, jussit. Dicta ergo salute

Perge, tuam et tuam Academia perge*."

Such were the lines which, in
the magic hand of Shakspeare, ex-
panded to one of the most exalted
lessons of ambition that our lan-
guage can boast of.

In 1575, when Elizabeth was on
one of her progresses at Kenilworth,
Mulcaster produced a copy of Latin
verses which were spoken before
her. They were printed in Gas-
coyne's "Princely Pleasures at Ke-
nelworth," 1575, which was re-
printed in his Works, 1587, and

* This little interlude was annexed to
the play of Vertumnus, by Dr. Matthew
Gwynne, 4to, 1607 (which was acted be-
fore the king by some of the students of
St. John's on a subsequent day), and in-
serted by Mr. Malone in a note at the end
of Macbeth, in his edition of Shakspeare,
1790, vol. IV. pp. 438, 439.

again,

again, 1788, in Mr. Nichols's *Progresses of Queen Elizabeth*. They are short and easy, but, as was usual with the Court productions of the time, completely mythological. In 1580, he prefixed a copy of commendatory verses to Ocland's *Anglorum Prælia*, and another, two years afterward, to his *Επειξεχια*. Others may doubtless be found prefixed to the works of his contemporaries. His verses to Queen Elizabeth, on her skill in musick, should by no means be forgotten; they first appeared in a poem prefixed to a book, intituled, "Dis-cantus Cantiones, quæ ab Argumento sacræ vocantur, quinque et sex Partium: Autoribus Thoma Tallis et Gulielmo Birdo, Anglis," &c. Lond. 1575, 4to; whence they were transcribed by Mr. Ballard, in his *Memoirs of Queen Elizabeth*, p. 226:

"Regia majestas, ætatis gloria nostræ,
Hanc in deliciis semper habere solet;
Nec contenta graves aliorum audire labores,
Ipsa etiam egregie voce manumque canit."

In 1581, he published his "*Positions*, wherein those primitive circumstances be examined which are necessarie for the training up of Children, either for Skill in their Booke, or Health in their Bodie." They were most elegantly printed at London (1581, 1587, 4to), by Thomas Vautrollier, in the white letter, with the promise of a second part, which seems to have been completed in 1582 by the publication of "*The first Part of the Elementarie*, which entreateth chesely of the right Writing of the English Tung." I had once some thoughts of comparing the *Positions* and *Elementarie* of Mulcaster with the *Scholemaster* of Ascham; but their methods of treating on education differed so widely, that I had not the most distant prospect of advantage from the comparison.

The *Positions* and *Elementarie* of Mulcaster contain some peculiarities of spelling, and innumerable quaintnesses of writing, joined to many judicious criticisms on the

English language. By the spelling he seems frequently anxious to fix the pronunciation of his words; and in some parts we may be inclined to think he was desirous that words should be written as they were spoke. From analogy he has formed many words which I do not remember to have seen in other writers; and several natives may be found, which our great Lexicographer has either not recorded in his Dictionary, or given a confined sense to. As far as Plato's *Institutes of Education* served his purpose, he was careful to adhere to them; though he seems totally to have neglected the science of arithmetick, which, in Plato's Academy, was a requisite elementary.

In 1601, he sent forth his "*Catechismus Paulinus, in Vsum Scholæ Paulinæ conscriptus, ad Formam parvi illius Anglici Catechismi qui Pueris in communi Precum Anglicarum Libro ediscendus proponitur*," in octavo. It is in long and short verse, sometimes closely, and at others diffusely, translated; and, though now forgotten, was once in high esteem. E. H.

Mr. URBAN, July 10.

YOU will, I am confident, give a place in your valuable Miscellany to the vindication of a character of distinguished eminence and worth from a calumny as gross as it is unprovoked.

In a late publication, intituled, "*Lord Auckland's Triumph*," &c. there is a note, charging the present Bishop of London with what is called an act of ingratitude towards his Royal Patroness. At the very first sight of this note, the fact there specified appeared to me (from the knowledge I have of this highly-revered Prelate) extremely improbable, and utterly inconsistent with the well-known and honourable proofs he has given of his warm and lively gratitude to his first great friend and patron, Abp. Secker. I, therefore, took some pains to investigate the truth of this

this bold accusation; and, after the strictest enquiry, I can take upon myself to pronounce it a wicked and impudent fabrication. There is but one man in the world who could have had the effrontery to obtrude upon the publick so malignant a falsehood; and he is so well known by the animated portrait drawn of him in the *Anti-Jacobin Review* for November last, and in the *Poetical Epistle*, just published, by the very ingenious author of the *Baviad* and the *Mæviad*, that I need not pollute my lips, nor disgust your readers, with the mention of his name.

EUSEBIUS:

Mr. URBAN,

July 8.

IN reading the life of Titus, in Suetonius, I was forcibly struck with the following remark:

“Inter aduersa temporum, et delatores mandatorumque erant, ex licentiâ veteri. Hos assidue in foro flagellis ac fustibus cæfos, ac novissime traductos per amphitheatri arenam, partim subiecti ac venire imperavit; partim in asperissimas insularum avehit.” Suet. in *Tit. vitâ*, § viii.

Clarke thus translates this passage:

“Among the calamities of the times were informers, and such as employed them, a sort of vermin that grew up under the licence of former reigns. These he frequently had lashed or well cudged in the forum; and then, after he had obliged them to pass in parade through the amphitheatre, commanded them to be sold for slaves, or else banished them into some rocky islands.”

This, it appears, was the practice of an emperor who is styled *amor ac deliciæ generis humani*, “the darling and delight of mankind;” and it was, undoubtedly, founded in good policy and benevolence. In some former reigns many arbitrary and oppressive laws were probably enacted, which could not be put in execution under the auspicious reign of Titus*.

In England we have obsolete and dormant laws, which, if rigorously enforced, would be ruinous to many individuals; and, therefore, they are wisely and prudently left in a state of inaction;

* See Mart. de Spect. epig. IV.

though, perhaps, it would be better to abolish them entirely.

When I make this remark, it is not to be supposed that I have any particular acts in view; though, I must confess, I have my doubts respecting any advantages to be derived from prosecuting the non-resident Clergy by the 21st of Henry VIII. If men of learning, who have very small preferment, and are obliged to teach a school at a distance from their poor vicarages, or take pupils, in order to gain a mere livelihood, are to be harrassed with vexatious prosecutions on an obsolete statute, the Clergy may bid adieu to all literary pursuits: we may shut up our schools and colleges, and provide our sons with some trade or manual occupation, by which they may gain a subsistence.

BENEVOLUS.

Mr. URBAN,

July 9.

YOUR learned correspondent Iulus, p. 13, is undoubtedly right in his candid remarks on the valuable labours of the Inspector, at least as far as relates to explaining the number 666. The principles of Mahometism can never agree with the character of the second beast; nor can we suppose that the Hebrew letters are those which are to be used, to say nothing of the forced manner in which they are introduced. As the Revelations of St. John were originally written in Greek, undoubtedly Greek characters must be used to explain that mysterious number, whatever that number may signify. Now I believe, without exception, all the most eminent theological writers have ever supposed this character of St. John, both the first and second beast, and also that of Daniel, to mean one and the same thing, the papal power; and I confess, in regard to myself, it seems so very clear, that, I think, human invention cannot form any other dominion by which it can be so nearly resembled: “a kingdom,” as the prophet Daniel says,

says, “diverse from all other kingdoms.” With this idea (that the papal kingdom is certainly that which is meant), it immediately occurred to me, that the Pope, or Bishop of Rome, who first assumed a supremacy over all the Christian world, must be the beast alluded to by St. John. The number 666 was the number of a man, that is, a man’s name. Now, historians all agree, that it was not till about the year 606 that the spirit of papal Antichrist began in the pontificate of Boniface III. the popes prior to him having never assumed that improper and arrogant superiority. And, by writing this name in Greek characters, we may see how exactly it agrees with that mysterious number, 666, so often attempted to be explained. A native Greek would probably spell it in this manner, Βονοφάνης; which answers to the following figures, 2, 70, 50, 10, 500, 1, 7, 10, 10, 6—666.

B. I. B.

Mr. URBAN, July 10.

I BEG an insertion of a new translation of the 10th verse of the 54th chapter of Isaiah, of which all the versions I have yet seen are most evidently wrong, and tend to make the prophet Isaiah grossly ignorant of the theory of evaporation, or the formation of vapour; with which there is not the smallest reason to suppose him unacquainted, provided the Hebrew particles have their proper meaning given to them, and the passage be rightly rendered.

“For, as the rain cometh down, and the snow from heaven, and returneth not thither, but watereth the earth, and maketh it bring forth, and bud, that it may give seed to the sower, and bread to the eater.” *Isai. x. 55.*

This is our translation, of which there is no variation in Bp. Wilson’s Bible or Bp. Lowth’s Version; and this is the more extraordinary, as it is in direct contradiction of the Hebrew, the Septuagint, and the sense to be expected from the context.

Here the rain is made to come from the heavens, and not to return to them; “and cannot return thither, but,” &c. says the Chaldee paraphrase; “and by no means returns thither, but watereth the earth,” says the Syriac.

Whereas the original is, “and shall not return thither, **וְשׁוּבָהּ**, until it shall have watered the earth;” *ὥς ἂν μεθύσῃ τῇ γῇ, et eo non revertitur donec irrigaverit terram.* Vide Noldium de Particulis **וְשׁוּבָהּ**. I say nothing of the Arabic Version (which is right), because it is a translation of the Septuagint for the most part, and particularly so in this place. S. W.

Mr. URBAN, July 11.

THE family of Weston, mentioned by A. Z. p. 113, is of great antiquity in Surrey. They were of Weston, in the parish of Albury, in that county, at least as early as the reign of King John. One branch of them had a seat at West Clandon, which came by marriage with the daughter and heir of Matt. Bevil, about the end of the reign of Henry III. This branch afterwards removed to Sutton-place, in Woking, where a magnificent house was built by Sir Richard Weston, to whom it was given by Henry VIII. Mrs. Weston, his descendant, died a few years ago, and gave this and other estates to a relation of the name of Webb, who took the name of Weston, and now lives there. West Clandon was sold to the Onflows in 1640, and is now the seat of Lord Onflow.

Another branch of the family of Weston married an heiress of Skinner of Ockham, in the time of Henry VI. and probably by that marriage got the manor of Paperworth, in that parish, as that is said to have been the old seat of that family, who, about the middle of the 16th century, removed to the manor-house of Ockham on obtaining that manor, which had been the Lord Bouchier’s. Here they

they continued till the reign of Queen Anne, when Mr. Weston, who had been receiver-general, and was in arrear to the Crown, sold it to Lord Chief Justice, afterwards Lord Chancellor King. The present house was built by this Mr. Weston's father.

Henry, the son of this Mr. Weston, was thus nearly stripped of the whole of the family estate; but lived highly respected by all the country, and in the latter part of his life had a considerable estate left him by Sir William Perkins, of Chertsey, who was no relation; had an addition from Sir William's brother; and, finally, had the mansion-house and estate of West Horseley, in this county, given him by Mr. Nicholas, who also was no relation, in prejudice to his own daughter, whose husband had affronted him. He left one son, the present owner, and a daughter.

The two branches of Weston do not now bear the same arms.

The Mrs. Fitzgerald mentioned by your correspondent was the daughter of the Mr. Weston who sold Ockham. She married Mr. Fitzgerald, rector of Wotton, in this county, author of a small volume of poems; and died in 1795, aged about 105, retaining her understanding and all her faculties till within a few years of her death. Her exact age could not be ascertained, as by some accident her birth was not registered. She had no sister who lived nearly so long.

The next brother of the present Lord King died of a fever at Cambridge in 1798 or 1799. Z. A.

Mr. URBAN, July 12.

MUCH having been said about our *full* acquaintance with monastic manners and customs, I beg leave to send you the following proofs to the contrary.

In Lye's Saxon Dictionary, by Manning, under the word *Nonnos* we have, as the explanation of it, "juniores in monasteriis priores ætate." Pure nonsense. It was the

term by which the juniors addressed the seniors, and was equivalent (the abbot being *pater*) to the modern *uncle*.

In Collinson (Somersetshire), we are told the principal use of the *cloister* was for processions. Now, the cloister had very little else to do with processions than as a previous place where the monks assembled in.

In Davies, &c. we are told that the *old* monks *every* day after dinner studied at their carrels, or pews, in the cloister. Now it happens, that *all* the summer they went to sleep: and all Davies's account, like this, confounds seasons.

He farther tells us, that at five o'clock "they went to the chapter-house to meet the prior, there to remain in prayer and devotion till six o'clock: then, upon ringing a bell again, they went to the *salvi*." Now the *salvi*, as he calls it, was a prayer, "Salve regina," &c. and part of the above devotion. In his account of the funeral of the monks, he says, "the night before the funeral two monks were appointed to be *especial mourners*." These *especial mourners* were monks appointed to pray by him. "The prior's chaplain," he says, "went to *stay* with him till he yielded up the ghost." Whatever priest went, it was his object to give him confession, absolution, and extreme unction.

Were I to enter farther upon the subject, I should, perhaps, anticipate too much of my future work*, and therefore hope that the publick will accept of this as a justification of the subject I have adopted.

T. D. FOSBROOKE.

Mr. URBAN, July 1.

A GENERAL spare usually produces a general plenty. Under the present scarcity of corn, and high price of provision in general, a more politic, prudent, and benevolent conduct cannot be a-

* "British Monachism; or, Monastic Manners and Customs."

dopted,

adopted, than for the tables of the rich and great to be reduced in the number of dishes to each course served up to table, and likewise in the number of different courses. And, indeed, how few partake, and how little in general eaten, at a second course of dishes; but how great is the consumption of necessities to serve it! It is to be wished that some independent member of the Legislature, with a manly courage, will propose the adoption among themselves of one course of dishes till after next harvest, generally recommending and agreeing to it as far as can reasonably be complied with. Such a praise-worthy measure will greatly operate to the benefit of middle-rate and poorer consumers, and will redound honour to such manly conduct.

Frugal cookery is a principal matter to remedy scarcity—Roasting in preference to boiling. Baking cheapest of all measures. Potatoes with roasted and baked meats; turnips, carrots, and parsneps, with boiled meats: greens not frugal diet, cabbage excepted. Pea diet at all times one of the most frugal, affording much nutrition, and seasoned at little cost. Ginger-root the cheapest and most wholesome of all warm and spicy kind of seasonings, to many the most palatable.

V. and B.

Mr. URBAN, *Sheffield, April 19.*

IT has been candidly observed by a great Critick*, that, in various writers upon the same subject, there may be a coincidence of thought and expression without any plagiarism; and that a person may read passages in authors, which in a course of time he may in a great measure forget, and yet have such traces left upon his mind as may be adopted by him as his own, without any remembrance whence they were derived.

Whether this be the case with regard to the following selection is left to the judgement of your readers.

* Bishop Hurd.

“ Ut altus Olympi

Vertex, qui spatio vento : hyemesque relinquat,

Perpetuum nulla temeratus nube serenum,
Celsior exurgit pluviis, auditque ruentes
Sub pedibus nimbos, et rauca tonitrua calcat.”

Claudian de Consulatu

Malhi Theodori Panegyris.

“ As some tall tow’r, or lofty mountain’s brow,
Detains the sun, illustrious from its height;
While rising vapours and descending shades
With damps and darkness drown the spacious vale.”

Young’s Night

Thoughts, end of Night II.

“ As some tall cliff, that lifts its awful form,
Swells from the vale, and mid-way leaves the storm,
Tho’ round its breast the rolling clouds are
Eternal sunshine settles on its head.”

Goldsmith’s Deserted Village.

It must be owned that there is a strong affinity in these three similes, and that the variations in them seem rather to arise from the circumstances of the persons to whom they are severally applied than any difference in the original idea.

Claudian’s bold personification, “ Celsior exurgit pluvis, auditque ruentes Subpedibus nimbos, et rauca tonitrua calcat:” may appear suitable to the subject of his panegyrick, when he adds, “ Sic patiens animi per tanta negotia liber Emergit, simul sique sui; justique temporem Flectere non odiuin cogit, non gratia suadet.”

So there seems to be a peculiar propriety in Dr. Young’s application of his simile to his friend Philander.

“ Philander thus auguttly rears his head
At that black hour which general horror sheds

On the low level of th’ inglorious throng :
Sweet Peace, and heav’nly Hope, and humble Joy,

Divinely beam on his exalted soul ; [skies
Destruction gild, and crown him for the
Withincommunicable lustre bright.”

The circumstances of Dr. Goldsmith’s *clergyman*, too, bear a beautiful, though perhaps a less striking, reference to his simile.

“ His ready smile a parent’s warmth express’d,
Their* welfare pleas’d him, and their To them his heart, his love, his griefs,
were giv’n, [Heav’n.”

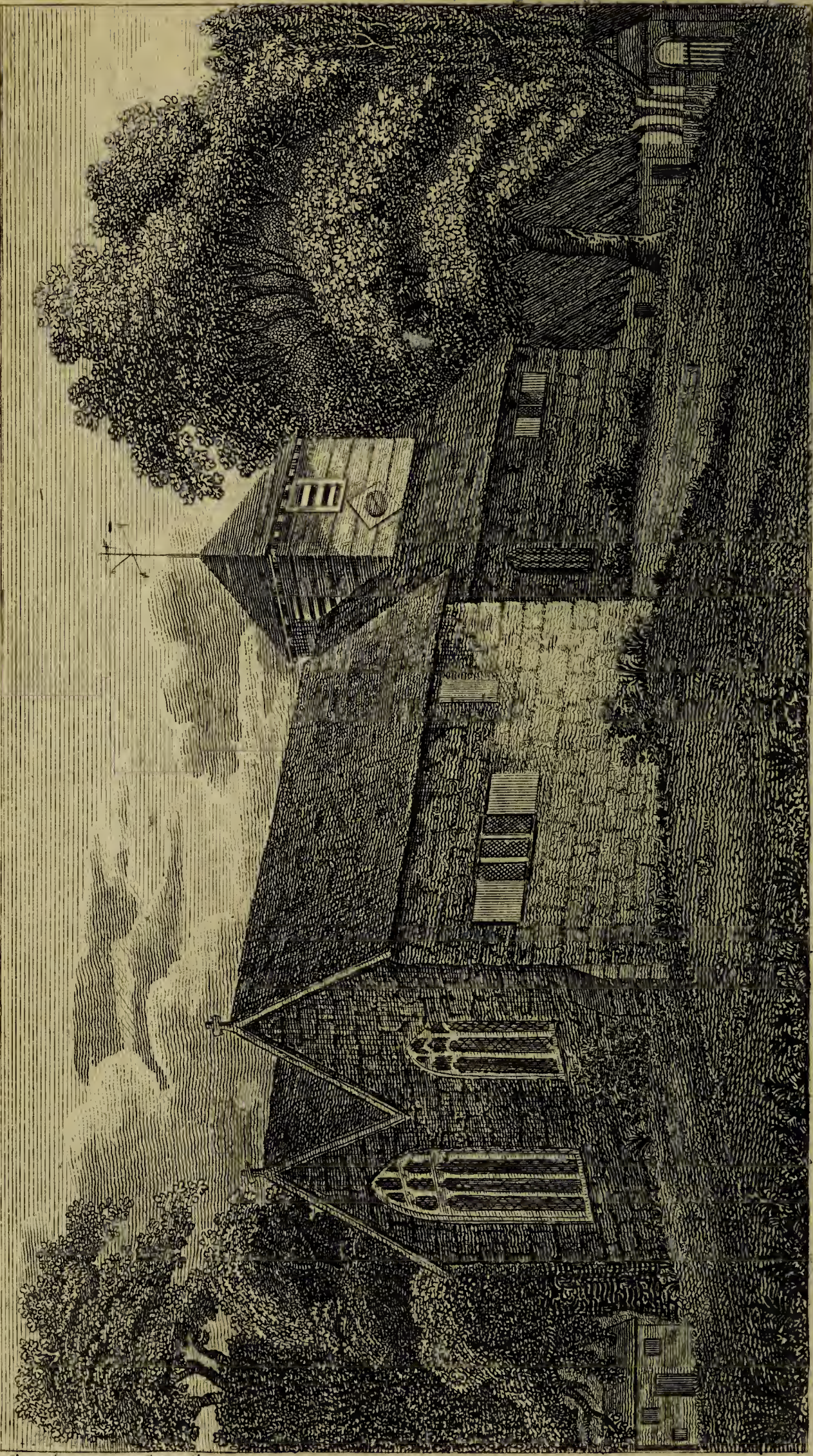
But all his serious thoughts had rest in

Yet, after all, there is such a *family-likeness* in these three pictures as is not easily to be accounted for but from *imitation*.

E. G.

* His parishioners.

Mr.



Mr. URBAN;

July 4.

BERRIEW, Montgomeryshire, (*Plate I.*) is a very pleasant village, situated on the banks of the Rhyw, about five miles from Welsh Pool, and four from Montgomery. The church is a very antient and decayed building, about being taken down, and rebuilt after a plan of an eminent architect at Shrewsbury. The new building will be of brick with stone copings, after the Corinthian order. The village is very extensive, and is divided into a great many townships. A canal from Llanyminich to Ganthmle in this parish is just completed; it is conveyed over the river Rhyw, near the church-yard, by an aqueduct of a prodigious height, supported upon noble arches. The new road above the house of Arthur Owen, esq. commands one of the most beautiful views in the county towards Welsh Pool, the Long Mountain, and Montgomery. W. P.—w.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 6.

ANY of your intelligent correspondents in Ireland would very particularly gratify a faithful adherent of your elegant Repository, by sending a sketch of Kilkenny castle (near the town, and in the county of the same denomination), the antient palace of the earls, and afterwards dukes, of Ormond, and now inhabited (if I am not misinformed) by the present Earl of Ormond and Offory, now chief and representative of the illustrious house of Butler, and to whom, it is rumoured, the forfeited titles of the great but unfortunate Duke of Ormond are shortly to be restored. The English titles now dormant of the illustrious nobleman were, Duke of Ormond, Earl of Brecknock and Baron Butler of Llanthony, &c.; and in Ireland he was Duke, Marquis, and Earl, of Ormond, Earl of Offory, Viscount Thurles, Baron Butler, &c. &c. A brief history of the castle,

its founder, its apartments, its paintings (of which I have heard there is a considerable number), &c. &c. would be acceptable.

Your correspondent (vol. LXIX. p. 1020) hints, that sketches of cathedrals, churches, &c. of Ireland would be an acquisition to your Magazine. To this, however, might be added old castles, remains of monasteries, &c. with which that kingdom, if I am rightly informed, abounds. Give me leave to propose to your Hibernian correspondents, as sketches peculiarly acceptable, the ruins of the antient habitation or palace of the lords Barry, viscounts Buttevant, afterwards earls of Barrymore, which is called a “noble and stately fabrick” by Mr. Lodge, and of which I have heard that the country-people have an old saying, that “the castle had as many windows as there are days in the year.” This castle was situated about 12 miles from Cork, and adjoined to the town of Castle Lyons, and was accidentally destroyed by fire. There was an immense park, through which the river Bride rolled its clear waves. I should wish much for an historical account of it, its founder, and inhabitants*, which might possibly be procured from “Smith’s History of Cork.” Let me mention, as another thing worthy of occupying a place in your Magazine, a sketch of the cataract near the noble mansion of Lord Viscount Powerscourt, adjoining the town or village of Powerscourt, in Wicklowshire. Of this cataract Goldsmith, in his “Animated Nature†,” gives the following account: “There is also a cataract at Powerscourt, in Ireland, in which, if I am rightly informed, the water falls 300 feet perpendicular; which is a greater

* The last inhabitants of the castle were Richard, sixth Earl of Barrymore, and his wife, Emelia Stanhope, countess of B. third daughter of the Earl of Harrington in England.

† Vol. I.

descent than that of any other catastrophe in any part of the world." I am, sir, your constant peruser, and
A RAMBLER.

Mr. URBAN, *Exchequer Coffee-ho.
Palace-yard, June 25.*

THE work of repairing our antient structures should in its progress be slow, cautious, and discriminating, and endeavour to restore what is cankered by the corroding tooth of Time, as nearly as possible in conformity with the original plan of the building, in contradistinction to that organized system of innovation so prevalent in the present times, which in its march is rapid, fierce, heedless, and undistinguishing, and destroys with the vengeance of an unrelenting foe. A coincidence of ideas, and a similar veneration for the architecture of our ancestors, stimulates me to make these reflections, and to lament, with your ingenious correspondent "An Architect," the new-fangled innovations of our modern Babel-building stone-masons, yclep'd architects. In his letter, continued in several of your Numbers, and followed up to the present month, he has elucidated the subject with precision and energy. There is another description of wanton dilapidation, which I shall term monumental defacement, nearly related to that system of innovation described by your correspondent, which justly merits the most marked animadversions, and which I beg leave to state through the medium of your valuable publication.

Having occasion to pass through Westminster-abbey yesterday, I stopped a few moments to consider the monuments recently erected to the memory of Garrick and Mason; and it being nearly two years since I paid a visit to the abbey, and having an hour to spare, I was induced to take a cursory view of the aisles and cloisters. In the course of this survey, I observed the fine bas-relief sculpture on the monu-

ment erected to the memory of Lieutenant-colonel Townsend most wantonly defaced, the heads of two of the figures broken from the surface, and the figures of the two Indian supporters mutilated. The figures on the beautiful monument of the unfortunate André have undergone the same fate, broken, defaced, and mutilated, by savage devastation. The other monuments that bear evident marks of this system of spoliation are, that erected over the luminary of science, Sir Isaac Newton, two fingers broken from the left-hand of the figure; Mr. Secretary Cragg, the patron of Addison and the friend of Pope, that

"Statesman, yet friend to truth, of soul sincere!"

his face battered and nose knocked off; Mr. Thynne, of Longleate, the fore-legs of the assassin's horse mutilated; the view of the siege of Trichinopoly, on the monument of Major Stringer Lawrence, most shamefully defaced: in fact, there is scarcely a monument in the aisles or cloisters but what has sustained some injury. In architectural innovations there are some meretricious ornaments, some gingerbread work, substituted for those parts that are destroyed, or have surrendered to the dilapidating hand of Time; but here the iron hand of devastation ruins with ruthless violence, with savage wantonness, the finest productions of our artists, and reduces what once had a "local habitation and a name" to "airy nothing." I have often seen "unreproved youth" amuse themselves by playing ball and throwing stones against the monuments, both in the church and cloisters, particularly in the latter place; and the persons who attend to shew what are called the "confined curiosities," never watch over the preservation of the monuments in the aisles or cloisters; they are much more intent on receiving six-pence from each person as a tribute to be admitted to see what should be exhibited

hibited without any exaction whatever. In a national point of view, the preservation of our monuments is of the utmost importance, as they not only record and transmit the actions of our kings, warriors, statesmen, and poets, down to posterity; but they are the most permanent pictures of the progress of arts, science, and civilization, in our country, and tend to excite amongst our rising youth a wish to imitate the splendid actions which they record, and an emulation in our artists to attain perfection in sculpture, and to make

“The pregnant quarry teem with more than human form.”

In this great emporium of trade, of luxury, and dissipation, little, very little pains are taken to preserve those speaking pictures of noble, of illustrious achievements; they are, when finished, viewed and forgotten, except by the curious foreigner or inquisitive provincialist, who are stimulated, from reading descriptions, to make it a point, on visiting London, to see the lions, the giants in Guildhall, the Monument, St. Paul's, and Westminster abbey. What, Mr. Urban, must be the ideas of the curious and inquisitive foreigner, who (after visiting the most precious monuments of the Arts on the Continent, which are preserved with the utmost care,) on his first view of this sacred pile observes our national monuments in such a shameful state of degradation?

The dilapidating, the iron hand of Time, will soon enough level all these frail memorials of departed greatness, without the premature assistance of savage wantonness; and this mode of insulting the memory of the illustrious dead, in this venerable, this sacred repository of royal ashes, of the remains of British valour and genius, is much to be lamented. It is a serious injury to the artists who executed the monuments, an insult to the respective individuals to whose memories they were erected, and a stigma

on the national character; therefore, some steps should be immediately taken to prevent it, by the reverend gentlemen who belong to the sacred pile, as it seems to be carried on with impunity; and the notice of such unwarrantable outrages should have as much publicity as possible, by an early insertion of this, or a similar, letter in all the periodical publications, in order to afford an opportunity to the admirers of the Fine Arts, and to the publick in general, to detect and expose the vile perpetrators of such enormities, and, if possible, to bring them to speedy punishment.

ANTHONY SINNOT.

RETROSPECT OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.—ESSAY VI.

UPON the demise of Queen Anne, the moderation of the different parties manifested the erroneousness of the opinions of those who supposed that some of the leading characters had formed a design of frustrating the intentions of her Majesty and the wishes of the Nation in general, by placing the Pretender on the throne. But it must be acknowledged, that the ambiguous conduct of the Earl of Oxford had given some cause for those apprehensions; but upon a mature investigation it perhaps will be found, that the encouragement which he gave to the Tories and the abettors of James arose from the same motives which afterwards dictated his apparent zeal for the opposite party; but, to his mortification, he discovered, what every unstable candidate for political fame will ever experience, that the trimming between two opinions, or parties, is the readiest way to forfeit the countenance of them both. Bolingbroke, on the contrary, manifested the most determined opposition to the Whigs, and the strictest adherence to the Tories, which somewhat revived the now sinking hopes of the Jacobites; but he, with them, speedily had the mortification of seeing

seeing all their expectations frustrated by the complete ascendancy of the party to which they had reason to believe the new Sovereign was strongly inclined. Perhaps, nothing contributed more to their degradation, than the noble and resolute conduct of the dukes of Argyle and Somerset, who, having raised Shrewsbury to the office of treasurer, paved the way for the Whig interest to obtain the direction of the Council; whereby the opposite party was completely abased, the counsels and expectations of the Jacobites distracted, and the favour of the new prince in behalf of themselves fully secured.

At the first meeting of the Council, after the decease of the Queen, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Kreyenberg the resident from Hanover, &c. layed before them the directions of the Elector of Brunswick for the appointment of 18 of the principal nobility, to be added, as *lord justices*, to the seven great officers of the crown, to form a Regency, to conduct the public affairs till his arrival in these kingdoms.

The prince being proclaimed King of England, Scotland, and Ireland, the Regency changed the officers of the principal posts not in his favour, and strengthened the defences of the kingdom in the best manner possible. The Earl of Dorset was dispatched to Hanover to apprise his Majesty of his accession, and to attend him in his progress to England.

The Parliament, fully sanctioning the conduct of the Regency, cheerfully granted his Majesty the same civil list which the late Queen had enjoyed; and Mr. Craggs being returned from Hanover, the regency informed both houses of his Majesty's entire approbation of their proceedings, and of the affection and loyalty manifested by them and the nation in general.

Thus peaceably, and to the great satisfaction of the majority of the people, did King George obtain

possession of the throne of these kingdoms: and even the court of France, in this instance, gave an unusual proof of its faithfully maintaining the letter and spirit of the late treaty of peace; by ordering the chevalier de St. George to immediately quit its territories, and actually obliged him to return to Lorraine. Holland, as might be expected, interested herself warmly in behalf of his Majesty; and assured him of her determination to perform to the utmost the engagements she had entered into to guarantee his succession, and declared "that his interests were as dear to her as her own." The king having entrusted the care of his German dominions to a council, under the controul of his brother prince Ernest, left Herenhausen on the 31st day of August; in company with the electoral prince, who had already been created Prince of Wales, arrived at the Hague on the 5th of September; and on the 16th of the same month embarked for England, under the convoy of the English and Dutch squadron, the next day arrived at the Hope, and in the afternoon landed at Greenwich, where he was received by the lords justices, &c. and with the most flattering demonstrations of joy from the populace.

His Majesty having decidedly conferred his smiles on the Whig party, an universal change in all places of confidence and emolument was immediately made in favour of the principal members thereof. The duke of Marlborough was reinstated in the command; appointed colonel of the first regiment of foot guards, and master of the ordnance: and his grace, with the earls of Sunderland and Nottingham, and the lords Townshend, Halifax, and Somers, with general Stanhope, formed a junto, who concerted and directed all the principal affairs of the state. Grateful as was this conduct, as it respected most of the eminent characters who were

were now employed, they having ever strenuously supported his Majesty's succession, yet it by no means displayed that prudence for which he was celebrated by some; as thereby he increased amazingly the malcontents in the nation, strengthened the cause of the Jacobites, and fanned the flame of rebellion which was hastily kindling in the Northern parts of the kingdom.

The most loyal addresses were presented from all parts of the kingdom; to which his Majesty gave most gracious answers, assuring his subjects of his determination to support the church and state as by law established. On the 28th of October, he was crowned at Westminster with the usual solemnity.

A manifesto, published by the Pretender at Lorraine, was forwarded to many of the principal nobility, loudly remonstrating on the injustice of proclaiming a foreign prince king of these realms, contrary to the incontestable laws of hereditary right, &c. Perhaps the Chevalier was encouraged to this imbecile act by the jealousies which were created throughout the kingdoms by the Tories and others, who were continually representing the Church as in danger, &c. so that alarming tumults were fomented at Bristol, Birmingham, Norwich, and other parts of the nation; and even the magistrates, &c. were contemned and insulted in the execution of their different functions.

On the 15th of January 1714-15, a proclamation was issued for calling a new parliament, wherein his Majesty desired his subjects to elect such persons as had shewed a firmness to the Protestant succession, *when it was in danger*; and suggesting, that the last House of Commons was not composed of such firm friends to that cause as was necessary.

This parliament met on the 17th of March, and was opened on the

21st by a speech from the throne, in which his Majesty informed the Lords and Commons, that the Pretender threatened to disturb him; that trade was in a precarious and declining situation; that the public debts were very great, and surprizingly increasing: he desired supplies, and a provision for the Prince of Wales; and again assured them that the established constitution in church and state should be the rule of his government, and the happiness, ease, and prosperity of his people, the chief care of his life. The Commons' address was loyal and warm, but particularly pointed against the Tories; and concluded with saying, that through the wisdom of his Majesty, and the faithful endeavours of his Commons, the reputation of his kingdom would in due time be vindicated and restored. Having requested his Majesty to lay before them the negotiations for peace and commerce, a secret committee was appointed to inspect them; the consequence of which was, that Matthew Prior, one of the plenipotentiaries, was committed to prison. Mr. Harley and several others were taken into custody; and Lord Viscount Bolingbroke and the Duke of Ormond were impeached of high treason. The debates on these impeachments ran very high; and Bolingbroke, to avoid imprisonment, retired to the Continent; publishing a vindication of his conduct, declaring that, if he had not been conscious of his being prejudged and condemned, he should not have declined the closest investigation, and defying his opponents to prove any charge of misconduct or embezzlement which had been preferred against him. His lordship was speedily followed by his grace the Duke of Ormond, who in August withdrew also to France. Their impeachments were immediately followed by those of the Earl of Oxford, who was by the direction of the Lords committed to the Tower. These proceedings, which

which probably had their foundation more in a party spirit than in a real love of the country and justice, greatly incensed the populace, who in considerable numbers attended the earl to the Tower, and vociferated throughout the streets "High Church, Ormond and Oxford."

At the latter end of July, his Majesty having in his speech informed his parliament that he had received advice, that the Pretender was preparing to invade his dominion, being encouraged, he said, by a restless party at home, he desired they would make provision for their defence. They immediately voted that 3000 dragoons and 4000 foot should be raised, and an addition made to the guards; and assured him, "that they would stand by him with their lives and fortunes."

T. MOT, F. S. M.

Mr. URBAN, July 2.

MUCH has been said of the cruelty and ferocity of the late Gen. Suvvaroff. I cannot help applying to him these lines of the Poet of Nature, in his Henry V.

"In peace there's nothing so becomes a
As modest stillness and humility; [man
But when the blast of war blows in our ears,
Then imitate the action of the tiger;
Stiffen the sinews, summon up the blood,
Disguise fair Nature with hard-favour'd rage;

Then lend the eye a terrible aspect;
Let it pry thro' the portage of the head
Like the brass cannon; let the brow o'er-
whelm it

As fearfully as doth a galled rock,
O'erhung and jutting his confounded base,
Swill'd with the wild and wasteful Ocean.
Now set the teeth, and stretch the nostril
wide;

Hold hard the breath, and bend up every
To his full height." [spirit

This leads me to your *Artist* and *Antiquary's* strictures on the *costume* of the stage, to ask him, whether, in any age or nation, it was adhered to with proper strictness? and whether it was a whit better observed in the representation of Grecian history in the Painted Chamber than on the boards of Drury or Covent-garden? One age seems to tread on the heels of another; and thus the *costume* of *England* is transferred to *Troy*, and that of the 18th to the 15th and 16th centuries.

A. A.

Mr. URBAN, July 3.

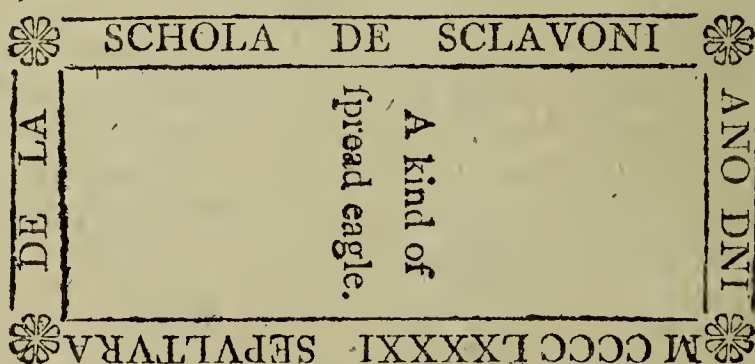
A PEASANT, digging a canal near Vienna lately, found an urn containing 298 gold coins, of which 234 are collected for the Imperial Museum at Vienna. They are in general very well preserved; and among them are 95 of Vespasian, 76 of Nerva, 42 of Trajan, and 21 of Adrian.

Q. Q.

Mr. URBAN,

Southampton, July 4.

ON the pavement of the North aisle of North Stoneham church is a large flat stone, something like the figure beneath. (Pardon the ignorance of one who is unfortunately neither Herald, Antiquary, nor Draughtsman.)



Who was *Sclavonus*? and what was his *school*? If his obscurity has hidden him from the researches of the Editor of Camden, we must needs give him up.

Yours, &c.

HANTONIENSIS.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, July 4.

I AM informed, that there is, in Dr. Williams's library, in London, a glass bason which held the water wherewith Queen Elizabeth was baptized, carefully preserved in a bag, with a note, shewing in what manner it came into the possession of the managers or trustees of that library. O. P.

Mr. URBAN, July 5.

IN addition to your account of the late Rev. John Parkhurst, vol. LXVII. p. 347, I am enabled to send you the following particulars. He was the son of John P. of Catesby, co. Northampton, by Ricarda, one of the daughters of Mr. Justice Dormer; and was born in June 1728. In 1754, he married Susanna, daughter of John Myfter, esq. of London, by whom he had a daughter, married to the late Rev. James Altham, and two sons, both deceased. She dying 1759, he, in 1761, took to his second wife Millicent, daughter of Tho. Northey, esq. of London, who died April 27, 1800, and by whom he had one daughter, now living, married, 1791, to the Rev. Joseph Thomas. This lady having received, under the immediate inspection of her learned and pious father, an education of the first order, has acquired a degree of classical knowledge rarely to be met with in the female world; and is not less distinguished by the exercise and example of every domestic virtue. Her father had just begun a third edition of his Greek Lexicon, when he died of a painful and lingering illness, and the task devolved on her; and this edition was published 1798, in 8vo. She has erected over his remains in Epfom church the following memorial:

"Glory to God alone.

Sacred to the memory

of the Rev. JOHN PARKHURST, M.A. and descended from the Parkhursts, of Catesby, in Northamptonshire.

His life was distinguished

not by any honours in the Church, but by deep and laborious researches

into the treasures of divine learning, the fruits of which are preserved in two invaluable Lexicons, wherein the original text of the Old and New Testament is interpreted with extraordinary light and truth. Reader! if thou art thankful to God that such a man lived, pray for the Christian world, that neither the pride of false learning, nor the growth of unbelief, may so far prevail as to render his pious labours in any degree ineffectual.

He lived in Christian charity, and departed in faith and hope, on the 21st day of February, 1797, in the 69th year of his age."

It is not easy to ascertain the owner of the stone at Hornby priory, p. 513, which has on it a sword, hammer, and perhaps *horseshoe*.

In p. 513, a. 18, read *Fermaria*, meaning, I suppose, the *Infirmery*. Yours, &c. G.R.

Mr. URBAN, May 12.

THE importance of PARISH-REGISTERS, and the duty of ministers and churchwardens to make and keep them very punctually and carefully, are topics which need not be dwelt upon, being acknowledged universally. But the expediency of *framing* them on a plan different from that in common use may require, and justify, some discussion.

The principle on which these most useful records ought to be planned seems to be this: to describe the persons registered *by as many distinguishing circumstances* as the minister can reasonably be expected to collect, care being taken to collect them from *undoubted authority*. In the latter respect, nothing can be objected, I believe, to the common practice; but in the former point, I apprehend that our registers are generally defective.

The registers of persons *baptized* usually comprehend three particulars only; namely, the date, the christian name, and the names and surnames of father and mother. To these I propose to add *the age of the party baptized*, if above a month:

month: the mother's *maiden* name; and the father's *degree* or *occupation*. My reason for the first of these additions is, that by the irreverence, the supineness, or the ignorance of parents, the baptism of children is often delayed for months, and sometimes for years; and thus *one* proof of a child's age will be wanting, though certainly other proofs are not precluded. The second addition suggested is new, and seems to be of high importance; the mother's descent being very often material in cases of inheritance. The third mark of distinction is so obviously proper, that it cannot require to be vindicated; and indeed it is usually adopted in the register of *burials*, to which we will next attend.

The only addition I have to suggest here, is, that the party be expressly described as either *widowed*, or *married*, or *single*. But the chief and most novel part of my plan is, that all the particulars of it are stated in *distinct columns*. The increased facility which must arise hence, in searching the registers of populous parishes, will be very obvious, and I trust not a little important; the column of *surnames* alone requiring the immediate attention of the searcher.

Separate books should by all means be provided for registering *baptisms* and *burials*. And I medi-

tate the assignment of a few pages, at the farther end of each book, to an *additional*, and very full, account of the persons registered, even an extensive pedigree, with ample *attestations*; in all cases where high rank, large property, or other considerations, may induce the parties interested to require it.

By making the entries transversely, the plan is applicable, and has been applied, to register-books already provided and in use.

It is very proper to state, that before this design was carried by me into effect, it was, after much consultation at home, with great liberality considered and amended by the gentlemen of the Herald's college; and was submitted to, and approved of, by those superiors in the church, whose judgement and sanction are indispensably requisite in such matters.

Your readers, sir, will doubtless think, that a plan of this sort, framed by a person daily conversant in the keeping of very large registers, is likely to be more practicable than the schemes of any projector in his closet; and therefore I shall add, that the parish in which this service was bestowed contains nearly six thousand inhabitants; and that the plan is found by experience to be practicable and easy.

A LINCOLNSHIRE INCUMBENT.

Baptized in A. D. 1800.

Month and Day.	Christian Name of Person baptized.	Aged above Years or Months.	Son or Daughter.	Father's and Mother's Christian Names.	SURNAME.	Mother's Maiden Name.	Father's Degree, or Occupation

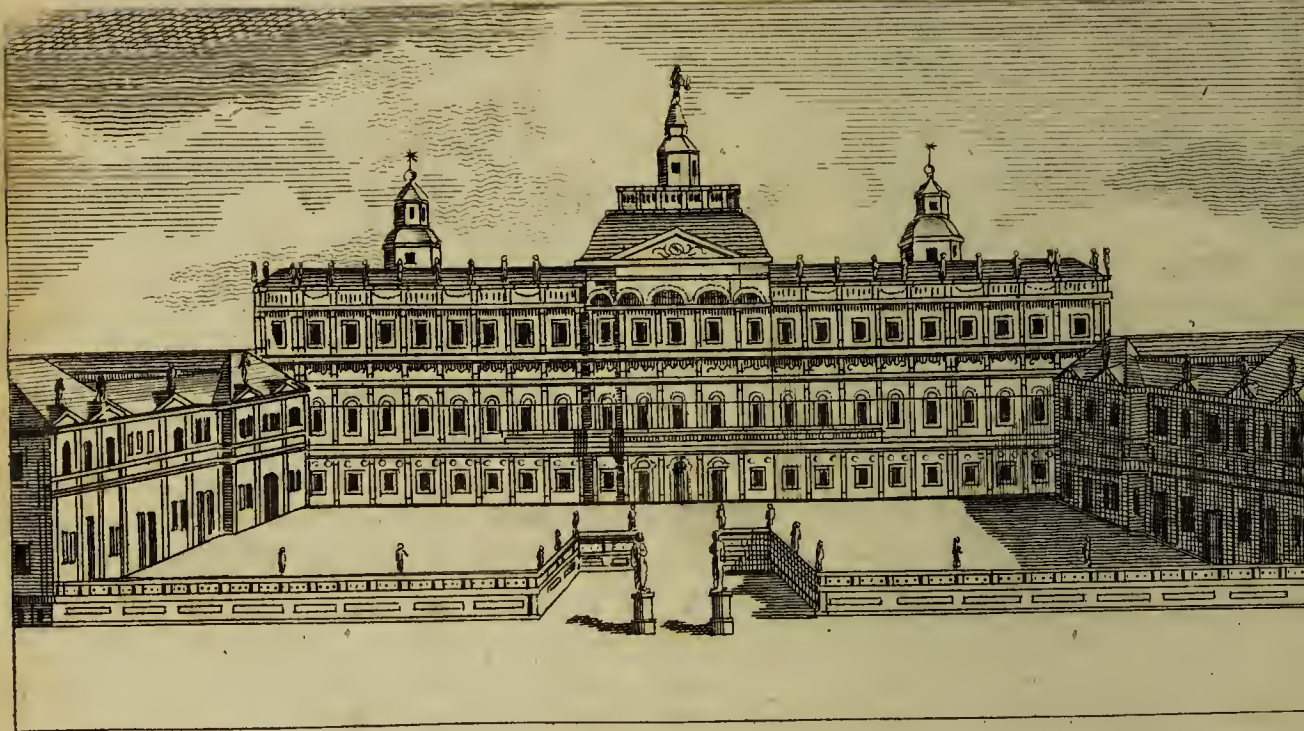
N. B. In the case of *illegitimate* children, the *mother's* Christian and surnames are alone to be inserted.

Buried in A. D. 1800.

Month and Day.	Christian Name of Person buried.	Son or Daughter, or Wife.	Father's and Mother's, or Husband's Christian Name.	SURNAME.	Widowed married, or single.	Degree or Occupation of deceased, or of Husband, or of Father.	Aged above Years.

N. B. A child under three years may be registered *infant*. If a woman shall have been married twice, or more, the names of her several husbands may be entered; that of the *last* husband being placed *first*, as the name she bore at her decease.

Mr.



The Palace of RASTADT.



POWDERHAM *Castle*

MR. URBAN,

July 1.

BEING, in 1792, at Rastadt, in the circle of Suabia and margravate of Baden, I was so struck with the elegant palace there, that I made a drawing of it. Rastadt is situated on a large plain on the river Merg, regularly built, and having one main street, broad and handsome. In 1424, the town was burnt by the Strasburghers, who were then at war with the Margraf of Baden; and in the year 1714 a peace was here concluded between the Emperor and the king of France. It is situate 16 miles South-west of Durlach, and 38 West-north-west of Stutgard. Rastadt having been much mentioned of late as the seat of the Congress last year, I inclose you my little drawing (*Plate II.*), thinking that, perhaps, you and your readers may be no less pleased with the elegance of the edifice than was,

Yours, &c. A RAMBLER.

MR. URBAN,

July 4.

IN vol. LXIX. p. 1113, a print is given of what an ingenious Traveller is pleased to call "a slight view" of Powderham castle, in Devon, the seat of Lord Courtenay. Surely, Sir, in a work like yours, which (not as the *ephemera* of the day, that appear and are forgotten) has existed with credit to itself for half a century, such *slight views*; unauthenticated to you, ought not to have been introduced. What the intention of the Traveller may have been, in sending you a sketch of a place which bears not the faintest resemblance to it, I cannot conjecture. If it was meant as a fabrication of ingenuity, with the view of imposing, he should not have given it such dissimilitude; and, considering that painting is of affinity with poetry, *ut pictura poësis*, so the rule of the one may be conceived to have a relation to the other; and, therefore, he should have recollected that Horace had declared,

GENT. MAG. July, 1800.

"Ficta voluptatis causâ—sint proxima veris"

But, *ludo amoto*, permit me to enquire whether the whole has not originated in mistake; and, two drawings having been sent of places of beauty and consequence* in Devon, that you have introduced the sketch of Hartland abbey, the seat of Col. Orchard, for that of Powderham castle, the venerable mansion of Lord Courtenay. Though by no means accurate, yet I perceive somewhat of a likeness with the edifice at Hartland, which is a structure of Gothic architecture, and uniform in a consistency of style and elegance. This, however, is not the case at Powderham castle. On an approach towards it in front (of which I inclose you also a *slight* but accurate sketch), the eye is at once arrested by the vastness of the pile, and by the multiplicity of parts which, at different periods, have been added to the original mass, and now form one whole.

In a Gothic pile, when the *character* of antient architecture has been scrupulously adhered to, no additional structure can well offend the sight. One of its component principles is irregularity; and, if the peculiar cast predominates in the pointed door and window, in the pinnacle and the battlements, the Antiquarian architect will not admit that the *costume* has been violated by any appendage, how numerous soever they may be. And if, in an architectonic light, there shall be no incongruity or disgust in the irregular mode of building, in a picturesque one there cannot possibly be any. Indeed, no style whatever can be so adapted to the pencil as one of these old Gothic edifices. For, according to the sentiments of a great modern master, the strongest and most beautiful play of light and shade must necessarily proceed from those bold projections, either of towers or buttresses, that break the uniform surface of the front; and from the pin-

* This was not the case. EDIT.

nacles;

nacles, turrets, and battlements, which destroy the horizontal line of roof, and constitute the principal, and (I may add) the characteristic enrichment of Gothic architecture. These are the features of this Eastern front of Powderham castle; with which (contrary to the opinion of some) I confess that I am pleased. But an excrescence of late has grown out of the Northern angle from the designs of Mr. Wyatt (the Cynosure of Gothic architecture), the *plan* of which has also been conceived by many (haply also of the hypercritic tribe!) to be not less injudicious than the situation. In this opinion, however, I cannot bring myself to coincide. The drawing-room (what *was* the chapel) presented to the North a blank wall and a recess; of course, on this side there was wanting somewhat to arrest and satisfy the eye. The building which has been erected does both. The vacant space is filled up, and that with an object decidedly beautiful. Was there ought to be found fault with, I conceive it not to be in the structure nor situation; but I could have wished that, in conformity to the cast of windows prevailing through the front, those of the new building, instead of being segments of a circle, had been somewhat pointed (for such only are Gothic), and that it had not so far projected beyond the front of the drawing-room; which possibly, to render the whole plan complete, could not well be avoided!

Of this castle there are aspects more picturesque; that from the North and West in particular. Here *were* towers of truly castellated magnificence! I say *were*; for one (in consequence of decay) has been taken down and re-erected, and, I regret to say, not with the discriminative and appropriate taste which (had he been consulted) Mr. Wyatt would have planned.

Since writing the above, it has occurred to me that Tawstock, the very beautiful seat of Sir Bouchier

Wrey, in the North of Devon, has a more extended front than Hartland abbey, with a projection at each end, as is given in the print, for which it possibly may have been designed.

J. SWETE.

Mr. URBAN,

July 5.

ALTHOUGH your correspondent R. C. (p. 502) will find himself unable to convince me that the doctrine of a plurality of worlds is founded in truth, or supported by any thing better than fanciful conjecture, yet he is entitled to my thanks, for pointing out to me an error respecting the two Herods. If R. C. was better acquainted with the author, I hope he would discover in him not the slightest pretension to any thing like infallibility. He was led into the mistake by a recollection of the very similar circumstances which accompanied the death of both those monsters of cruelty, of whom it is worthy of remark, that the judgement of Heaven fell on each of them in a manner equally tremendous: they were both tormented in the way which is set forth in the lecture alluded to; and every particular therein mentioned is applicable to the murderer of the innocents, though improperly confounded with the persecutor and murderer of the Apostles. I am, Sir, your constant reader, and well-wisher, S. G.

Mr. URBAN, *Wadham College, Oxford, June 28.*

“Qui cavet, ne decipiatur, vix cavet, cum etiam cavet.

Etiam cum cavisse ratus est, sæpè is cautor captus est.” *Plaut. Capt. A. 2. l. 2.*

IKNOW few subjects of classical enquiry upon which we have attained to less certainty, than the doctrine of accent and quantity; and yet there are probably few subjects, more interesting to the accomplished scholar. Accent and quantity are generally presumed to be things totally different in themselves; but there are not wanting critics, and those of high name,

name, who doubt this complete difference. Accents are these; the acute, and the grave, simple signs of sound; and the circumflex, compounded of both. The two first are frequently placed upon short syllables without altering their quantity. Yet how this should in reality be the case, I cannot readily comprehend.

A short syllable is, by custom and authority, pronounced in as short a time as is consistent with distinction of sound. If, therefore, a note of accent make any alteration in such a syllable, what, I would ask, must the alteration be? Certainly not to accelerate the pronunciation. But it will possibly be objected, that, though accents do not accelerate the pronunciation, yet they evidently increase the tone and energy of the syllable. But can the tone and energy of a short syllable be increased without increasing the time? If any learned reader will try the experiment, I believe he will find the undertaking somewhat difficult.

There are many words in the learned languages of which the modern pronunciation appears to be scarcely consistent with the rules of quantity. For reasons well known to scholars, the accent cannot with propriety be thrown farther back than the antepenultima even in the longest words. This, in polysyllables, will often occasion the stress or elevation of the voice to be placed upon those members of a word which are by nature or position short.

In the words, *Pontifices, Hermione, Urceolus, Filiolus*, and, indeed, all others consisting of a choriambic under one combination, accent and quantity are worse friends than becometh such near neighbours. The following passage of Juvenal places the stress of the sound upon a short syllable.

“*Frigida circumagunt pigri sarraca Bootæ.*”
Sat. V. l. 23.

Again, in Virgil *, we find,

“*Emicat Euryalus, et munere victor amici.*”
Æn. V. l. 337.

Similar instances, every where abound. What shall we say then? Does the accent upon a short syllable produce any variation in the time? And, if so, in what consists the essential difference between accent and quantity? This is a question much easier to propose than to answer.

Port Royal Grammar upon the Latin tongue, and Dr. Forster upon Greek accent, are criticks of unexceptionable merit; and yet observe how widely they differ upon this subject. The former says, “As accents were invented for no other purpose than to mark the tone of the voice; they are, therefore, no sign of the quantity † of syllables, whether long or short; which is evidently proved, because a word may have several long syllables, and yet it shall have but one accent; as, on the contrary, it may be composed entirely of short ones, and yet shall have its accent, as “*Asia, Dominus,*” &c. P. R. b. II. p. 354.

The latter thus expresses him-

* How are we to reconcile the following contradictory quantities of the same verb, from high authority? I fear we must have recourse to that powerful classic lever, a licence, to remove the difficulty.

“*Stridere apes utero, et ruptis effervere costis.*” Georg. IV. l. 556.

“*Cogaris, pressoque diu stridere molari.*” Juv. Sat. V. l. 160.

† This reasoning appears close and conclusive; yet, if we examine it attentively, we shall discover, I think, a latent fallacy. As the profound and excellent author elsewhere admits a variation of time, conformable with accent, amongst those syllables that are marked short, may not the same variation also exist amongst those that are marked long? In polysyllables, where the penultima is long, the accent, he observes, lies upon it; but in similar words, where both penultima and antepenultima are short, the accent is placed upon the antepenultima, because two short syllables are equivalent to one long one. Here then the accent is placed according to time; if not according to the outward measure, certainly according to the inward computation.

self, p. 67: "No man can read prose or verse according to both accent and quantity; for every accent, if it is *any thing*, must give some stress to the syllable upon which it is placed; and every stress that is laid upon a syllable, must necessarily give some extent to it: for, every elevation of the voice implieth time, and time, is quantity.

Οὐτε χρονος χωρις τῆς εὐφρονειας, στε τινος χωρις χρονου." MS. Bib. Reg. Ang. p. 2.

To be plain, then, there is much weight in the last argument; and the observations of Dr. Forster, although made upon Greek accent, are, in many instances, applicable to Latin. And here let us not conceive that the present is a mere question of words, and therefore undeserving of notice; since, upon a just knowledge of the beauties * of pronunciation depends much of that exquisite pleasure which we derive from polite literature. If we may judge of the difficulty of any accomplishment by the rarity of its attainment, to *pronounce* Latin is more difficult than to translate it. For one person who can read it correctly, even according to present rules, we find about five who can translate it so.

To what shall we attribute this defect? Shall we say that men, considering the pronunciation of Latin as a secondary and inferior acquisition, pay all their attention

to the construing of it; as we sometimes meet with great writers who cannot *spell*? But what is more unworkmanlike, or inelegant, than to see scholars by profession stumble at the very threshold of the Muses? And herein, I think, consists one advantage, amongst many, of public schools; namely, that in such seminaries boys are well grounded in the principles of quantity, although by some they have been thought to spend too much time upon this pursuit.

Our rules of quantity gives us, accurately enough, the proportion of sound that syllables bear to each other in the two extremes of long and short; but this knowledge will not give us the *general* time. They teach us that two short syllables are equivalent to one long one; but can we hence collect, whether the whole movement was quick or slow, the tone variable or monotonous?

Port Royal conceives, and with great appearance of probability, that the discriminating ears of the Romans were not contented with the present arrangement of long and short syllables only, but that they had an intermediate measure, consisting of a time and half, upon which the accent in polysyllables † often lay. He farther observes, that there was a considerable distinction in pronunciation between syllables short by nature and short by position. As the matter at pre-

* As we politely accommodated our continental neighbours by adopting, *anno* 1752, their method of reckoning time, so of late we seem disposed to accommodate them still farther, by adopting, in part, their method of pronouncing Latin. This is chiefly observable in the full and open enunciation commonly given to the vowel A. We are told of Milton, that he affected the foreign pronunciation; and was accustomed to observe, that "to read Latin with an English mouth is as ill a hearing as low French." *Lives of the Poets*, vol. I. p. 174.

† Is it lawful to suggest, without offending Latin ears, that, strictly speaking, there can be no such thing as a polysyllable consisting wholly of short feet, that is, of feet of

equal times? — Danaides, Periphrasis, Hominibus, Opiparus. In pronouncing a word of many syllables, it has been observed, that there must necessarily be some foundation for the voice to rest on; to which point of support all the other parts of the sound recur, as to a common centre. On the other hand, to consider any syllable as absolutely long, which the poets have agreed to consider as short, would be to contradict their authority, and to fall into fatal heresy. What, therefore, remains in this merciless dilemma between accent and quantity, but to agree with P. R. respecting the intermediate measure of a *time and half*? Upon these grounds we shall treat our polysyllables and choriambics *handsomely*; and not, like Bays, having introduced them on the stage, leave them to get off again as they can.

sent stands, it does not appear that learners derive any material advantage from mere accents. The compound *ā* may indeed be of some service, because it is *now* connected with quantity; but the grave and the acute seem but little to facilitate true pronunciation. In autographs or MSS. they are rarely used, and readers find no great loss of them.

What then, the intelligent reader will observe, do you altogether reject the use of accents, so generally received? And would you reduce pronunciation to one dull monotony? Certainly not; although I conceive, with submission, that accents, as they are now managed, may in some cases be nugatory, and in some detrimental. I would distinguish, however, between the use and abuse of these modern signs of sound, and would assign to them their proper merit. It is true, I believe, that accents, by encroaching *on quantity*, may enable a judicious Latin reader to introduce some slight distinction into the sound of his voice. But it is also true, that they are highly inadequate to convey to us any just conception of the variety, the richness, and the extreme accuracy, of tone and time, with which the Romans, we are informed, pronounced their language.

It now only remains to consider our first proposition, namely, that accents in some cases are nugatory, and in some detrimental. They are nugatory, then, when they are not of sufficient weight to excite attention, and so *teach nothing*. They are detrimental where they tend to introduce confusion into the minds of learners, or lead them to make false quantities. On the other hand, they are useful where they come in aid of quantity; they are useful where they serve to distinguish one word from another, spelt in the same manner, or different inflexions of the same verb. They are also useful where they serve to mark prepositions and adverbs.

WENMAN LANGTON.

MR. URBAN, *Dublin, June 30.*
H A V I N G for these five weeks last past been severely affected by the death of an esteemed relative, I could not sooner inform your friend Mr. Gee, p. 403, of the present state of the late four courts in Christchurch-lane, Dublin, of which he seems anxious to be apprized. He may now know that the main body of the building, wherein the courts of justice were formerly held, is fast going to ruin, and the octagonal cupola in the centre in great hazard of prostration. The handsome chamber, formerly belonging to the Court of Chancery, after having been degraded to a temporary music-room, and sometimes a paltry dancing-school, is now also consigned to dilapidation and rain. Of Mr. Gee's proposed alterations in our two cathedrals, I shall not say any thing; but he may have ample scope for exercising his talents for improvement in most of the streets of his acquaintance around those four courts, which are now in a most lamentably declining state, owing to the removal of those courts, for the advantage of being near which the ancestors and predecessors of the present proprietors paid very high rates of purchase. But all must now give way to the demon of innovation (whom the Lord confound!), and who has now undermined our very Constitution.

A correspondent, p. 208, mentions Dr. Mann, author of an Exposition of the Church Catechism, as being the present Bp. of Corke; whereas he died so long since as 1772; and three bishops have filled that see between such time and the promotion of the present bishop, Dr. Stopford, in 1794.

Yours, &c. JACK PRANCER.

MR. URBAN, *July 1.*
T H E epitaph, p. 432, brings to my recollection one, on a similar occasion, which I saw some time ago in the chancel of the parish-church of Wells, in the county of

of Norfolk. It is inscribed on a handsome marble tablet, placed there by the present Marquis Townshend in memory of his friend, who died in that town in 1786.

“ M. S.

MARCI SMYTH, M. D.

Egenis benignum,
Superbis superbum,
Amicis amicum,
In rê medica apprimè peritum,
Invidia ipsa vivum prosecuta,
Nunc tandem devicta
Ultro fatètur.

“ If, passenger, you stop, and wish to know
Whose corpse lies mould’ring in the vault
below, [postpone
Learn, ’tis the man’s whose science could
His patient’s dissolution, not his own.
Fond of convivial hours and classic lore,
He till’d his fertile spot, nor wish’d for more.
Though far too proud to idolize the great,
Nor sick nor poor e’er linger’d at his gate.
Disease subdued, vexation, and dismay,
He enjoy’d the labour of a well-spent day.
May those who feel another’s woes their own
Ever find mercy at th’ Eternal Throne !”

Yours, &c. VIATOR.

Mr. URBAN, July 1.

A Correspondent of yours, signing himself “ A Friend to Nobility,” a few years back, reprobated the negligent custom of omitting *of* after the title of *Earl*; as, for instance, Earl Moira instead of *Earl of Moira*, Earl Westmorland for *Earl of Westmorland*, &c. &c.: and, what is strange, where the *of* should be omitted it is added, as *Earl of Poulett*, *Earl of Spencer*, *Earl of Annesley*; whereas, Poulett, Spencer, and Annesley, are not names of towns or estates, but the family surnames of those lords. I have lately observed a new error of a similar nature, and equally improper, namely, that of adding after a Peer’s name that of his seat in town or country, such as, *Earl Fortescue* of Hill-street*, *Lord Westmorland of Apthorp*, &c. &c. The title of a Peer is always supposed to indicate his place of residence, unless where the family, name, and title, are the

* In this instance it appears to be the name of a plain gentleman, Mr. Earl Fortescue, of Hill-street.

same; in that case, in the patent of creation is generally added the name of some place, as, for instance, Lord Montfort of Horseheath, Lord Willoughby D’Eresby, Lord King of Ockham. In these instances, even if these lords alienate their lands to another possessor, and purchase others, they would still retain the title of Horseheath and of Ockham, though not possessed of those estates, and actually residing on others. W. UMFR.

Mr. URBAN,

July 3.

BEING in company of Mr. Fairbanks (parish-clerk and master of the free-school at Aldridge) about a month since, he was saying that he had some ale brewed without using hops, which seemed to answer the purpose. I told him, if he would send me a line of the process, I would send it, for the good of the publick, to your Magazine; which he has done; and the following Sunday I went to his house at Aldridge, and drank some of his ale; and, had I not been informed to the contrary, I should not have known but that hops had been used, only that the colour is more pale than common. If you think this communication worth printing in your useful Magazine, it is at your service. G.

“ SIR,

Aldridge, June 10.

“ I have made farther enquiry respecting the process of brewing ale without hops, or any substitute for the same. I can only assure you, from experience, that it is an absolute fact, that good ale may be brewed without any degree of bitter whatever. The process is what every good wife pretends to have a knowledge of, being the same as though hops were intended to be made use of. No difference is made with respect to boiling the wort; working it also is done in the customary way, without any alteration in the quantity of yeast usually made use of. The only difference I can find in the operation of its working is, that the yeast produced from the ale brewed without hops is not of so great a quantity; it is much lighter in point of colour, and not quite so bitter. When you rack, make use of hops as is customary in the general way of brewing. People in general doubt its keeping the usual time before

before its being tapped for use; but those doubts will speedily be obviated by experience. I can assure you it ought not to be tapped for use till it has been brewed two months, which is generally as long as private families keep ale before they make use of it. I send you the within particulars from the experience of twice brewing. Should you doubt it, come and taste the ale. I have no reason to suppose you will doubt my veracity: but should you find yourself inclined to make it public, for the benefit of others, I beg you will favour me with your company to take a pipe and partake of a glass or two, that you may be able to speak to the truth more confidently of its being palatable. I am, Sir, yours, &c.

THO. FAIRBANKS."

Mr. URBAN,

July 8.

WHAT the metres of Homer are by no means well understood is pretty generally allowed; that his verses have suffered some little depravation (in a part hitherto unnoticed), less, however, than we might reasonably expect, I do not hesitate to give as an opinion not taken up at hazard, but after such due consideration that I hope to be able, if not to bring direct demonstration, at least to show so many probabilities as may be tantamount to proof. The interior regulation of words I leave to Clarke (to whose opinions, with a few exceptions, I generally assent), and to the others, who have employed themselves on that useful branch of criticism. But the depravation to which I allude exists in a part hitherto disregarded, or at most scarcely noticed. Of the very numerous particles which, when we find in their places, we fancy we understand, and see the force of, there are many of which, if extruded without our knowledge, we should not feel the loss, but, on the contrary, should oppose their insertion (under the same circumstances), though restored from the most authentic sources. That some of these may have and have really fallen out, I have not the smallest doubt. In regulating the metres we may, therefore, fairly insert them, provided it be done sparingly and with judgement. Mr. Porson will be

my voucher when I say, that transposition may fairly and safely be practised when a verse labours under a fault which may thus easily be removed. These points being conceded, it seems a thing of consequence, from the few exceptions that occur, to lay down the following rules.

1. Every long vowel or diphthong is shortened before another vowel or diphthong, in the ensuing word. When, therefore, we find a verse in which, under the form of a spondee, there is really a trochee, we must look for the easiest remedy, and often this obtrudes itself upon us without our search. So lib. II. ver. 54,

Δοίη δ' ὦ κ' ἐθέλοι, κ' οἱ κεχαρισμένος
ἔλθοι,

where we see that *ο* or *ε*, which is wanted, has been absorbed in *οἱ*. Other passages are corrupted by improper contraction. So Od. XVIII. ver. 26,

ἐπιπροχάδην ἀγορεύει,
Γενὶ καμινῶϊ ἴσος·

2. except in the first place, where alone the cæsural pause obtains.

3. No second syllable can be long, unless by position; or, if it be a vowel or diphthong, unless it be followed by a consonant in the next word.

Except these rules be established, there arises this absurdity, at which we may start at first, but which we shall be obliged to acquiesce in.—There are no 12 monosyllables, or 13 (if you please, for the sake of a dactyl in the fifth place), which will not make an Homeric verse. But how little conscious are we of this when we parse the singular number of the relative *ὅ*:—

ὅς ἢ ὁ οὐ ἦς οὐ ὦ ἦ ὦ οὐ ἦν ὅ

4. The disjunctive *ἢ* alone goes against the rule here laid down; but the very nature of its office may be supposed to give it length, and, by the pause, to render it less connected with, or affected by, the succeeding vowel.

I could wish to see some able hand

hand set these things to rights; but he should, like a judicious Artist, in a noble and antient structure, nicely repair the corners which Time has injured, but not pull down, and erect what he pleases in its stead.

I designed to have illustrated and confirmed what I have here laid down by the examination of four books of the *Odyssey*, which afford few exceptions, and which were taken at random, so that they may be considered as a sufficiently long and fair specimen; but they would at present carry me too much into length: I will, therefore, defer them to another month, F.

Mr. URBAN, July 10.

YOUR Celtic correspondent, p. 418, has omitted to notice a paper in the fifth volume of the *Archæologia* on the subject of celts, in which it is singular that not a word should occur on the origin of this difficult term. One should imagine that the Critical Reviewers must reside at a great distance from the metropolis, or any well-furnished library, if they could not find the means of consulting a Vulgate Bible. The word *celtis* certainly appears to have been first used in the Vulgate translation of Job xix. 24; and, from the context, must signify some instrument used for the purposes of cutting or engraving; but no equivalent term is found in the Hebrew, or in the Septuagint. The learned friend of the Critical Reviewers is, however, right in his information, and they would probably do well to consult him on many other occasions. Your correspondent D. H. Mr. Urban, must mean that the word *chisel* does not occur in our modern translations of the Bible; for he is too conversant with matters of Antiquity not to know that in Wickliffe's translation the passage stands thus: "be-graven in a boc w^t an iren pointel, or w^t a pece of led, or w^t a *chifell* thei be graven in flint." I have said that the word *celtis* first occurs in the Vulgate, because the

date of the sepulchral inscription alluded to by Du Cange, "*vetus inscriptio Romæ*," cannot be ascertained. This inscription, however, is said to have been found at Pola, in Istria, and not at Rome, and may be seen in Gruter, p. cccxxix. edit. 1707, and other collections. It was placed on the tomb of one Sergius, a player, and is extremely whimsical, but too long for insertion in this place. If genuine, it might take the lead in point of antiquity of the Vulgate translation; but there are well-founded doubts as to its genuineness. It should not be forgotten that, in some of the MSS. of the Vulgate, the word in question appears to be *certe*, and not *celte*; which circumstance would render its existence doubtful, were it not supported by the sepulchral inscription. After all, it remains to be shewn who it was that first applied the word *celtis* to the brass instruments in question; and it is reasonable to suppose that such person was acquainted with the Vulgate passage in Job, and imagined those celts to be *chisels*.

Yours, &c,

E.

THE PURSUITS OF ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION. No. XXV.

The ANTIENT PALACE of the KINGS OF ENGLAND at WESTMINSTER, continued.

Fifth Piece of Tapestry.

THE subject gives us a grand battle, where all the circumstances attending the warriors, both horse and foot, in the modes of charging, close encounters, their armours, swords, shields, lances, battle-axes, falchions, bows and arrows, banners, trumpets, the armour and housings for the horses, are here finely and distinctly made out, and give an inexhaustible store of information in what a magnificent and glorious manner the warriors of old met each other in mortal strife, to decide a controversy by force of arms that human reason could not accomplish. The two heroes of the field are the most ob-

trusive

trusive figures in this representation, they being placed nearly in its centre: one of them is unhorsed, but who, however, still maintains the combat. We must not fail to gaze at the device on his shield, which is the portrait of his fair mistress, for whom the bloody scene before us is carried on. To the left, a knight is conveying another wounded knight away on the fore-part of his horse's saddle. Near him is the principal monarch of the royal heroes, who is on full charge to meet his enemies. On the right is an uncommon sight to us at this day, which is the manner of taking a prisoner in former times, who appears disarmed of all his armour and arms, except the lower part of his face. In this guise his victor is conveying him into the gates of a city; his helmet, of royal make, and the other parts of his armour, being carried before him in triumph. On the walls of this city are male and some royal female spectators attended by trumpets. Our attention is now directed into the interior of a palace within this city, where we behold columns, open compartments, hangings bordered with jewels; and on the left is a curious clock, whereon we find the hour twelve in the place of our hour two. Here we see an interview of royal females with certain noble male personages in their civil robes. The principal female is that lovely fair-one already spoken of in our second piece of Tapestry. Her dress is in the same taste as there noticed, but far more delightful if possible, by means of an airy transparent drapery depending from her head-dress, and which gives the most graceful employment to the hand that holds it. The right corner of this piece of Tapestry has been cut away to accommodate it to its present situation. Description can go but little way in detailing the multitudinous objects that enrich the several figures before us. Imagination in this delineation, it

might be concluded, would here have been exhausted by our antient artists; but their genius knew no bounds, it was infinite! And, although certain professed Antiquaries among us will not allow them the least degree of merit, yet be it my lot to revive in the minds of the publick, that all excellence is not either confined to the Roman and Grecian schools, or to the presuming dictates of modern art.

Sixth piece of Tapestry.—A fourth battle engages our attention. The death-dealing phalanxes are here shewn in the most furious degrees of action; direful blows, mortal thrusts, and falling knights, are every where attracting our distressed sight. The hurry and tumult, incident to the "battle's rage," in this dreadful scene, is surprizingly depicted; and we almost believe ourselves drawn into this "tug of war," to see the horrors, and to feel its woes. The most conspicuous combatants are, first, two on the left-hand, one having brought the other to the ground, and is putting a termination to his existence. The other is an archer, who, while he is enjoying the barbarous emotions of having transfixed his antagonist, is insensible that he has himself received an arrow through his own body. The forcible actions that might here be described are so abundant, that, to enter on their illustration, would far exceed the limits of our essays; therefore, we must confine our notice to those objects that cannot be dispensed with. On the left, in the back ground, are parties of bowmen engaged with each other. One of them is interestingly remarkable, being armed with a cross-bow. Of all the representations of this weapon that I have ever seen, they have either been drawn so small, or so ill made out, that not much information could be derived from them. But here we see every *minutiæ* belonging to the engine, and the manner

ner of its being charged and shot off. Of the armours, weapons, banners, &c. our mind is at a loss to give a farther description; and what has been said of the foregoing battles must apply to this, they are "infinite." The general background is filled with buildings of all descriptions, that the most eager investigator into antient Architecture's mazes may here find ample examples to enrich his store of knowledge in that noble science.

Let me recount a circumstance that occurred the morning on which I was making these my *memoranda*. The House of Lords had then met for the purpose of adjournment*. The Artist who was copying these pieces of Tapestry went to the bar of the House, and addressed a noble Lord on the subject relative to them; who instantly, with the Lord Chancellor and the other Peers, came into this chamber to behold these remnants of Antiquity. They did him the honour to attend to his observations, and appeared, by their condescension and their questions, not to be insensible of the importance of the objects of his praise, either of the chamber itself (which public information had made known was to be destroyed), or of this inestimable work, the Tapestry. One of the noble Lords observed, he remembered in some adjoining chambers a prodigious quantity of the rest, as he conceived, of this Tapestry, though now it was unknown to what destiny it had been decreed.

On hearing this remark, my opinion of the original use of this Tapestry was strengthened, in believing that, at its first hanging up in this palace, it covered the walls of the great hall; for, on measuring the width of this Tapestry, and the height of the space from the pavement to the sills of the windows, I found that it exactly fitted such a situation. It is idle to suppose that it always was in its present place, both from its curtailment, pour-

traying the history it is professed to represent, or that so gorgeous a performance of art should have been cut to pieces at certain parts to accommodate it to the antient doors, &c. &c. in this chamber. No; its prior situation was certainly in the great hall; for Stow, speaking of a royal feast given by Henry VII. in the hall, expressly mentions (among other splendid subjects) that it "was richly hanged with Arras†." Do we not read in many of our old plays‡, and in particular in Shakspeare's dramas, constant allusions to the siege of Troy? What was their inducement so to give reference to such a subject? Why, this famous Tapestry, shewn on the walls of the great hall in their day, ever before their eyes, and of which we have now (by comparison of the hall's magnitude) so small a part.

After our survey of this chamber and its Tapestry, whatever may be their end, I shall have the exulting satisfaction to know, that I have done my part in apprising my countrymen of the historic treasure yet in being (this chamber and its Tapestry); which, if the one falls, and the other is annihilated, it will be remembered who were the advisers, and that a page will be torn from our national history, which they so satisfactorily explained and illustrated!

The Interior of the House of Lords.—The basement story yet shews much of its original work, such as doors, windows, arches dividing the length of the crypt into two distinct parts, a circular staircase in the North-east angle, and near it a curious necessary convenience, singularly roofed by a number of corbels supporting flat stones for that purpose. This crypt appears never to have had any groins, and the covering over-head is the

† A name most probably derived from this kind of furniture having been at first invented or worked at Arras, a town in French Flanders.

‡ *Doddley's Collection of Old Plays.*

* In the summer of 1799.

mere flooring of the chamber of the Lords above.

Among the many places pointed out for the spot where Guy Vaux was found (as supposed) standing with a light among some barrels of gunpowder, this crypt is maintained to be the right scene where the notorious gunpowder-plot was to have been played off*. This plot is now pretty well understood not to have been hatched by the Papists, but by an inveterate foe of the Catholics of that day, the famous minister to James I. for the purpose of entirely rooting out the remnant of the professors of that religion which their ancestors had believed in for so many ages before them†. However, all well-informed minds at present laugh at the whole of this business; but very few seem to be sensible of the shocking tendency its annual commemoration leads to. It is a day of initiation to thousands of infants into the infernal deeds of unbridled mobs, lawless depredations, drunkenness, swearing, fighting, and that diabolical phrenzy of the lower class of Englishmen, bonfire-making. France has her massacres‡, England her wide-extminating fires§. Dreadful comparison!

The principal story (or the chamber of the Lords) now shews a sort of architectural finishing in a mode used some 40 or 50 years past, a part of which (the coved cieling) would ill beseem a common county hall. By a print of this chamber, published in James I's reign, it appeared then to have preserved much of its original work. The Tapestry, indeed (which is not shewn in the above print), gives it a consequence which else would but ill accord with the royal state of Britain. This Tapestry then presents a faithful representation of the Spanish Armada, and the portraits of

those great warriors who contributed by their prowess so much towards its utter destruction. The information it affords of the *costume* of that æra is of the highest consequence to our historic records, and has been well given to the publick in several engravings by the celebrated artist Pine; therefore any farther illustration of its merits in this place would be quite unnecessary.

Interior of the Prince's Chamber.

Here again the modernizing hand of make-shift accommodation has bemeaned this royal chamber; and we might find more decent furniture (excepting the canopy of state) in a rendezvous house either in Wapping or in the purlieus of Tower-hill. From this unfavourable detail of these two remains of the chambers of antient magnificence, it is no wonder that common observers give into the general wish to see more modern and more respectable apartments for the reception of Majesty and of the Peers of the realm. We almost, by some of the objects around us, fall in with the current of alteration; but our recollection recoils. What shall we not lose by the proposed change? Why, the walls themselves, which, as already shewn, bear the features of historic evidences. We tremble for their annihilation; and, although professional men may say more room is wanted for the additional attendants on national transactions, yet why must the Painted Chamber and the other antient parts of this palace be destroyed, when the desired space and other conveniences may be acquired, by carrying out the Lords' chamber more Eastward, whereby no National Antiquity would then be torn from the public eye? But why seek I to stem a torrent? Perchance my efforts already to that purpose may go high

* By way of giving strength to this assertion, a solemn examination is here carried on, the day before the opening of each session of parliament, for the purpose, no doubt, of discovering new Guy Vaux's and more barrels of gunpowder.

† See Mr. Milner's Answer to Dr. Sturges's "Reflections on Popery," p. 170.

‡ 1572, 1792.

§ 1666, 1780.

to overwhelm my honest hopes (it may be presumed) of one time or other being thought worthy of being consulted in matters relative to the repairs or restorations of some one or other of our antient edifices. My long and dear-bought experience in such studies would then know some moments of recompence for all my labours. To return. As it is, I fearfully bow to high resolves, which cannot look down on my humble representations; I am conscious of my error, and therefore now resume the thread of my narration.

The Tapestry here, like that in the adjoining chamber, from its intrinsic worth adds a grandeur, which, however, must be considered an accidental decoration, as some of its most material parts have been lately cut away for the purpose of introducing door-ways, &c.; and wooden sconces are screwed up, to hide and disfigure many of its chiefest beauties.

It may be necessary first to premise, that the Tapestry before us is, from the forms of the buildings, dresses, &c. of the reigns of Henry VII. and VIII. As such, then, let us comment on the first piece of Tapestry on the West side of the chamber.

On the left, is a delineation of the birth of some royal infant, where we see a grand bed with all its hangings and all the necessary decorations on such an occasion. We see the mother in bed receiving cordials from attending ladies; while the infant, in one part, is being bathed, and, in another, receiving the breast, more ladies assisting for these purposes. Sweet-smelling herbs are thrown into a fire in a moveable furnace, of a curious construction, in the middle of the room, where we find eggs roasting, for the use, no doubt, of the indisposed mother. The centre of this Tapestry is cut away for a modern door of entrance. To the right is a king in all his regal state, accompanied by his nobles and

guards, giving his royal mandates on some important subject; most probably on the above occasion. From the dignified air, and the form of the figure and dress, it greatly resembles the familiar portraits of our eighth Henry. The mixture of the styles of the building, of the pointed-arch work and the then newly-introduced parts of the architecture from Greece and Rome, are very richly exhibited.

Second piece of Tapestry, on the North side.—In opposition to the deep-rooted prejudices in favour of the performances of foreign artists, and for subjects of foreign history, I maintain that the design and execution of this work (in point of drawing) is equal to any thing they ever produced. It describes a battle in its utmost fury, where the knowledge of the imitative art is manifested either in the disposition of the principal figures, their contrasted attitudes, or in the natural perspective diminution of them. It is impossible to single out any one groupe in preference to the other for particular admiration; all are alike pre-eminent in the terrific display of this scene of death. One hero has his enemy under his foot, and is thrusting him through with his lance; the same fatal end is given to an unhorsed knight by his conquering antagonist, whose foaming steed is trampling him under his feet. Another knight, in all the complete costume habiliments of war, is unhorsing his opponent; and for a moment all our pity is bestowed on the falling courier, who has received a lance in his generous breast. Now we are entranced in beholding the two royal competitors for the victory of the day. Their mortal animosity is so lively drawn, that words are vain to tell the delineations of their tremendous struggle. Our sight becomes deluded, and we almost see the whole picture animated before us; we hear the clash of battle-axes, swords, and lances; hear the dying groans of the vanquished, and

and the triumphant shouts of the conquerors; see the flying banners become the prize of manual force; see, indeed, the utmost stretch of human genius. The pencil can do no more; and we here are satisfied at the efforts of its divine art. I now reluctantly remark, that a great part of this Tapestry to the left has likewise been cut away for a modern door-way.

Third piece of Tapestry, in continuation of the North side.—From what little is left of this piece, after its curtailments and cuttings away for a modern door, we can just make out that it shews the rout of the subdued party of the foregoing described battle. The confusion attendant on such an occasion is well manifested; the orders given by the commanders seem totally disregarded, and personal safety the only immediate business of each runaway. At a distance are the females belonging to their camp, who are guarded as well as circumstance will allow. In the extreme distance are flying parties still in the act of destroying each other; and to the right are buildings of a magnificent city.

Fourth piece of Tapestry.—A rural subject, whose figures appear allegorical; which being unallied to our present theme of illustration, we need not enter upon.

I shall now only hint, that I read of Proposals for publishing copies of the Cartoons of Raphael (so often engraved before); but I hear of no subscription set on foot for encouraging the bringing before the public engravings of the pieces of Tapestry, which I have brought to their notice; the former having but one claim to their regard; that is, their fine drawing, while the latter has every tie on their patronage, their fine drawing, and their historic merit. A Society, instituted for the study and protection of the works of Antiquity, to be sure, by one or two of its members, had some feeble thoughts that way; but an artist belonging to their body ha-

ving been the proposed hand to perfect such an undertaking, the whole fell to the ground, he unfortunately being a professed admirer and defender of the Antiquities of this kingdom, and—

AN ARCHITECT.

Mr. URBAN, *Gray's Inn, June 5.*

YOUR attention to my last letter, p. 308, made me desirous of not intruding again too soon on your notice, and occupying the valuable pages of your useful and informing Work. I told you before, that I have no pretensions as a writer, though I would not willingly offend in any material point of propriety, but I have not leisure enough to polish my compositions in the manner I could approve. Having, however, read very attentively the far-famed poem on the Pursuits of Literature, and all its accompaniments, I am led to give you such opinions as have occurred to me on this subject, which has interested, and continues to interest, the general curiosity of the whole kingdom, from the matter and manner of it, beyond any precedent whatever which I am acquainted with.

I observed in my last letter, and gave pretty strong reasons for what I said, that it does not appear that Mr. Mathias is the author of it; and that no one can be warranted in affixing the authorship of it to him, as Mr. Chalmers has done in too precipitate and violent a way, for which he has received abler correction and chastisement than my pen can give him if I were inclined to do it, which I am not.

The public news-papers are perpetually diverting themselves with Mr. Chalmers; and one facetious writer has actually given an account of his "LITERARY FUNERAL," with all the solemnities which were observed, and the persons who attended it. Another gentleman has written an account of *his ghost*, which appeared to Lord Liverpool. Mr. Reeves, and other personages, near

near the Treasury or Council-office, I forget which; and the wits of the Times are going on with the *leaden* apologist. They have created great merriment for the publick at Mr. C.'s expence; but, if I were Mr. Chalmers, and had so weighty a *leaden mace* as he has, I would strive to find out the editors of the Morning Herald and Morning Chronicle, *pour cause*, and try whether they would rise *from the earth*, like Antæus, with recruited strength.

But his *leaden mace* is probably reserved for better purposes; and I do not think it right to censure Mr. C. for his endeavours to find out the author of Junius's Letters, though he wants the first essential quality of an investigator, a reasonable quantity of *doubt*; for Mr. C. seems *never to doubt* at all of any point he once is resolved to assume. His insolence and ill-breeding to Mr. Mathias, even in his tract about Junius, is unwarrantable, which all gentlemen seem universally to condemn, as well as the *total* want of proof in the assertion itself. But perhaps, as the papers say Mr. C. is *literally dead* and defunct, we ought, Mr. Urban, to say only good of him; yet Dr. Johnson instructs us also to say what is *true* of the departed; and in that sense only I speak of the late Mr. Chalmers.

Since I wrote last to you, I have looked at two letters in your Magazine, one in p. 300, signed M. G. and the other in p. 404, signed E. L. The former of these writers, M. G. has obliged the publick with various strong and most eloquent extracts from the severe satirical performances addressed to Dr. Watson 20 years ago, and which he supposes to be by the author of the Pursuits of Literature. The passages in question are very curious in themselves; and I thank this gentleman for having given them in print, as the tracts themselves are not to be had; at least I have not been able to procure them, af-

ter a long search, at any bookseller's, or the original publisher. These passages certainly point out an intended and extensive satirical work upon *literature*, and very much in the spirit of the poem in question, but not by any means so decisively as it is absolutely affirmed. Of the letters to Dr. Watson I have heard many conjectures, but no proof whatsoever was ever brought home to any person.

If it be the same author, he has indeed made an *amende honorable* to the now Right Reverend Prelate; but it is unaccountable, on that supposition, that I cannot find the most remote allusion in the Pursuits of Literature to the Heroic Epistle, Address, and Treatise, to Dr. W. from the beginning to the end, which I persuade myself *must*, however involuntarily, have been the case if the authors were in reality the same. But I never can attach any thing like real positive argument from a similarity of style, which Pope very justly contributed to laugh away as not at all founded on reason. When Mr. Chalmers wishes to prove HUGH BOYD to be the author of Junius, from the comparison of the writing, he fails egregiously, and indeed *in toto*. I think similarity of style is very naturally a component part of any proof from probability, and by no means to be rejected in the consideration; for it has some little weight when combined with the other circumstances; but still it is only a probability at most.

When the author of the Pursuits of Literature, and the author of the Heroic Epistles to Dr. Watson, adopted the same phrases, such as of *a darkness which might be felt*, they spoke indeed true enough of the power of their works; but, as it is a phrase which is taken from the Scriptures, it is foolish to rest upon it even as a probable proof. They both speak in praise of the style of JUNIUS, as they well may; yet what do they speak but the sentiments of all literary and political

men, with a very few exceptions? There is a long panegyrick on Dr. REYNELL brought from the Epistolary Treatise to Dr. W. by your ingenious correspondent M. G.; but I cannot make any deductions from it in favour of the hypothesis; and Dr. R. has been accused himself of writing most of the notes of the *Pursuits of Literature*; which to men who really know him and *his style* (if we must have recourse to such an argument) must appear absurd on the face of it, even exclusively of the solemn *denial*, which Dr. R. published under his own hand, of all or any concern, direct or indirect, with the celebrated work.

I think the publick has been much imposed upon by specious reasoning on this subject, long before the rude and violent assertions of Mr. Chalmers, calling Mr. MATTHIAS *by name*. The obstinate, or steady and invincible silence of Mr. M. in this affair, after enduring such a weight of abuse and falshood, has confounded the adversaries of the *Pursuits of Literature* more than any thing else, because no similar silence has ever been preserved, except when Mr. Burke, Mr. Hamilton, &c. were called upon as the authors of *Junius*. If Mr. MATTHIAS has the abilities which they ascribe to him, he had a fine opportunity of displaying them whether he was or was not the author of the work in question; for, in either case, the field was very open indeed, as he had been notoriously libelled. But for Mr. M. not to say one word of any kind whatever (even exclusive of what I have formerly stated to you) implies such a calmness or indifference about the business as is not consistent with the most common and general principles of all men in such a case. But I know he has constantly declared, that the world would find themselves *mistaken*, and that people might write what they pleased; as for his part, he should never say one syllable publicly about it, as it did not re-

ally concern him; and he left his character with the friends who *knew* him generally or particularly. I know if any man, or set of men, had attacked me as they have done him, Mr. Urban, they would have heard a very great deal from me, and in the hardest manner of striking with the pen which I could summon up; but all persons must judge for themselves. The present master of Trinity college, in Cambridge, has also disdained to say a word upon the subject.

Your other correspondent, who signs himself E. L. p. 404, draws a different conclusion from the extracts from the Epistles to Dr. W. E. L. seems to be an acute man in reasoning, and in particular in the two points he notices; 1st, that the author of *Pursuits of Literature* never says directly he is an *Etonian*, or, 2dly, that he is a Cambridge man. If he had really been a fellow of Trinity college in former times, as it is hardily asserted, I think it is rather ungrateful in him not to praise it in direct terms when he had so glorious an opportunity, and especially when it has produced such great scholars, statesmen, poets, and lawyers. I cannot account for it; because, whatever he had said *generally* in praise of that seminary, would, after all, have proved nothing of the point in question.

E. L. thinks himself warranted in the conclusion, that the author of the *Pursuits of Literature* was not educated at Cambridge; and, as he is indisputably an university-man, Oxford had the honour of producing him; for I never heard it hinted that he came from Dublin. The learned and ingenious, though desultory, editor of the *Irish Pursuits of Literature* gives no hint at all about that point; and indeed, I think, it is clear. Some people think he praises the Cambridge men so much more than the Oxonians that he is certainly a Cantab. But E. L. resolves that question by saying, that he is known by his acquaintance;

quaintance; *a sociis*, he says. This may be the case; but I have no ground for conjecturing reasonably on that, and I will not trouble you with idle arguments.

I fear I have been too long at present to venture any remarks on the work itself, its variations, and the connection of its parts, its defects, as well as excellencies; but, if you shall be willing to receive them with the same kindness and patience which you have shewn to the preceding remarks, I will transmit them to you next month.

Yours truly, MESSALA.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN,

July 16.

THE small letter *r* and the little *s* in MSS. are so much alike as to be now and then mistaken the one for the other. This is, no doubt, the reason why the word *recludere* appeared to Gronovius to signify both to open and to shut. There are two passages where *recludere* has been supposed to mean *claudere*. The first is in Justin, lib. I. 9: "Itaque (Ostanes) per internuntios quærit a filia, quæ inter regias pellices erat, an Cyri regis filius rex esset. At illa nec se scire, nec ex alia possit cognoscere, quia singulæ separatim recludantur."—"Alii ficus recentes—in novo vase fictili a se separatas recludunt."

In both these places the *r* is printed for the *s*; and in the first edition of Justin, 1470, the word *Osthani* in most editions is *Orthani*. In Pliny he is called *Osthaxes*; Apuleius and Minucius Felix, *Osthates*, *Hothanes*. See Gronovius on the *Medea* of Seneca. EPID.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 23.

CHERRY-HINTON church (pp. 304, 321) is situated about two miles from Cambridge. In the chancel are some inscriptions in memory of the Serocolds, which containing nothing worthy of notice, I forbear sending them. The monument of Capt. Serocold, being

a just tribute to the memory of a brave officer, who fell fighting for his country, deserves to be excepted, and a place in your Miscellany is requested for it. To the North wall of the chancel is affixed the monument, which is of white marble. The inscription is as follows:

"To the memory
of WALTER SEROCOLD, esq; only son of
the late Rev. Walter Serocold; captain
in his Majesty's navy,
slain at the siege of Calvi, in Corsica,
July VIII. MDCXCIV.
aged xxxvi.

The three surviving sisters erected this monument as a token of affection for the best of brothers. The public loss may be estimated from the following extract of Admiral Lord Hood's official letter: 'but I have to lament, and which I do most sincerely, the loss of a very able and valuable officer, Capt. Serocold, who was killed by a grape-shot while getting the last gun in its place, soon after the enemy had discovered our battery. The king has not a more meritorious young captain in his majesty's service.'

He commanded the floating battery which was burnt by red-hot grape-shot before Bastia, and afterwards served with infinite reputation at the batteries on-shore.

Independent of my regard and esteem for him, I feel his loss a public one.

Hood."

Under the inscription are the arms of Serocold impaled with another coat. (Surely a mistake, as the captain was not married.) The arms of Serocold, Parted per chev. Arg. and Sa. in base a tower proper, in chief two fleurs-de-lis. The other coat, Arg. a chevron Sa. between three crescents. Probably his maternal coat: if so, they should have borne quarterly, and not impaled. GLAUCIAS.

Mr. URBAN, Reigate, July 16.

I AM concerned to see your valuable pages made the vehicle of idle cavil at the most sacred tenets of the Christian church. Could Mr. F or any other man produce solid arguments against them, he would have a right to be heard; but the puny objections, p. 499, have been answered and put to silence over and over again.

I mean

I mean not to enter the lists; I leave your correspondent to his immediate opponent, if he should think it necessary to reply, after making, with your leave, one or two old remarks on his stale objections.

"The words, *in the beginning*, mean a time," says Mr. F. "at a limited distance; and all persons quibble who give them the fantastical meaning of, from all eternity." These are bold assertions, but they are unsupported by any proof or authority whatsoever; and are in direct contradiction to Prov. viii. 22, Micah v. 2, and Habak. i. 12; from which passages it appears that, as surely as God is from everlasting, and his wisdom from eternity, so surely was the *Logos* of St. John, who was *ἐν ἀρχῇ*, from eternity also.

But this mode of reasoning may, it is highly probable, be to Mr. F. "stark nonsense, serving only to confound his understanding." Let us, therefore, indulge him, and attend a little more to what the Evangelist himself says: "In the beginning the Word was God; all things were made by him." I am almost ashamed to put so silly a question as, Who made him who made all things? Permit me, then, to use another Apostle's words, "He who built all things is God."

But there is, it seems, another quibble about Philip. ii. 6, concerning which I wish not to trouble you or your readers, who may consult the commentators, but pass on again to the Apostle's own language; "Christ Jesus, being in the form of God, took upon him the form of a servant." By taking upon him *the form of a servant* is meant, that he really and formally became a servant. This is a point about which there can be no debate, because he himself tells us, "that he came not to be ministered unto, but to minister." But then, as he was really and formally a servant, so was he also really and formally God, for he was *in the form*

of God. The expression in both cases is, as you well know, literally the same.

These old arguments are so decisive, that I am disposed to believe Mr. F. has never seen them; and, if that should be the fact, it will lead me to think farther, that our sister university pursues the study of mathematicks to the neglect of the more important one of divinity; and that this gentleman, therefore, is an object of commiseration rather than of censure.

A general resurrection of the dead (p. 515), and the universal future judgement of both the just and unjust, are so plainly taught us, that no seeming contradiction can warrant the supposition that either will be partial. In St. Luke, xx. 35, our Saviour alludes to the righteous *only*; for the word *οὐκ ἔστιν* (which your worthy correspondent P. should have attended to rather than to *καὶ ἀλλήλων*), when used by the Sacred Writers in a metaphorical sense with a genitive case, *always* (I believe) signifies to obtain or enjoy some good thing.

CLERICUS SURRIENSIS.

MR. URBAN,

July 1.

THE biographical pages of your Magazine, however learned and important the other parts of its information may be, affords to my turn of mind its greatest amusement and pleasure; nor am I singular in my remark, for I observe another gentleman treats one of your late numbers like as he would a Hebrew book, by beginning at the last page, and reading backwards. I confess, and I am not sorry to confess it, that my only and supreme gratification is to muse over an Obituary, an epitaph, or a moss-grown tomb-stone, and, in a retired corner of an old church-yard, to ruminate the mansions of the dead, "where," as we read, "The wicked cease from troubling, and the weary are at rest."

Light or vain attempts at wit suit not the gravity and solemnity of such scenes, when we look for the examples of virtue and the consolations of religion on the tomb of the good man and

the

the sound Christian. Some of the common head-stones, it is true, contain more spirit than many of the laboured inscriptions. I could not resist a smile when I read a pleasantry of an honest farmer, within 30 miles of town, over the turf of his old wife, and her son by her former husband. The youth, being a spoilt child, had prodigally squandered his father's fortune, and had the good luck not to feel poverty, but made his exit with his last shilling, says our poet:

"In her life she did her best;
Now I hope her soul's at rest.
And Tom, her son, lies at her feet,
Who liv'd till he made both ends meet."

Epitaphs are often dictated by the pen of gratitude, and of homage to a departed friend; now and then by family pride, vanity, and ostentation. Yet even here they spring from a laudable source, and point to a noble end, towards inspiring the age with a love of virtue and of fame. Should they be found sometimes to soar on too high a pinion, it is not to be wondered at. Historic truth should only smile at the panegyrick, while meek-eyed Charity turns aside at the polished falshood.

It must be allowed that we may derive advantage from sepulchral inscriptions; they assist the labours of the Antiquary, by a record of well-founded facts; and, whether we view the abbey at Westminster, or a remote country church-yard, they stamp decidedly the character of the time, and shew the progress of science, of learning, and of the improvements of the age. Says a learned author, "they sketch the great out-lines of character, and, like the epitome of a sermon, teach the most important truths in the most comprehensive form."

From the pen of some well-known writers I have selected a few epitaphs I have seen and admired; and, should my remarks be thought worth your attention, it may encourage me to write to you again.

In the church-yard of Wooton-Wawen, in Warwickshire, is a head-stone thus inscribed:

"H. S. E.
JACOBUS BOETER,
Gulielmo Somervili, arm.
promus, et canibus venaticis
præpositus.
Domi forisque fidelis.

Equo inter venandum corrutente,
et intestinis graviter collisis,

post triduum deplorandus obiit
28^{vo} die Janⁱⁱ 1719, æt. 38."

It appears that these elegant lines were written by the celebrated Somerville, the poet, as a grateful tribute to the memory of James Boeter, his careful and steady huntsman, who received his death in the chase by an inward hurt, of which he lingered three days. It is singular that this man's name in Greek points to his occupation in life, *Bonteg, clamator*; and it is more singular still, if what we are told is true, that the author of the Chace should engage a servant, to succeed Boeter in this his favourite pursuit, of the name of *Bawler*.

In the chapel South of the chancel of Wooton Wawen the family of Somerville are deposited for near 200 years. On a marble slab is,

"H. S. E.
MARIA, Gulielmi Somervili, arm.
uxor dilectissima,
Hugonis Bethel, de Ryse,
in com. Ebor. arm. filia.
Piè vixit,
intrepidè obiit
Nonis Septemb. A.D. 1731."

"H. S. E.
GULIELMUS SOMERVILE, arm.
obiit 17^{mo} Julii, 1742*.
Siquid in me boni compertum habeas,
imitare;
siquid mali, totis viribus evita;
et scias te quoque fragilem esse,
et mortalem."

In the above chapel lie also his only brother, the Rev. Edward Somerville, LL.D. ob. 1734, æt. 50. His father Robert S. esq. ob. 1705, æt. 58. His mother, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Charles Woolfely, bart. ob. Jan. 10, 1742. Grandfather, William S. ob. 1676, æt. 48. Grandmother, Anne, daughter of Lord Tracy. Which William was son of Sir William S. knt. by —, daughter of Sir John Shirley, of Sussex.

On the death of the poet, in 1742, leaving no issue, the estates in the counties of Warwick and Gloucester descended to James Lord Somerville, who was then one of the sixteen peers of Scotland. (vol. XIV. p. 387.)

South of the chancel, in the church of Lewisham, Kent, is lately erected a very handsome mural monument, by Flaxman, to the memory of Mary, the eldest daughter of Mr. Alderman Lush-

* In his 50th year, being born 1691.
Biog. Diet.

ington,

ington, wife of — Blackshaw, esq. of Devonshire-street, Portland place, son of the late Edward Blackshaw, of Tavistock street, Covent garden, haberdasher, who died some years ago, and was descended of an antient family near Macclesfield, co. Chester. Mr. B. left London, and resides near Newbury, in Berkshire, living some time apart from his lady, owing to family differences, which were not lessened by the mediation of friends into lost and god-like reconciliation. The lady's married name does not appear on the monument.

In a semicircle round the top :

“Blessed are they that mourn, for they shall be comforted.

MARY,

daughter of William and Paulina Lushington, born Oct. 7, 1771, died Feb. 6, 1797.

Blame not, ye calm observers of distress,
A mother sorrowing to a fond excess !
True filial excellence, of life so brief,
Claims the full tribute of no common grief.
Here Friendship, form'd by Nature's sweetest tie, [eye,
And hallow'd e'en by Heaven's approving
Laments the dearest joys Affection gave,
Lost in the darkness of a daughter's grave.
Pity absolves the parent thus o'ercome;
Her reason crush'd, her resignation dumb :
No human comforters such pangs controul;
But Seraphs whisper to the mourner's soul,
‘ Raise thy sunk eye to her, in faintest rest,
Whose beauty charm'd thee, whose perfection blest ; [choir,
Whose voice, now joining the seraphic
To thee was soothing as Devotion's lyre !
See her exalted from the mists of earth
To radiant recompence for spotless worth !
And let her merit (still thy graceful pride)
Prove to the throne of Truth her parent's guide.”
HAYLEY.

[Some epitaphs of the Lushingtons may be found in vol. LXVIII. 1021.]

On a neat mural monument, in Alnwick church, Northumberland, below a figure leaning on an urn, is,

“Conjugum optima, mulierum amantissima, vale.”

On a tablet below :

“Near this place are deposited the remains of FRANCES, the wife of Henry Collingwood Selby, of Severnfield, in this parish. She was the only daughter of Prideux and Frances Wilkie, of Doddington, in this county. She survived her three brothers, John, Mathew, and Prideux, who died bachelors from the ages of 22 to 28. On Sunday, the 1st of August, 1790, a few hours after her delivery of her first child, FRANCES WILKIE SELBY, departed

this life in her 26th year, universally beloved and lamented.

Till the last day, the dust reposing here
Deserves the moral thought, the moral tear.
She shone in all the tender ties of life,
An exemplary daughter, sister, wife;

Graceful her manners, and humane her breast, [tress'd.

Pleas'd the polite, and gladden'd the diffident;
Tho' gay, devout; tho' gentle, firm her mind; [sign'd.

Grateful to Heav'n she liv'd; she dy'd re-
When such transcendent merit yields its breath, [death.”

Its living friends feel all the pangs of
Hoc marmor, sacratum optimæ conjugis
memoriæ, quam semper habebit acerbam,
caram, honoratam, posuit Henricus Col-
lingwood Selby, anno 1791.”

Arms. Barry Or and Sa. distinguished by a mullet Gu. *Selby*. On an escutcheon of pretence, Arg. a force in fess Gu. and Az. distinguished by a crescent, *Wilkie*.

This epitaph is said to be written by the Rev. Percival Stockdale.

The late Sir John Elliot, bart. M.D. who died at Brompton-hall, on a visit to Lord Milbourne, in 1786, has a monument erected to his memory in Hatfield church by his uncle, the late William Davidson, esq. of Morris hall, near Edinburgh, and of Red-lion-square, London; to which he applied the following lines from the elegant pen of Mr. Jerminham, and which had previously found their way into the public prints :

“Thus, when the poison'd shafts of Death
are sped, [head.

The plant of Gilead bows her drooping
The holy balm, which sooth'd another's pain, [vain.”

O'er her own wound distills its charm in
A TRAVELLER.

Mr. URBAN, *Colebrook-row, Islington.* May 6.

IN your Review of New Publications, p. 360, I observe some brief remarks on a sermon which I preached on Nov. 29, 1798, the day of thanksgiving for Lord Nelson's victory. So great a misrepresentation is made of a particular paragraph, by inserting only a part of it, that I must request you, in justice to myself, to permit the whole to appear, together with an explanatory note, which the most cursory reader of the sermon must have perceived at the bottom of the page. The passage is as follows :

“This day is set apart for public thanksgiving

giving to Almighty God, for the late signal interpositions of his providence on behalf of our country. We have cause, great cause, for thankfulness. And while the Protestant Dissenters, equally with their brethren in the Establishment, feel the gratitude which is due to the great guardian of Britain for many recent public mercies, they with pleasure unite in the voluntary tribute of this day. Yes, I repeat it, the *voluntary* tribute of this day. We are left totally at liberty, by the tenor of the proclamation, either to observe this day, or not to observe it. On a similar occasion in the last year*, the majority of Protestant Dissenters in and about the metropolis deemed it expedient, for reasons sufficiently obvious, not to have their places of worship open for public service. No penalty was incurred; no public censure was passed. The law of the proclamation did not touch them. No such obstacles to our assembling for religious worship as then subsisted taking place this day, it appears highly decent and proper that we should unite with our Sovereign and our fellow-subjects, in gratefully acknowledging the Divine hand, and in endeavouring to excite each other to that moral and religious improvement which distinguished national mercies demand."

The reasons *sufficiently obvious*, for omitting the service on that day in many dissenting congregations, were these; that some of their places of worship were absolutely inaccessible; that the people in general being engaged in viewing the procession, very few could have been expected to attend had service been performed; and that the deserted pews would have appeared far more disrespectful to Government than the total omission of the service.

As you have thought proper, so long after the publication, to announce my sermon in your Review, you will not object, I hope, to insert this attempt to defend myself and my brethren from insinuations which are totally groundless. ROBERT WINTER.

MR. URBAN; Cambridge, July 11.

THE author of "Lines occasioned by the late Publication of Cowper's Poems in 1798," inserted in p. 365, has given much surprize to many, by making his own want of acquaintance with the different editions of those poems a ground of accusation.

* "Dec. 19, 1797; the day of thanksgiving for Lord Duncan's victory, when a splendid procession through a great part of the metropolis engaged the public attention."

against the Rev. Mr. Newton, of St. Mary's, Woolnoth. The charge brought against Mr. N. is, that of publishing a Preface to Cowper's Poems in the year 1798, and antedating it *sixteen years*, in order to raise the idea that the Preface was written and published in 1782; which your correspondent endeavours to insinuate was not the case. The author of the "Lines" will, I trust, forgive me for informing him, that of the various editions of Cowper's Poems, some have been published with Mr. Newton's Preface, and some without it. The editions of 1793 and 1794 contain it; but an edition printed in 1788 has it not, and yet it is inserted in an edition published in 1787. I have never seen the editions of the first volume which appeared in 1782; but I have every reason to believe that one of them, at least, contained Mr. Newton's preface. It is well known that, previous to this period, Mr. Cowper and Mr. Newton had spent many years at Olney, in Buckinghamshire, in habits of the warmest intimacy and friendship; and when Mr. N. in 1779, published the first edition of the Olney Hymns, he lamented the long and affecting indisposition of Mr. C. and spoke of that publication (which contains several hymns written by Mr. C.) "as a monument to perpetuate the remembrance of an intimate and endeared friendship." Now, I would beg leave to ask your correspondent, if Mr. N. in 1779, was desirous "to perpetuate the remembrance of" his attachment to Mr. Cowper, what cause could induce him, in 1782, to be so ashamed of his former friend as to be so unwilling to bring him into public notice? And, if he had any motive for neglecting or being ashamed of him then, why should he, in 1787, or at any subsequent period, impose upon the public by *pretending* to be his friend? But such *pretensions* were unnecessary: many persons, who had the pleasure of being acquainted with both of these gentlemen, can willingly testify the anxious solicitude and regard they uniformly expressed for each other; and I speak from good authority when I say, that, in 1792, when Mr. C. was in possession of his health and faculties, and needed not an editor to publish his translation of Homer, several letters passed between him and Mr. Newton on the subject of that translation; all

of which exhibited manifest tokens of their mutual friendship and esteem.

I know not what motives may have stimulated the author of the "Lines" to hold up to public censure the character of Mr. Newton; but I hope what I have here said will convince him of the injustice of his imputations; and, should that be the case, I hope a regard to character, which ought always to be held sacred, will induce him to give the acknowledgement of his error as much publicity as he gave his accusations.

I have no personal acquaintance with Mr. Newton; but both the nature of the works he has issued from the press, and the representations of his friends, give me reason to admire him as an amiable man, who has made it the grand object of his life to promote the happiness of all around him, and who, therefore, if on no other account, deserves to be rescued from anonymous misrepresentation. Appealing to your well-known impartiality as an apology for my requesting the insertion of this letter, I remain, yours respectfully,

OLINTHUS GREGORY.

Mr. URBAN, *July 12.*
CHARLES-TOWN, Cornwall, is situated in lat. 50 deg. 11 miles, North longitude, 5 deg. 10 miles West of London. It is in the parish of St. Austell, and distant from it about two miles. This town was formerly called Polmear, deriving its name from the bay before it on the British Channel styled Great Pool; "pol," in the Cornish language, signifying *pool*, and "mear," *great* *. Polmear contained only two or three small dwellings until the present additions were made by the proprietor of the soil, Charles Rashleigh, esq. of St. Austell's, brother of the member for Fowey; and, in consequence of them, it has assumed the name Charles-Town. These consist of several houses and buildings for different purposes, a commodious hotel, warehouses for depositing fish in, a thread manufactory, chapel for the sect of Methodists, &c. Continuing his improvements, Mr. R. has erected a pier at the bottom of the town, next the bay, and formed a dock at the back of it. These will admit vessels of from 5 to 700 tons burden. It is

needless to say more of the one, than that it was built by an excellent architect under the directions of the late Mr. Smeaton, whose plans have been faithfully carried into execution; and the other, that it is well contrived, so as to be filled with water and emptied at pleasure. For the protection of these, as well as the town, he has also spiritedly added a battery on the cliff above, consisting of four 18-pounders; whence the Charles-town volunteers, to whose care it is committed, fired a shot at Sir Edward Pellew's squadron, when it entered the bay without hoisting the proper signals. This produced from Sir Edward not only an immediate and willing compliance with the usual forms, but a compliment to the garrison for keeping a good lookout. In consequence of the accommodations for vessels of the burdens abovementioned, many are here built for the coasting trade. These are constantly employed in the exportation of metals got from the neighbouring mines, blocks of granite, and a stone called China-stone (which consists of gypsum and calcareous spar), from the hills. The last is of great request in the Staffordshire potteries. The late Josiah Wedgwood, esq. in contemplation of the advantages arising from this stone, endeavoured to establish pot-works in this town; but the expence of obtaining the vast quantity of coal necessary for this consumption caused him to desist. The increase of houses and inhabitants here (though hitherto so rapid, the whole having been within almost the last three years) might still have been much greater, had the proprietor of the soil admitted all the offers, for taking land to build upon, which were made by strangers accidentally coming; but, confining the population of the place to towns in the neighbourhood, he has declined any overtures from distant quarters. Their principal inducement to settle at Charles-town were a cheap, easy, and expeditious mode of building, a plentiful supply of water, and a great facility of exporting and importing, together with the advantage of fishing. The method of building is not solely peculiar to the place, though principally practised in it; other parts of the country benefitting thereby. It consists in raising mud walls from two to three stories high. Clay is worked with straw. A foundation of

stone,

* See Dr. Price's *Archæologia, Cornubiæ*, art. *Pol and Mear*.

stone, formed generally about three feet wide, but always in proportion to the intended height. On this is the mixture thrown, and applied by the builder with a three-pronged fork, who is so skilful in regulating it by his eye, that there is no need of a frame, or other guide, to assist him in finishing his work. These buildings are left a short time to settle, when they are covered in with slate, and remain not only most comfortably warm, but substantially durable. The apertures for windows and doors are either made as the walls rise, or excavated afterwards out of the solid mass; which latter is esteemed the better way. When the outsides are whitened, they look light and regular; when they are left in their natural clay colour, modest and neat. The expence is about one third of brick-building. Water is not only good, and in the greatest plenty, but, from its peculiar property of rising in the highest parts of the hills, is capable of obeying the most extensive applications, many of which have been already judiciously made for the supply of the town and the late camp. But it is suggested, that what has hitherto escaped notice, or not been carried into effect, might be advantageously executed, *viz.* the watering of ships passing along the Channel from other ports. The depth of the water in the pier, and the great ease with which that above may be conducted in a level of any height into vessels below, together with the safety in which they would lie while taking in, make it an object for their turning out of their course into the bay for such an accommodation. If any objection could arise, it must be, that there is a chance of their being detained sometimes too long, the bay being so land-locked that it is not always a vessel can get out. The bay is not above three miles in extent between Charles-town and the Channel, and about the same breadth, very deep, and perfectly safe. The pilchard fishery is carried on with great success.

The camp was about a quarter of a mile above Charles-town, on a commanding height, late called Crinnes Common, but which, in consequence of its vicinity, has changed its name to that of Charles town Down. The down seems well calculated for the purpose, as to health, from the fine air it enjoys; and as to its military si-

tuation, from having under its immediate view the Channel and Charles-town bay outwards, and a large tract of country inwards. But there is not room to exercise a large quantity of troops. Wet weather is disagreeable any where; and, though the rains are violent so long as they last, yet the gales which follow drive away any noxious vapours which might contribute to dampness; and as it has been suddenly wet in the extreme, so does the weather become immediately dry. The inaccessible cliffs which wall that side of the down next the sea secure it from any surprize of an enemy by night; signals demanded by the Fort at Charles-town, and points at the extremity of the bay, by day. The country inwards has a plain aspect from the want of trees; in those parts, however, where they do grow, they become a consequential character. The land which is still unimproved, whereof the down comprizes a considerable part, exhibits of course a barren appearance; but that which is cultivated, gay in its fertile attire, reproaches the waste for not being cloathed in better garb, fit to keep company with its rich neighbour, holding itself out as a bright example of the certainty of profit from cultivating the surface of the earth, in preference to the more precarious one of searching for gain in its mines. The owners have now taken the hint, and begun to inclose in the most substantial manner. Manures are plenty; sea-sand impregnated with salt and pilchards are the chief, and always at hand; so that with the assistance of these we may hope, that not only part, but the whole country, so lately brought into notice by the circumstance of the camp being formed on Charles-town Down, will in a short time be particularly marked for its fertility. The soil is capable of doing any thing; it is friable in dry weather, of a soapy quality in wet, of a nut-brown colour, and on a *stratum* of white marble. From this description, it will be obvious to your agricultural correspondents, that very little assistance is required to cultivate it. Finally, in observing the general complexion of the country around the late camp, and the streets laid out in it, one cannot but anticipate that, at some future period, the Down will so render itself worthy of notice, that a junction

junction will be made between it and the town below: nor does this seem in the least chimerical when we consider the rapid progress Charles-town has already made, and its innumerable revenues, which will always enable it to increase more.

four shops. After a little trial, the effects of this composition of colours will be better perceived than any thing else I can say on the subject. Whether the above method be commonly known, I do not know. B. I. B.

Mr. URBAN, Deal, July 11.
THE poem, vol. LXIX. p. 790, intituled, "To the Fountain of Blandusia," is the production of the Rev. Mr. Libscombe, and has already appeared in a collection of poems published by him in the year 1784, 4to. Clio (for such is the signature under which it appears) must certainly have imposed upon you designedly, as it is not a translation from the *Italian*, as he asserts it to be, but a translation of the 10th ode of the third book of *Horace*, beginning,

"O fons Blandusæ splendidior vitro."

The "Parody on Gray's Ode on a Cat drowned in a Tub of Gold Fishes," p. 974, is copied from "The Kentish Register." DETECTOR.

Mr. URBAN, July 12.
THE following attempt at a solution of the German puzzle, delineated in p. 506, is at your service.

The *beacon*, the *tower on the rock*, and the *anchor*, are strongly emblematical of caution, fortitude, and hope; those essential requisites in our passage through the vicissitudes of life, aptly portrayed by vessels sailing on that inconstant element the *Ocean*.

Yours, &c. NORFOLCIENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, July 14.
IN answer to your correspondent of Norfolk, p. 232, I beg leave to say, that, for obvious reasons, I cannot comply with his request; though, as he mentioned his only reason for wishing to know the method of painting on glass was to paint some figures for a magic lantern, I can, therefore, furnish him with a receipt which will in every respect answer that purpose equally as well, or perhaps superior, being attended with less expence and trouble. Take good clear rosin, any quantity, melt it in an iron pot; when melted entirely, let it cool a little, and, before it begins to harden, pour in oil of turpentine sufficient to keep it liquid when cold. In order to paint with it, let it be used with colours ground with oil, such as are commonly sold in co-

Mr. URBAN, July 15.
IN some of your last Numbers I have noticed several prescriptions towards a relief or a cure of Asthmatic complaints; and I have no doubt but that most, or all of them, have been, and may be, of service in particular cases. Of a perfect cure of an asthma I never heard, though I am sensible that, by proper management, the complaint may be removed for considerable intervals of time. Being one of the unfortunate brotherhood, though no member of the Faculty, I am anxious to contribute my mite to the relief of some of my fellow-sufferers; and I think I could not well pitch upon an easier mode of communication, than by requesting you to allot a corner of your valuable Repertory to a few lines of mine upon the subject.

My complaint is what is called a dry asthma. I have had it from a child; at intervals perfectly free; the fits returning sometimes when least expected, and not easily got the better of when you suffer them to take possession for any length of time. They come on generally at night, after having been in bed a little while; are longer or shorter according to circumstances, and according to the resistance the patient makes. For, independent of every other remedy, I must advise to leave the field of battle to the enemy upon its first appearance; I mean, to get out of bed immediately, and sit down in an easy chair in an erect posture.

I remember, amongst many other intervals of different duration, two intervals in my life of about 18 months each, during which I have never remained for above more than one hour in bed in the night on account of this troublesome disorder, sitting up the remainder of the night under the most painful anxiety, which nothing at that time could remove, but was to be endured with a perfect resignation. Several remedies were tried to no purpose; and the only relief I could procure myself was every now and then by abstaining for a week or fortnight from going to bed at all.

I need

I need not tell those, who are experimentally acquainted with the nature of this disorder, in what situation the body was reduced under such a long and unceasing affliction; but I must hasten to tell them how I got the better of the enemy, so as, if not to destroy him, at least to blunt his power; for, thank God! I am now since a good many years, by an uncontroversible experience, perfectly the master to prevent a fit of asthma, whenever, by some cause or other, an asthmatical disposition has got into the habit of the body, and which is of consequence itself very soon removed. The thing is not new, and, perhaps, I have myself contributed a good deal to its being better known, though its efficacy has not always been admitted. It is nothing more or less than a strong infusion of coffee.

I was led to try it in the last of those long asthmatical affections mentioned above; however, without much faith in the remedy, considering it merely as one of those *nostrums* which one meets with so frequently in society for every disorder. But, to my utmost astonishment, one night, after having for the first time taken a strong infusion going to rest, I slept that night as soundly as ever I did in my life, without the least touch of asthma whatever. The experiment was too beneficial to me not to try it again and again; and it has been constantly attended with the same success. I at that time got, after a few doses, entirely the better of that long asthmatical affection; and, at every recurrence of the disorder, I have recourse to the *panacea*, which proves to be one to me.

My way of taking it is one or two dishes, as hot as I can possibly bear it, going to bed immediately afterwards. Half an ounce at least to every cup, which I render palatable with sugar and a little cream.

A long continuance of the use of strong coffee will affect the nerves, no doubt; but one good fit of asthma, I am satisfied, shatters the nerves much more than many pounds of coffee; and, in this instance, of two evils we must, as in every other, choose the least. A NEW CORRESPONDENT.

Mr. URBAN, July 16.

THE Vaccine *Variole*, and the inoculation from it, being a sort of medical *mania* of the day, a few short

observations on it may not be amiss.

It is a novelty in practice that cannot be fairly admitted or defended without the trial and experience of at least 20 years, to determine the security from infection of the natural small-pox to such as have had a vaccine inoculation.

It is, *primâ facie*, unnatural to transfer to the human species the diseases of any quadruped or other animal.

Why is it needful to inoculate from the cow? From an human subject it is easy, cheaply done, and perfectly free from danger.

Why does not the Inoculating Hospital, and hospitals for that purpose in different parts of the kingdom, adopt it? Sanctioned by such authority, it would become general; but the enthusiastic recommendations of young practitioners without experience should be cautiously adopted. I hope in future, in annual publications of diseases, there will be a class adopted for medical *mania*; it is a prevalent distemper, at this time not regularly classed. V. and B.

. In cautioning the publick on this subject we have conscientiously discharged what we thought an incumbent duty.—On the same principle, the subject shall now be closed by inserting the following respectable attestation:

“Many unfounded reports having been circulated, which have a tendency to prejudice the mind of the publick against the inoculation of the Cow-pox; we, the undersigned physicians and surgeons, think it our duty to declare our opinion, that those persons who have had the Cow-pox are perfectly secure from the infection of the small-pox, provided this infection has not been previously communicated.

We also declare, that the inoculated Cow-pox is a much milder and safer disease than the inoculated small-pox.

William Saunders, M.D.	Samuel Chilver,
Matthew Baillie, M.D.	Henry Cline,
Henry Vaughan, M.D.	Astley Cooper,
Maxw. Garthshore, M.D.	Edward Ford,
J. C. Lettsom, M.D.	J. M. Good,
James Sims, M.D.	James Horsford,
John Sims, M.D.	Joseph Hurlock,
William Lister, M.D.	Francis Knight,
Robert Willan, M.D.	James Leighton,
C. Stanger, M.D.	James Moore,
Alex. Crichton, M.D.	Tho. Paytherus,
Thomas Bradley, M.D.	Thomas Pôle,
Thomas Denman, M.D.	J. W. Phipps,
John Squire, M.D.	John Ring,
Richard Croft, M.D.	James Simpson,
R. J. Thornton, M.D.	H. L. Thomas,
John Abernethy,	Jonathan Wathen,
William Blair,	Tho. Whately.”

111. Dear-

111. *Dearness occasioned by Scarcity, not Monopoly; and the Duties of Men, arising out of the Circumstances of Providential Visitation, recommended, in a Sermon delivered in a Parish Church in the County of Northampton, on Wednesday, March 12, 1800, being the Day appointed for a general Fast. To which is added, An Appendix, containing Hints of practical Expedients for alleviating the Calamity, and, in general, improving the Condition of the Poor; together with a Table of the average Price of Wheat in each Year, from 1595 to 1798 inclusive.*

AS we are alive, our old acquaintance Septimus Hedson come to life again! as, by his singular dedication to William Beaumaisc Rush, Esq. high sheriff of the county of Suffolk, from *Thrapston*, and the signature S. H. we are inclined to think. The advice, grounded on Habakkuk iii. 17, 18, if not novel, is certainly good.

112. *On the prevalent and increasing Neglect of the Holy Communion, a Sermon. To which is added, An Appendix, containing an Account of the Number of Communicants at the quarterly Sacraments in the Parish Church of Sheffield for the last Twenty Years. By George Smith, M. A. Curate of the said Church, and formerly of Trinity College, Cambridge.*

THE decrease in the five years from 1790 to 1794 inclusive was exactly 260 per annum, or 52 per day; from 1795 to 1799, 76 $\frac{1}{2}$ per annum, or 15 $\frac{2}{3}$ per day; not so much owing to the erecting a new church in Sheffield, or to the increase of Methodism, as to the indifference or lukewarmness in those who formerly attended the administration of this ordinance. We are afraid Mr. S. does not command much attention by his singular discourses and publications; see vol. LXVIII. p. 785, LXIX. 316. He published, anonymously, "A short Peal on the new Bells," which "has nothing to do (as some have supposed) with the technical art of ringing, but was principally designed as a seasonable call to the public worship of God. Part of it had previously appeared under the signature of "Leonard Lovechurch," in the Xth number of "The Country Spectator," a periodical paper, published in 1792 and 1793, at Gainsborough, by the Rev. T. Middleton, to which the author was a contributor of that and only one other paper. And it was reprinted, with additions and alterations, on opening the peal of new bells in the parish-church of Sheffield, with the hope and

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intention of "converting a temporary subject of popular concern into an occasion of promoting the eternal and infinitely-important cause of truth and religion."

113. *The predicted Stability and Permanence of Christianity illustrated by historical Testimony. A Sermon, delivered at Salters Hall, November 2, 1799, to the Supporters of the Sunday Evening Lecture at that Place, and published at their Request. By Thomas Morgan.*

MR. M. makes a very proper application of the declaration of our blessed Lord, Matt. xvi. 16, 17, 18, to the overthrow of the Papal system and dominion, by inferences highly favourable to the supernatural and divine original of the Christian system. He pays a proper compliment to the attention and zeal of his brethren, who, in 1735, preached at Salters Hall, and afterwards printed a collection of sermons, in two volumes, besides many others from the same pulpit not published. We have often remarked with regret the discontinuance and neglect of such discourses by the Dissenting-ministers, who affect not to distinguish between the Church of Rome and the Church of England. A circumstance related by Mr. M. is too remarkable to be omitted: "In the latter end of the reign of the unhappy Louis XVI. it was reckoned, that, at the lowest computation, there were above four millions of Protestants in France. This account I received from a Protestant minister from Bourdeaux, who, in 1789, came to this country to examine into the rules and discipline of our universities and places of education, with a view of establishing a Protestant university in that city. He informed me also that, in his district, he officiated as pastor formerly in private or by connivance, but at that period openly to above 8000 of the reformed communion. It is with regret I cannot meet with any memoirs of the name of this gentleman, and of farther particulars relative to the vast number of Protestants then existing in the ancient provinces of Provence, Dauphine, and Languedoc, or of their situation during the revolutionary scenes of later years." (p. 53, and n.)

114. *Thoughts on Non-residence, Tithe, Inclosures, rare Landlords, rich Tenants, Regimental Chaplains, &c. &c. &c. By the Author.*

"OF the great neglect of the duty I am

am pressing on the Clergy, and of the high importance of it, none are more sensible than the bishops themselves. The utility, the necessity of parochial residence, is the burden of every charge from Canterbury to Landaff. But I know not how it happens, it generally proves a recommendation *pro forma*, and passes off like a visitation dinner. The truth is, modern bishops have not that weight and influence with their Clergy they ought to have, and which might be expected. Pity it is not otherwise; and it is almost an inexplicable difficulty to point out a reason why they have not." (p. 9.) "All I request in my present consideration of the clerical character is, a little learning, common abilities, and a decent character. I request not a saint, and I do not suppose a notorious sinner; and surely I am not fastidious in my requisition. Yet, possessed of these moderate qualifications, I know not so respectable a character as that of a resident parish priest, nor so useful an one. His parishioners are his children, his neighbours are his friends, the poor look up to him, the rich respect him; he is with his five talents the faithful servant of his God, and the state at large profits by his labours. I will venture to say, the community is so advantaged by it, that, if a general residence of the parochial clergy could be effected, the consequence would soon become visible in an amelioration of manners throughout the country; we should see more of order every where prevail; we should see something of the spirit of religion where we now scarcely see the form of it." (p. 5.) In contrast to the picture of such a clergyman, we have, under feigned names of real persons, those of four of an opposite complexion: one serving four churches in a day; another resident in his vicarage one night in three weeks; and improving a good farm; a third in a good paternal manor-house, the curate with a large family starving in the dilapidated parsonage; the fourth, resident only in the shooting season, and the rest of the year at Bath, or in town. Our author divides his curates into buck parsons or the old Welshman yarn-stockinged tribe, with here and there an active Methodist, who fills his church with strays from other parishes by a constant and earnest attention to his duty, and, perhaps, by the irregularity of preaching without notes, and explaining

Scripture truths in a manner that may be best understood by those whom it concerns to understand them. There is too much truth in the non-residence which this writer laments, and which, he asserts, is peculiar to the Church of England, being unknown in Roman-catholic and Calvinistical states. "It is certain that many of our preferments are sold, or bartered away. The persons that so obtain the possession of them regard them as their property, and not as a charge. Those who sell them or barter them away consider them in the same light. And this interest or that interest obtained with this or that great man, whether made directly to him, or indirectly through another great man, procures such indulgence for one, two, or three. And the indulgence so granted becomes a precedent, of which four, five, or six, avail themselves; and at last a general defiance is bidden to authority. But the bishop's eye, it hath been already observed, cannot be in every corner of an extensive diocese; which is very true, and suggests a subject of regret, that any part of our ecclesiastical establishment should have fallen into disuse, which is much the case with the rural deans, whose office is very useful in communicating to the bishop, or his archdeacon, whatever may occur in his district liable to censure, or worthy of commendation. They would be very useful too in another instance, in which bishops, using all the circumspection, which I am persuaded they do, are very liable to be imposed on. The case to which I allude is that of *testimonials*. A bishop cannot be supposed to know the private character of every individual clergyman in his diocese; but, by directing his archdeacon to write to the dean of the district, he would always be made acquainted with it; and, till the office of *rural deans* be re-established, I would earnestly recommend the strict residence of the archdeacons, which, if I be not much misinformed, is lamentably neglected." (p. 31—33.)

"To all these non-resident gentry I must repeat the burden of the page, and tell them, that the first duty they owe their respective parishes is neglected; that to associate occasionally with their parishioners, to call in upon them, to be at hand to relieve the wants of those who may have wants, to give advice to those who perhaps may need it,

to spend in the parish the money they draw from it; these are the duties of their high office, of their important charge, which will tend to conciliate their parishioners to them, and win their respect and regard; and, when once that point is gained, every thing their pastor recommends, his private advice, his public instruction, will be read with additional impression by hearts warm with affectionate esteem for him, and assured of his interested zeal for their happiness both in this world and the next. And I will farther add, that a house too small, or a house too large, or no house at all, is no excuse either in the forum of law or conscience for non-residence. Should the house be too small or too large, a faculty is never refused to contract or enlarge it. And if there be no house at all upon the living, the incumbent is compellable to build one. And now tell me, reverend sir, is any of the pleas I have above alluded to a sufficient excuse for non-residence? Is a two-penny sermon, picked up from a pamphlet-stall, ill applied to your congregation, gutted and garbled to disguise it, and read to your audience with as much *sang froid* as you would read a newspaper, a discharge of the duty you owe your parish equal to these obligations I have just mentioned, and a number of other little attentions which I forbear to enlarge on?" (p. 35—37.)

The writer proceeds to recommend *extempore* preaching, as more impressive and likely to produce effect and attention than a discourse read from the sermon-book; and he compares the impressions made on the congregation's minds by a Methodist preacher and Dr. Duval. He adverts next to the case of the disputes about tithes, in which case the fault, he freely owns, generally originates with the parishioners. Since the improvements that have of late years taken place in grazing and agriculture, the value of livings is beyond calculation. (p. 39.) He thinks it strange no mode of commutation can be adopted that might subserve the great purposes of religion without injuring the temporalities of it. "To convert the stipend of the Clergy to a money payment, and vest their property in the funds, is the wickedest idea a profligate and unprincipled mind ever seriously conceived. A prelude to it was, however, once

brought forward, but justly scouted. The author of the project is every day sinking into contempt; and it is unnecessary to warn my country against the dangers of a single individual, more distinguished by low cunning than profound knowledge, by pliability to the bent of interest than solidity of judgment, more by pertness of plausibility than sound reasoning and extensive information." (p. 39.) Our author proposes, that "*every proprietor of land be enabled to purchase, and every incumbent be obliged to sell, his tithes*; he price to be fixed by an uninterested jury at the average price of land in the county; and every proprietor may be enabled to make such purchase by an act of parliament, which should give a preference to mortgage for that purpose" made above all others; the product of the moneys so advanced to be laid out in the purchase of land to the required amount, or nearly so, in whatever parish it may be met with, and the rent of that land, whether in one or more parcels, would form the value of the living. I do not see the weight of an objection that might be made, that this would throw too much land in mortmain; nor do I know that this mode of payment would be preferable to what tithes might be made, but it certainly is to the present manner of collecting them. (p. 41.) The land would be let tithe-free, and the clergyman lead a happier life, and be more useful to his parishioners. This mode is not more liable to fraud than the present, or than the appropriation of parts of inclosures." The writer esteems all land gained from the sea the property of the Crown, which might make great profit by the sale of it. Vicars are compellable to residence, and the dispensing clause should be struck out of their oath; but, as the case is otherwise with rectors, it is proposed to give some mark of distinction to resident ones, such as making them, *ex officio*, justices of the peace. He pleads for the re-establishment of chaplains to regiments, as, if properly attended to, and not, by the connivance of the officers, made a sinecure, likely to be of great use in diffusing the principles of religion. The author (who now styles himself "an old man and an old soldier") concludes with wishing that bishops might be established in our East Indian territories.

There is much good sense in this
short

short pamphlet; and we earnestly recommend it to the regard of our Prelates, who may fill their charges to the brim with good advice and earnest wishes, while they take no measures to enforce either—and leave religion to suffer in the hands of its friends.

115. *The political as well as moral Consequences resulting respectively from religious Education, and its Reverse, deduced from History and Example; with a View of the Principles indispensably necessary to be inculcated on the Minds of Youth in these Times.* By R. B. Nickolls, LL.B. Dean of Middleham.

WE have before met this patriotic minister in our walks (vol. LII. p. 342, LVIII. 54). This discourse, preached three years ago for the benefit of some charity-schools in a provincial town, is called forth by the detection of the Atheistic conspirators, so well developed by Professor Robison and Abbé Barruel, and to serve as an antidote to the poison so sedulously distributed that, when Paine's pamphlets were prohibited, they were folded up in the rough materials delivered by manufacturers to their workmen, and have been used by botanists to fold up their seeds and plants, thus, in the true character of the wicked one, sowing tares among the wheat. From Matt. xviii. 14, the Dean inculcates the importance of early and individually propagating the Gospel, by providing for the religious instruction of young persons, a matter of serious attention in the earliest ages of the Church. Some kind dispositions of Providence have appeared of late to remedy the defect, arising from the neglect of religious education among us, by institutions calculated to diffuse religious knowledge among the lower orders, by detaching, for a season, their children from the wretched examples of vice and profligacy that would taint their earliest years at their own homes. Upwards of 40,000 children are thus trained in the charity-schools of England and Wales, besides many thousands in the Sunday-schools. To this point then we must direct our endeavours without remission, nor rest satisfied while a single human being remains within the reach of our influence ignorant or unreclaimed, destitute of honest employment or proper supplies for his honest necessities. "It is, I believe, a fact but lately and not commonly known, that a society of persons in this kingdom has been some

time formed for the purpose of distributing the poison of infidelity in small and numerous tracts, drawn up in a popular style, and suited to the capacity of the lower orders among us, with the design of destroying the influence of religion on their minds, and effecting an overthrow of our constitution in church and state. The measure is not new; a similar proceeding began with the infidel writers among our hostile neighbours above 30 years ago; and the effect has been finally answerable to the malignity of the intention." (p. 28.) This is to be counteracted by teaching the rising generation the true ground of all their duties, religious, moral, civil; that they are all alike founded on the will of God, and bound, all of them equally bound upon us with eternal sanctions; that the relation of prince and people, and their consequent duties and obligations, arise as truly and properly from the will of God as the relations of private and domestic life with their correlative obligations; and the just consequence of this principle is, that it affords the best security the state of human affairs will admit for good government and civil happiness; it is as adverse to the oppression and tyranny of governors as to the sedition and disobedience of the governed, because God, who is the father of all, and is no respecter of persons, is the governor among the nations." (p. 31.)

116. *Delectus Græcarum Sententiarum, cum Notis tum grammaticis, tum philologicis, in Usum Tironum accommodatis.*

"THE great benefit derived from the use of Dr. Valpy's Latin *Delectus* induced the author of this work, S. Priest, a friend of his, who keeps a school at Scarning, Norfolk, to endeavour to compile materials from the best Greek authors, in order to form an introductory book to the Greek language, upon a plan somewhat similar. After experiencing the use of it in his own school, his friends advised him to publish it, which he has done; with notes, which he might have enlarged, from various authors, but declined it. He intended to have subjoined a lexicon, and some notes on the first Iliad of Homer, calculated to show the origin and progress of dialects, the use of the Greek particles, the laws of Greek quantity, and similar passages from Milton and Virgil. But this he reserves to a future opportunity.

117. *The*

117. *The Prisoner's Defence supported; or, An Answer to the Charges and Allegations of George Markham, Vicar of Carlton, in Yorkshire, contained in his Book intituled "More Truth for the Seekers."*

SOLOMON's observation, that the beginning of strife is as one that letteth out water, was never more completely verified than in the present controversy, in which we have already reviewed two tracts on each side, beginning with George Wilton's (LXVII. 51), which the Quakers here disavow any knowledge of, and their own defence (LXVIII. 54), by which it appears how little they gained, by the new law in their favour. The present pamphlet, if it be not the last word, ought to be so—or there would be no end of quibbling.

118. *A Letter to the Right Honourable William Pitt, Chancellor of the Exchequer, shewing the Necessity and Facility of continuing the War; with a few seasonable Hints to Mr. Fox and his Friends. By a Clergyman of the Church of England.*

THE Chancellor of the Exchequer will find nothing interesting in this correspondence.

119. *Strictures on the late Motions of the Duke of Leinster in the House of Peers, Richard Brinsley Sheridan, Esq. in the House of Commons; and a Paragraph in the semi-official Chronicle of Opposition. By Samuel Henshall, M. A. Fellow of Brazen Nose College, Oxford.*

EQUALLY uninteresting with the foregoing.

120. *To Benjamin Hobhouse, Esq. M. P. on the Subject of Mr. Palmer's Claim. By C. Bonnor.*

SEE our vol. LXVIII. p. 510.

121. *Matriculation, a Poem.*

UNINTELLIGIBLE! whether meant for blank verse or prose run mad.

122. *A Poem on the Escape of Sir Sidney Smith from France, and his happy Arrival in England.*

A SING-SONG recapitulation of the principal traits in Sir Sidney Smith's life, by a minor poet.

123. *The Duty of Churchwardens respecting the Church. By John Napleton, D. D. Chancellor of the Diocese of Hereford.*

MR. CHANCELLOR seems to have invaded the province of Mr. Archdeacon, in directing the attention of the

proper officers to the care of churches and church-yards; to keep the former in good repair, dry, clean, comfortable, and warm, by good cielings to the open roofs, which the constitutions of modern auditors require, who do not come out of the cold and comfortless mansions which kept their grandfathers and grandmothers in healthy existence longer than their posterity are qualified to arrive at; keeping the utensils and furniture clean and in repair, the parish accounts and register safe in the parish chest, the church-yard decently fenced, and the herbage free from weeds and rubbish; not to suffer any muster of soldiers, fair, market, or traffick, to be holden in it*; to be constantly attendant in the church to keep the congregation in order; collect the alms at the Communion; see that divine service be duly performed, and no other ministerial duty neglected; suffer no plays, feasts, church-ales, drinking, or other profane usage, in the nave, chancel, or belfry, or other part of the church or church-yard†.

224. *An Essay, tending to shew the Advantages which result to Revelation from its being conveyed to us in the Form of History. By John Spencer Cobbold, M. A. Fellow of Gonville and Caius College.*

MR. C. has stated and illustrated his arguments, which he admits to be novel in their application, with equal modesty and acuteness. This mode of communicating Revelation offers no encouragement to the artifices of the interested, or the delusion of the credulous; and, in fact, like the Scriptures we possess, may operate to the confutation of the one and the prevention of the other. It consults also the dignity of the revealer, in exempting him from the evils of perpetual manifestation; it consults the majesty of the revealer without detracting from his activity; it connects efficacy with dignity; it is a means the best adapted to its end. It applies to the hopes and fears of man; it addresses him with motives sufficient to induce, but not to compel; and,

* The good Chancellor does not appear to know, that many church-yards are *leaved*, and to *farm* *letten*, for sheep or other beasts, by the incumbent or the churchwardens, who scruple not publicly to justify the practice and benefit.

† Does not this extend to playing at ball against the steeple, or breaking the windows by schoolboys?

while

while it preserves his freedom, secures his responsibility. It does not, however, rest its claim to notice on the merit of *negative* advantages; it possesses also merits of a *positive* nature, too obvious to be overlooked, and too important to be disregarded. The great object of a revelation is, *to be believed, and by the operation of belief to influence the practice.* This object will be best attained by the mode of Revelation, which unites in the best manner and the highest degree the three following advantages: 1. a strength of evidence to command assent to its pretensions; 2. a clear exposition of duties; 3. a supply of motives to stimulate to the observance of them. An historical revelation aspires to this character; and a little observation will satisfy us of the justice of its claims. Miracles would lose their effect, for want of being historically perpetuated; prophecies would be inapplicable to their anti-type, for want of being historically recorded. History offers the opportunity of internal evidence in proof of its pretensions. Its use in authenticating the private pretensions of our Scriptures will stamp the *general* utility of such a mode of communication, and give opportunity of proving its pretensions, by the investigation of the harmony of its several parts; and the greater the impediments in the way of harmony, the greater credit will be due to the narrative which harmonizes. Another internal advantage to Revelation from the use of History is, the evidence it offers in the character and conduct of those concerned in the propagation of it, their *unostentatious simplicity*, the *publicity* of their miracles, the *candour* and *impartiality* of their narrative, their general *humility*, *patience*, and *philanthropy*, but, most of all, their undaunted *boldness*. Another advantage which we are indebted to History for supplying us with is seen in the *disproportion between the magnitude of the conversion wrought by Revelation, and the seeming meanness of the instruments by which it was effected*; also, the opportunity it offers to its enemies of all ages in trying its pretensions. History conveys a *clearer exposition of duties*; and a *superior impression* is made on the mind by historical exemplification; and, lastly, the opportunity it gives Virtue of operating by *example*.

125. *Substance of the Bishop of Rochester's*

Speech in the House of Peers, on Friday, July 5, 1799, in the Debate upon the second Reading of the Bill to prohibit the trading in Slaves on the Coast of Africa, within certain Limits.

THE restriction intended was in the trade upon the Windward coast, where it is already almost come to nothing, while it has been increasing on the Leeward coast. The Windward coast slaves are brought from the interior of Africa, 2000 miles from the coast, from civilized nations, where Mr. Park found, and in his own person experienced, every office of humanity. Though slavery obtains among these very people, it is the slavery of the heroic and patriarchal ages. Slave-dealing is prohibited in the New Testament, in the first Epistle of Paul to Timothy, under the same name as in the laws of Athens, where *δίκη ἀνδραποδισμῶς* was a criminal prosecution for the specific crime of kidnapping, the penalty of which was death; and Eustathius on Homer, and the scholiast on Aristophanes, explain *ἀνδραποδιστής*, a slave-trader, from *ἀνδραποδής*, a slave.

126. *Historical and political Survey of the Losses sustained by the French Nation, in Population, Agriculture, Colonies, Manufactures, and Commerce, in Consequence of the Revolution and the present War. From the French of Sir Francis D'Ivernois. To which is added, A Supplement.*

TO a Frenchman of the old school, and a true lover of his country under a regular government, and in a series of peace, if such be the character of a true Frenchman, this must be an interesting and distressing representation of the present state of his country. To a Frenchman intoxicated with revolutionary ideas it will present only a fallacious picture of what his enemies wish and know to be the true state of her affairs. This survey was intended to animate the Northern powers to awaken from their inactivity and the fate which awaits it. They have arisen with energy, and already delivered a great part of Europe from its plunderers and oppressors; and, in conjunction with the British arms, were on the eve of working out a complete deliverance for Europe. By the blessing of Providence on their progress, if they proceed, we may hope to see established that peace which "shall compel that nation of plunderers, whose element is war, to restore all her conquests, and thus

thus secure a return of their own happiness."

127. *The Wrongs of Unterwalden; originally published in September, 1798. Translated by the Rev. Weedon Butler, M. A. of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge.*

THE sufferings of those elder sons of Freedom the Swiss (see our last Magazine, p. 523) cannot be too deeply impressed on the minds of their surviving countrymen and descendants, or on the world at large. We hope, however, *Deus dedit his quoque finem.*

128. *An Apology for the Christian Sabbath; in which the Arguments for it are stated, and the Objections against it answered, and the proper Manner of spending it enforced. Intended as a Defence of "A practical View," &c. by W. Wilberforce, Esq. and (by Permission) inscribed to him.*

THE observation of Abp. Sharpe, prefixed to this little tract, is very just: "that, were it not for that happy institution of the Lord's day, we should hardly see any face of religion among us, and in a little time should scarcely be distinguished from heathens." Mr. S. Palmer, who is minister of the Independent congregation of Dissenters at Hackney, and whom we have already met with in our walk of review (LX. 244, 541), has here digested the substance of several sermons in the more connected form of an essay. He begins with stating and proving the sanctity and perpetual obligations of the Sabbath as peculiarly devoted to religion, and more especially to the social exercise of it; the peculiar stress laid through all the Old Testament writings on the observance of the Sabbath above all other Mosaic ceremonies; that it was not peculiar to the Mosaic economy is shewn from the command respecting it being placed in the *Decalogue*, all the other precepts of which are moral, and of universal obligation. The institution of a day of rest actually took place before the Jewish economy; and the religious observance of a seventh day was general in the Christian Church from the earliest times, and sanctioned by Christ and his apostles. The objection, that its observance is not enjoined in the New Testament, is of very little weight. That drawn from Col. ii. 16, can at most only apply to a seventh day as a *Jewish Sabbath*, and not to the religious observance of one day in the week; nor is the spending of every day as a Sabbath, in

a holy manner, at all inconsistent with keeping one day more sacred. The different effects of keeping or breaking the Sabbath are too notorious and well authenticated. The observance of the Sabbath is a commemoration of the creation of the world by God, and the new creation of it by Christ, and suggests the impressions raised in our minds by a suitable observance, by the exclusion of worldly business, ceremonious visits, and travelling, or even seeking after some celebrated preacher; sensual pleasure, preferring Sunday ordinaries, tea-gardens, &c. to places of worship. Mr. P. concludes this excellent apology with a serious exhortation on the subject, and proper cautions.

129. *A Sermon, preached in the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, before the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, and Common Council, of the City of London, on the 12th of March, 1800, being the Day appointed by his Majesty to be observed as a general Fast. By William-George Freeman, M. A. Chaplain to his Lordship.*

AFTER the triple ordeal of review which this sermon (the text of which is 1 Sam. xii. 24) is said to have passed through, from the Court of Aldermen, the Court of Common Council, and the Bishop of London, what can we say of it? Unless to lament the calamities of war, to check the false confidence in our fleets, to recall to recollection our unsuccessful expedition by sea or land (perhaps, indeed preferring the navy to the army in the face of military associations), and to exhort us to repentance and reformation, as the best means of averting the divine judgements from our country, be offences of too great magnitude to escape public censure, we find no fault in it.

130. *A Discourse delivered at Rotherhithe Church, May 26, 1799, for the Benefit of the Royal Humane Society. By the Rev. T. Haweis, LL.B. and M.D. Chaplain to the late Countess of Huntingdon, and Rector of All Saints, Aldwinckle, Northamptonshire.*

THIS scientific sermon, from Psalm cxxxix. 14, was preached at the instance of a special deputation from the Society; consequently, as we can ourselves testify, delivered with more than ordinary emphasis and animation. The author was enquired after in p. 560.

131. *The Anniversary Sermon of the Royal Humane*

Humane Society, preached at Grosvenor Chapel, on Sunday, April 16, 1799; and at the Parish Church of Mitcham, on Sunday, June 30, 1799. By the Rev. Richard Harrison, M. A. Minister of Brompton Chapel, joint Lecturer of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, and of St. Martin's in the Fields. An Appendix by the Society. 1. Prize Questions on the Preservation of the Lives of Shipwrecked Mariners. 2. Medical Assistants. 3. Extraordinary Cases of Resuscitation. 4. Odes on Reason and Benevolence. 5. Process for restoring Animation.

FROM Acts xx. 10, Mr. H. is led to consider the sublime philanthropy of the Christian revelation, and the miraculous exertion of it by St. Paul, in raising Eutychus from death. The Humane Society have recovered to life 2319 men, women, and children; and it is not to be imagined their expences can be small. The importance of life to individuals and to the state pleads powerfully for the support of such an excellent institution; and we may add, that Great Britain is a noble and exalted example of humanity, without contrasting her with ferocious, intoxicated, and wretched France, whose tyrant, Carrier, DROWNED TWENTY THOUSAND human beings. See "The Banditti unmasked; or, Historical Memoirs of the present Times, by Gen. D...is," p. 70; and other instances extracted from original writers, by that true patriot Peter Porcupine, in his "Bloody Buoy." Now let any one abuse Peter for fairly stating and convicting our enemies on their own evidence. See our vol. LXVII. p. 314.

132. *A Letter to Three converted Jews lately baptised and confirmed in the Church of England. By the Rev. William Jones, M. A. F. R. S.*

A CONCLUDING note informs us that "the respectable persons to whom this letter is addressed, being a brother and his two sisters, were baptised, with true satisfaction to themselves and to their pastor, on Monday, March 18, 1799, by the Rev. George Gaskin, D. D. rector of Stoke Newington, Middlesex, in the church of that parish, and were confirmed, on the Saturday following, by the Right Reverend Beilby lord bishop of London, in the parish church of St. Andrew, Holborn." If we are not misinformed, they are the son and daughters of Mr. Furtado, a merchant of London. They do not, like Sousa, Xeres, and some

other foreign Jews, state the motives of their conversion. Perhaps too they are the first fruits of Jewish converts in this country. But Mr. Jones, improving on his method of illustrating the Scriptures, by connecting the signs of the two Testaments, explains and refutes the errors of the unbelieving Jews; such as, that God had promised them the enjoyment of the world; that they should never be separated from God; that their law and temple should never be abolished; and that the Gentiles could never be received into the Church of God. The arguments are plain, satisfactory, and impressive; and the writer very judiciously recommends to the perusal of the new converts the Epistle to the Hebrews, in which the "spiritual sense of the law and the prophets" is unfolded at large.

133. *A Glance at the History of Christianity, and of English Nonconformity. Third Edition; with additional Notes and a Postscript on the present Movement in the East. By James Bicheno, M. A.*

WE have already met with Mr. B. who here glances with rapidity at objects of no less importance than the history of Nonconformity. Mr. B. ranks among its professors at Newbury, and these thoughts were delivered at the setting-out of Mr. John Holloway to the pastoral office over a congregation of Protestant Dissenters at Reading, and published in compliance with the solicitations of his friends. The postscript concludes, "As I hope, ere long, when I have more leisure, to present to the publick some thoughts on the fall of the Papacy, the prospects of the Turks, the restoration of the Jews, &c. I shall only observe, that, if I am not mistaken in my opinion about the commencement of the sixth vial of wrath, we may expect the kingdom of the beast to be rapidly filling with darkness, and the war with the Turks to proceed fast to the utter ruin of that monstrous tyranny, and a very general combination among the friends of the dragon, the beast, and the false prophets, agreeably to what John adds, Rev. xvi. 13, immediately on the pouring out this vial. The harvest appears to be past, and preparation making for the vintage, Rev. xiv. Now we are to look for the restoration of the Jews, probably invited to take possession of their ancient patrimony, after some invading enemy has overturned the Turkish

Turkish power in Palestine. Egypt will probably be an easy conquest, and a thoroughfare for the returning sons of Abraham to the country of their ancestors. The wine-press is to be trodden *without the city*, Rev. xiv. 20; that is, if the great Babylonish city be intended, as I think must be the case, a dreadful warfare is to be carried on without the territory of the beast (some think in Palestine), which will end in the utter overthrow of the Antichristian party, and, eventually, in an entire change in the moral and political world.

134. BIOGRAPHIANA. *By the Compiler of "Anecdotes of distinguished Persons."* 2 vols.

THIS is the last work of Mr. Seward, whose death is recorded in vol. LXIX. p. 439. It may be considered as a supplement to his "Anecdotes," though perhaps quite enough was before published.

We cannot extract a better specimen than the account of the late

"Richard Farmer, D. D. Master of Emanuel College, and Canon-residentary of St. Paul's.

"For the following character of this ingenious and excellent man the compiler is indebted to Isaac Reed, esq. a collector of great liberality and generosity; a man who, modestly and wisely confining his efforts to one particular branch of literature, has arrived at such a degree of eminence in it, that his literary friends are at a loss which to admire most, his power or his inclination to assist them.

"Richard Farmer, D. D. was the architect of his own fortune; and without the aid of friends or powerful connexions elevated himself to an honourable and lucrative situation, in the enjoyment of which he bounded his ambition at a time when he might have obtained higher preferment. From his entrance into the university he seemed to have fixed on Cambridge as the place destined for his future residence, and uniformly rejected every offer the acceptance of which would occasion his entire removal from that place. His attention to the interests of the town and university never was suspended, and by his exertions every improvement and convenience introduced for the last thirty years were either originally proposed or ultimately forwarded and carried into execution. The plan for paving, watching, and lighting the town, after many ineffectual attempts, was accomplished in his second vice-chancellorship, greatly to the satisfaction of all parties, whose petty objections and jealousies, and discordant and jarring interests, he exerted himself with success to

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obviate, to moderate, and reconcile. As a magistrate, he was active and diligent, and on more than one occasion of riots displayed great firmness of mind in dangerous conjunctures. As the master of his college, he was easy and accessible, cultivating the friendship of the fellows and inferior members by every mark of kindness and attention; and this conduct was rewarded, in the manner he most wished, by the harmony which prevailed in the society, and by an entire exemption from those feuds and animosities which too often tore to pieces and disgraced other colleges. In his office of residentary of St. Paul's, if he was not the first mover, he was certainly the most strenuous advocate for promoting the art of sculpture by the introduction of statuary into the metropolitan cathedral; and many of the regulations on the subject were suggested by him, and adopted in consequence of his recommendation. His literary character rests on one small work, "The Essay on the Learning of Shakspeare," composed in the early period of his life, and which completely settled a much-litigated and controverted question, contrary to the opinions of many eminent writers, in a manner that carried conviction to the mind of every one who had either carelessly or carefully reflected on the subject. It may in truth be pointed out as a master-piece, whether considered with a view to the sprightliness and vivacity with which it is written, the clearness of the arrangement, the force and variety of the evidence, or the compression of scattered materials into a narrow compass; materials which inferior writers would have expanded into a large volume. He had no taste for the prevailing pursuit in the university, the mathematics, nor ever paid any regard to it after he had obtained his first two degrees; but he cultivated the belles lettres with great assiduity, though with little appearance of regular study. His knowledge of books in all languages, and in every science, was very comprehensive. He was fond of reading, and continued the habit until the last stage of his existence. His good humour, liberality, pleasantry, and hospitality, might afford subjects for unminged panegyric, to which every one who knew him would readily assent. These will live in the memory of his surviving friends, who, whenever his name occurs, cannot but sigh at the reflection that those qualities, which have so often soothed and gladdened life, were suffered to exist no longer in the possessor than until he had attained the age of sixty-two years. He died the 8th September, 1797.

"The illiberal practice of the present times may expect a drawback of the foibles of a man of genius and virtue. That
Dr.

Dr. Farmer had some, it would be ridiculous to deny, and useless to conceal. They were, however, such as superseded no duty, encouraged no vice, and might pass in review before the most rigid moralist, without calling for more than a very slight censure. In reality, they were lost in the recollection of his many amiable qualities. Some of them, however, are delicately glanced at in the following masterly character drawn by the Rev. Dr. Parr, and published a short time before Dr. Farmer's death :

"Of any undue partiality towards the master of Emanuel college I shall not be suspected by those persons who know how little his sentiments accord with my own upon some ecclesiastical and many political matters. From rooted principle and ancient habit he is a Tory ; I am a Whig ; and we have both of us too much confidence in each other, and too much respect for ourselves, to dissemble what we think upon any grounds, or to any extent. Let me then do him the justice which, amidst all our differences in opinion, I am sure that he will ever be ready to do to me. His knowledge is various, extensive, and recondite. With much seeming negligence, and perhaps in later years some real relaxation, he understands more and remembers more about common and uncommon subjects of literature, than many of those who would be thought to read all the day and meditate half the night. In quickness of apprehension and acuteness of discrimination I have not often seen his equal. Through many a convivial hour have I been charmed by his vivacity ; and upon his genius I have reflected in many a serious moment with pleasure, with admiration, but not without regret, that he has never concentrated and exerted all the great powers of his mind in some great work upon some great subject. Of his liberality in patronizing learned men I could point out numerous instances. Without the smallest propensities to avarice, he possesses a large income ; and, without the mean submissions of dependance, he is risen to a high station. His ambition, if he has any, is without insolence ; his munificence is without ostentation ; his wit is without acrimony ; and his learning without pedantry."

In the second volume is a life of Mr. Hastings, by Major Scot, with a portrait of him, and others of Bishop Hough and Dr. Purcell.

135. *Report of the Committee of the House of Commons, in Consequence of the several Motions relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War. Including the Whole of the Examinations taken before the Committee; the Correspondence relative to the Exchange of*

Prisoners; the Instructions of Col. Tate, &c.

THE treatment of French prisoners by the Government of this country having been grossly and artfully misrepresented on the Continent, the business was taken up in the House of Commons, and a report delivered May 9, 1798 ; from which we with pleasure extract the following passages :

P. 1. "After examining such of the papers and evidence as belong to the first head, it appears to your committee, that the British government, actuated by the most liberal motives, from the moment that the chance of war had made the prisoners of the enemy an object of public attention, was careful to provide such places of confinement as were most consistent with the internal safety of this country, and the general accommodation of the prisoners themselves ; that in every instance the most humane regulations were framed for their treatment, both in the prisons and the hospitals ; that medical attendance of every kind was provided in the most ample manner ; that every reasonable check was introduced against fraud and imposition ; and that the prisoners themselves were permitted, without restraint, to appoint inspectors of their own, with a view to the just delivery of the allotted rations ; that complaints were far from being discouraged ; and that the contractors, whenever liable to censure, were rigorously proceeded against and punished : and, as the best proof that the prisoners had cause to be satisfied with their treatment in most instances, the same contractors as were employed by our Government have been continued since the superintendence has been transferred to agents appointed by the Directory of France.

"It appears that, from the commencement of the war to the first of January 1796, the care of the French prisoners was vested in the commissioners for sick and wounded seamen. The principal prisons in England were Portchester and Forton, near Portsmouth ; Plymouth ; Stapleton, near Bristol ; Norman Cross, near Stilton, was not built till April, 1797 ; Liverpool ; Roskof and Kerguillack, between Penryn and Falmouth ; besides other places of temporary confinement, and prison-ships at different ports. The regulations adopted were the same as in the two last wars, both with respect to prisoners in health, and the sick. The daily ration of provisions for prisoners of the former description were, one quart of beer, one pound and half of bread, one third of an ounce of salt, three quarters of a pound of beef, except on Saturdays, when four ounces of butter or six of cheese were substituted ; half a pint of pease four days a week. When greens

greens were issued in lieu of pease, each man's allowance was one pound of cabbage, stripped off the stalk, and fit for boiling.

"These rations varied occasionally, as circumstances required. In May 1795, on account of a temporary scarcity of fresh beef, it was withheld two days in the week, and salted provisions supplied in lieu; and in August 1795, on account of a scarcity of bread, the quantity of that article was diminished for a time, but the deficiency was made up by additional pulse or vegetables. Upon any complaint of consequence, a visitation was made by a commissioner of the board to the spot where the complaint arose, for the sake of enquiring into it, and if well founded it was instantly redressed.

"As an additional check upon the agents and contractors, among the rules which were hung up within the prison, in the language of the prisoners, was a scheme of the rations of provisions, which were subject to the inspection of a committee appointed by the prisoners, and selected from themselves. A contractor at Falmouth, who had failed in his engagement, was sentenced to be imprisoned six months in the county gaol, and to be fined 300l.

"The agents and surgeons at all the different prisons were furnished with instructions, from which they were in no instance to deviate, without applying to the Sick and Hurt Board. In addition to the prison surgeons, others were selected by the board from among the prisoners; and tea, sugar, fruit, and porter, having been added to the diet for sick British seamen in our hospitals, the same articles were added to the diet for sick French prisoners. In the prisons each man was allowed a hammock, paillasse, bolster, and blanket or coverlet. The straw of the paillasse and bolster was changed as often as occasion required. The bedding in the hospitals was the same as in the hospital for British seamen."

The following are the resolutions entered on the Journals by the committee:

P. 15. "*Resolved*, That it is the opinion of this committee, That the charge of cruelty towards French prisoners of war, which has been brought against this country, is utterly void of foundation; and appears to have been fabricated, and industriously supported by the enemy, for the double purpose of justifying their own ill treatment of British prisoners, and of irritating the minds of their countrymen against this nation.

"*Resolved*, That it is the opinion of this committee, That the British prisoners of war confined in France have been treated with a degree of rigour and inhumanity unwarranted by the usages of war among civilized nations.

"*Resolved*, That it is the opinion of this

committee, That the British government has always manifested a desire of entering upon a cartel of exchange on the most fair and liberal terms; that it has even offered to accede to any which could be adopted, consistently with what is due to individuals and to the nation; and that the obstacles to a negotiation have arisen from the extravagant and unprecedented demands of France; and from the refusal, on our part, to abandon the customary and acknowledged principle of the law of nations, which has been grossly violated in the person of Sir Sidney Smith."

136. *Memoirs of the Life of the late Pope, Pius VI.*

PIUS VI. whose secular name was John Angélo Braschi, was born of a noble but reduced family. Being destined for the church, he received the most liberal education. He entered at first the service of Cardinal Ruffo, in the capacity of *Uditore*, a charge which comprises the three distinct offices of vicar, counsellor, and assistant. In this situation he conducted himself with so much sense, probity, and zeal, as not only to gain the affection of the cardinal, but to secure to himself the reputation also of being the best-informed person in Rome. This generous prelate on his death-bed left Braschi, as a mark of his esteem, the continuation of his appointment during life; and such was Braschi's veneration for his patron, that, out of respect for his memory, he retained the situation of *Uditore*, even after he became pope. On Cardinal Ruffo's death, Braschi was appointed to a canonship of St. Peter's; and, a few years after, he was raised to the rank of a prelate for the œconomical department of the Roman state. This was only a prelude to his farther promotion; for, soon after, he obtained the purple. In this progressive advancement he constantly displayed a love of justice, the strictest morality, close application to business, and the most unassuming manners. Braschi was only 57 years of age when his immediate predecessor, Ganganelli, died; and would never, perhaps, have succeeded him, had not the Sacred College, about this time, been particularly destitute of piety and talents: for these qualifications, therefore, united with a high repute for theoretic acquaintance with government, he was finally approved by his brethren, and proclaimed pope, under the title of Pius, on the 15th of February, 1775.

Pius VI. on his accession to the Papal throne, displayed that sense of dignity, that firmness of mind, and purity of character, which attended him throughout his whole pontificate. The first instance of his firmness was evinced in his conduct towards the King of the two Sicilies. His Majesty had appointed Monsignor Filangieri, formerly viceroy of Sicily, to the archbishoprick of Naples; and, as the laws of that metropolis required that the archbishop should be a cardinal, an application was made to his Holiness for bestowing on him the purple. Pius returned for answer, that, although the laws enacted that a cardinal should be the archbishop, that did not imply that the archbishop should become a cardinal; and that his Majesty, being sensible of such a difference, might have promoted to the archbishoprick some one or other of the Neapolitan cardinals residing in Rome, instead of his wishing thus to assume an indirect authority, to confer one of the greatest dignities of a foreign hierarchy on any of his subjects. He was so firm in this refusal, that it was not long before Mr. Filangieri died, broken-hearted by the consideration that he should be the sole Neapolitan archbishop deprived of a dignity inherent to his office.

He soon likewise distinguished himself for his prudence in the internal administration of his government. Like some of his predecessors he conceived the idea of draining the marshes, which extended upwards of forty miles, in every direction, round Velletri, Terracina, and Piperno, so well known under the name of *Paludi Pontine*. This project, which, by its extent, had discouraged even a Roman emperor, was happily carried into effect by Pius the Sixth. He employed the best engineers in Rome, and went himself regularly every year to inspect the progress of the work. To complete his design, he dug immense canals to receive the water from the marshes; rendering, by this means, a considerable part of the land fit for husbandry. He constructed, also, on the side of these canals, a large and beautiful road, nearly 40 miles long, in a straight line, ornamented with four rows of poplars, interspersed with houses of accommodation; and, at its termination, built likewise a large and elegant palace, the finest, perhaps, in the Roman state out of the metropolis. Though murders are said to have been frequent in his

reign, yet he certainly was a great promoter of the police of Rome, the management of which was committed to a prelate named Spinelli, the ablest man, in this department, of his time, and who afterwards became a cardinal. Among his other improvements, it may also be mentioned that he beautified and heightened the new obelisks, and augmented the Clementine museum, founded by his predecessor.

The first years of the pontificate of Pius VI. were as peaceful as those of any of his predecessors. In this interval he was chiefly engaged in regulating the internal government of his state, and completing his two favourite projects, that of draining the Pontine marshes and the erection of the present majestic vestry of St. Peter's.

The death of the Empress Mary-Theresa, in October, 1780, was the first signal of the subsequent distresses of the holy see. Her son and successor, Joseph the II^d, though in some respects a great man, yet, in many others, proved the perfect reverse of his mother. Having, early in life, imbibed the principles of that pernicious philosophy which has brought so many disasters upon Europe, he thought it prudent, during his mother's life, to hide them as much as possible; but, no sooner had he come to the empire, than he behaved like a slave emancipated from his master's dominion. In less than half a year he destroyed almost the whole ecclesiastical discipline established in his hereditary states; and, what was more disgusting, conducted all his violent innovations in a military and despotic way, accompanied with the most unbounded rapacity. only equalled, perhaps, by that of Henry the VIIIth. Jews were admitted to the rights of citizenship; religious orders suppressed; the secular clergy subjected to lay-magistrates; ecclesiastical appeals to the holy see forbidden; the vows of nuns submitted to the authority of diocesan bishops; matrimonial dispensations removed from the Court of Rome; and an injunction laid on all Austrian, Hungarian, and Lombard prelates, never to accept the dignity of cardinalship.

His Holiness now remonstrated himself against the reform. He ordered his nuncio at Vienna, Mr. Garampi, to present the most pressing solicitations to his Imperial Majesty to reflect seriously on what he was doing. This produced

produced no effect. The Prince of Kaunitz told the Papal nuncio, that his master was aware of what he had done, and persisted in his resolution. The reign of ecclesiastical censure was now no more; and his Holiness, mortified at seeing such an humiliating dilapidation of the Church under his pontificate, resolved to try whether he could not be able to obtain, by personal entreaties from the *philosophic* Emperor, what he despaired to wrest from him by the no-longer-dreaded thunders of the Vatican. He accordingly determined to visit the Emperor at Vienna, and set off for that city in February, 1782. Besides the highest marks of veneration paid him by all the Italian States lying in his way, the following is the description of his entry into Vienna: At 20 miles distance from the gates he was received by Prince Kaunitz, and the flower of the German Nobility; at 17 he was met by the Primate of Hungary, the Archbishop of Vienna, and all the ecclesiastical dignitaries of the Austrian dominions; at 15 he received the homage of the chiefs of the religious orders, and most conspicuous persons of the regular clergy; at 12 he met the whole staff of the Imperial army; from the gates of the city as far as 8 miles, 40,000 troops under arms paraded the road, in close order, on both sides; and at the extremity of the lines was the Emperor himself, attended by the foreign ambassadors. As soon as the Pope had come within sight, the Emperor alighted from his carriage and knelt down. His Holiness did not suffer him to remain long in such position, but, suddenly alighting from his carriage, ran to raise him up. After mutual compliments, they both entered into a state-coach, and made their solemn entry into the city, amidst the discharge of artillery and the ringing of bells. They proceeded then to the Imperial chapel, which was adorned and illuminated in the most splendid manner. The great almoner, attended by the whole of the Imperial clergy, was present to officiate. As soon as the Pope was seated on the throne prepared for him, the Emperor likewise took his seat, and a solemn *Te Deum* was chaunted by a numerous orchestra. At the close of the ceremony, the Emperor led his Holiness to the apartment called Maria-Theresia, the most magnificent in the palace; he appointed his

first minister, Prince Kaunitz, private secretary to his Holiness; the Archduke Maximilian, Elector of Cologne, to be chamberlain; and 600 young Hungarian noblemen for his life-guard! These were the chief distinctions received by Pius the VIth on his journey to Vienna; but its main object completely failed, for it was not in his power to persuade the Emperor to repeal any of his late acts.

Many curious particulars are related of his Holiness while at Vienna; among others, his having received several Protestant princes, noblemen, and clergymen, with the greatest affability; his visiting the venerable Metastasio, then on his death-bed, to whom he sent, by his nuncio, Cardinal Garampi, the *benedictio in articulo mortis*; and of his having converted to the Catholic persuasion many thousand Protestants who had come to Vienna for the purpose of seeing him pontifically officiate on Easter Sunday. It was likewise reported, that, in several of his conferences with the Emperor, on the subject of ecclesiastical affairs, he told him to distrust modern Philosophy for the sake of Sovereignty itself; for, that the secret intent of this pernicious sect was the overthrow of altars, for the purpose of attacking the throne; which, if true, proves that his Holiness is to be numbered among the unfortunate Cassandras of the French Revolution.

On his return to Rome, Pius the Sixth spent the six following years of his pontificate in the greatest tranquillity, wholly occupied in the improvement of his temporal dominions, and the aggrandizement of his relations.

The jurisdictional disputes with the Court of Naples were trifles compared with the convulsions of the French Revolution, which soon after took place. His Holiness was fully convinced, that the interference of his spiritual authority would be of no use, as ecclesiastical censures had been already disregarded by the Catholic monarchs themselves, and, what was worse, by the very princes of the House of Bourbon! He resolved, therefore, to become a silent spectator in the business. A feeble remonstrance only was made against the seizure of Avignon and the Comtat Venaissin, as well as on the banishment of his internuncio from Paris. And, when the French clergy, headed by the Abbé Maury, solicited him to interpose his authority to suppress the irreligious

ligious reform in the constitution of the clergy, it was with difficulty they prevailed on him to conform to their opinion, as he was confident that this compromise of his dignity would be attended with no success. After many solicitations he at last dispatched the celebrated monitory of the 13th of April, 1791. The result was just as he had predicted. Both as a secular prince, and as chief of the church, he behaved at this crisis with the most consummate prudence.

This generous conduct, which ought to have rendered him more respectable than ever to a Government not entirely callous to every sense of duty and gratitude, was considered as a tame submission to their insolence, arising from the want of power to act otherwise; and it encouraged them, therefore, to renew their insults. An agent, of the name of Basseville, was sent to Rome by the Girondists in January, 1793, as ambassador of the Republic, with instructions to erase the royal arms from the French academy and all public buildings belonging to the Nation, and to substitute in their place the insignia of the Republic. His Holiness did not expect this insulting visit; nor could it have been supposed that an accredited Frenchman should have come to Rome, after the overthrow of ecclesiastical discipline in France, which naturally dissolved every tie between the French nation and the holy see; and, as a temporal prince, he was justly afraid of being the first crowned head who should virtually acknowledge the Republic. The note returned to Basseville on that occasion breathed that wisdom, moderation, and politeness, which in every thing marked the conduct of his Holiness. It stated, "that his Holiness had been much injured by the French people, both as universal head of the Church and as a secular prince; that his effigy had been ignominiously burnt at Paris, his nuncio banished, the county of Avignon seized, and domiciliary visits made in the house of his consul at Marseilles; and, while his Holiness was heartily concerned at seeing the once well-deserving French nation detached from the bosom of the Church, yet, as a temporal prince, he must act in conformity to the law of nations, which would not allow any minister from a foreign court to receive the marks of a good understanding before

amends had been made for past or existing injuries." This note, which no man of good sense would wish to be conceived in better terms, rendered Basseville furious and implacable. Having been disappointed in displaying in Rome the emblems of republicanism, he wore the national cockade in his hat, and openly paraded the streets. Violent murmurs arose from every quarter, and intimations were given him that his person was in some danger. It was also credibly reported that Cardinal Zelada, a venerable old man, then minister of foreign affairs, desired, as a peculiar favour of him, not to expose himself, by his conduct, to any popular resentment, for the consequences of which nobody could be responsible. Basseville, deaf to every admonition, imprudently rode out in his carriage, on a Sunday, through the *Strada del Corso*, displaying, as usual, his cockade; the consequence was—his assassination by the irritated mob.

In the Spring of 1795 Bonaparte penetrated into Italy. His Holiness followed his usual system of prudence. He gave previous orders to his two legates at Bologna and Ferrara to offer no resistance in case they should be attacked by the French. Next to the seizure of these two provinces, the French had the impudence to give his Holiness to understand, that he must sue for peace, otherwise the remainder of his states would be conquered. "What peace am I to ask," said the venerable old man, "since I never intended to be at war, and have lost already several provinces by the most unprovoked aggression?"

The proceedings subsequent to this event are too notorious, too connected with the general history of the present war, and too complicated and numerous, to be here mentioned. And, as if the injuries to which she had been submitted were not sufficient without insult, the brother of Bonaparte was sent to Rome as an incendiary, under the specious name of ambassador; next to him, Dupot is purposely exposed to murder; another emissary, Berthier, comes then to Rome, assuring his Holiness, *sur la loyauté Française*, that his sole object is to revenge the death of his comrade; but, at that very moment, the venerable Pontiff, officiating in his chapel, is treacherously dethroned, and, the next day, transported, like a malefactor, to Sienna, thence,

thence to the charter-house at Florence, to Parma, to Turno, to Briançon, and, last of all, to Valence!

Pius VI. always displayed, in his internal administration, a firmness of character and exalted piety, without any mixture of fanaticism. This pope, besides his mental accomplishments, possessed every personal advantage. He was six feet in height, stout, handsome, and well formed. He had a prepossessing look, a benign countenance, a sonorous voice, and an elegant and engaging manner. In his youth he had been esteemed one of the handsomest men amongst the Roman clergy, and, throughout his pontificate, maintained that dignity of behaviour which ought ever to be characteristic of sovereignty.

Pius VI. died at Valence in August last, and, according to the Paris papers, was buried without any particular ceremony, and quick lime thrown into his grave to destroy his remains*. The Spanish ambassador claimed his body, in order to its being transported to Italy; but it was refused him.

For an account of his successor, who took the name of Pius VII. and of his election, see p. 380.

137. *An Introduction to Technology.*

By Professor J. Beckmann, of Gottingen.

THE following particulars concerning Tobacco, digested in a chronological order, and taken from this curious work, will, we hope, appear interesting and curious to many of our readers:

"In 1496, Romanus Pane, a Spanish monk, whom Columbus, on his second departure from America, had left in that country, published the first account of tobacco, with which he became acquainted in St. Domingo. He gave it the names of Cohoba, Cohobba, Gioia†.

"In 1535, the Negroes had already habituated themselves to the use of tobacco, and cultivated it in the plantations of their masters. Europeans likewise already smoked it.

"In 1559, Jean Nicot, envoy from France at the Court of Portugal, first transmitted thence to Paris, to Queen Catharine de Medicis, seeds of the tobacco-plant. And from this circumstance it acquired the name NICOTIANA. When tobacco began to be used in France it was called "Herbe du Grand Prieur," from the then Grand Prieur, of the House of

Lorraine, who was very fond of it. It was likewise once known by the name of "Herbe de St. Croix," after Cardinal Prosper St. Croix, who, on his return from Portugal, where he had been nuncio from the Pope, introduced into Italy the custom of using tobacco.

"In 1565, Conrad Gesner became acquainted with tobacco. At that time several botanists already cultivated the plant in their gardens.

"In 1570, they still smoked in Holland out of conical tubes, composed of palm-leaves plaited together.

"In 1575, first appeared a figure of the plant, in André Thevet's "Cosmographie."

"In 1585, the English first saw pipes made of clay among the native Indians of Virginia, which was at that time discovered by Richard Grenville. It appears, likewise, that the English soon after fabricated the first clay tobacco-pipes in Europe.

"In the beginning of the seventeenth century they began to cultivate tobacco in the East Indies.

"In 1604, James the First of England endeavoured, by means of heavy imposts, to abolish the use of tobacco, which he held to be a noxious weed.

"In 1610, the smoking of tobacco was known at Constantinople. To render the custom ridiculous, a Turk, who had been found smoking, was conducted about the streets with a pipe transfixcd through his nose. For a long time after the Turks purchased tobacco, and that the refuse, from the English. It was late before they learned to cultivate the plant themselves.

"In 1615, it appears that tobacco began to be sown about Amersfort in Holland.

"In 1616, they began to cultivate tobacco in Virginia; the seeds had probably been carried thither from Tobago.

"In 1619, King James the First wrote his "Misocapno" against the use of tobacco; and ordered that no planter in Virginia should cultivate more than 100 pounds.

"In 1620, some English companies introduced the custom of smoking tobacco in Zittau, in Germany*.

"In 1620, Robert Konigsmann, a merchant, brought the first tobacco-plant from England to Strasburg.

"In 1624, Pope Urban VIII. published a decree of excommunication against all who should take snuff in the church, because then already some Spanish ecclesiasticks used it during the celebration of mass.

"In 1631, smoking of tobacco was first introduced into Misnia by the Swedish troops†.

* See vol. LXIX. pp. 897, 898, 900, 988, 1078, 1144.

† "Schlozerz's Briefwechsel (Epistolary Correspondence), vol. III. p. 156."

* "Carpfov's Zittaufcher Schanplatz, vol. II. p. 228."

† "Kamprad's Leisniger Chronica, p. 442."

"In 1634, smoking was forbidden in Russia, under the pain of having the nose cut off.

"In 1653, they began to smoke tobacco in the canton of Appenzell, in Switzerland. At first, the children ran after those who smoked in the streets. The council likewise cited the smokers before them, and punished them; and ordered the innkeepers to inform against such as should smoke in their houses*.

"In 1661, the Police Regulation of Bern was made, which was divided according to the Ten Commandments. In it the prohibition to smoke tobacco stands under the rubrick "Thou shalt not commit adultery!" The prohibition was renewed in 1675; and the tribunal particularly instituted to put it in execution, "Chambre du Tabac," continued till the middle of the present century †.

"In 1670, and in the following years, smoking of tobacco was punished in the canton of Glarus by a pecuniary fine of one crown Swiss money.

"In 1676, two Jews first attempted the cultivation of tobacco in the margraviate of Brandenburg; but which, however, was not brought to bear till 1681.

"In 1686, tobacco first planted in the canton of Basil.

"In 1689, Jacob-Francis Vicarius, an Austrian physician, invented the tubes for tobacco-pipes, which have capsules containing bits of sponge; -however, about the year 1670, already pipes were used with glass globules appended to them, to collect the oily moisture exuding from the tobacco.

"In 1690, Pope Innocent XII. excommunicated all who should be guilty of using snuff or tobacco in the church of St. Peter at Rome.

"In 1697, great quantities of tobacco already produced in the Palatinate and in Hesse.

"In 1719, the Senate of Strasburgh prohibited the culture of tobacco, from an apprehension lest it should prove injurious by diminishing the growing of corn.

"In 1724, Pope Benedict XIV. revoked the bull of excommunication published by Innocent, because he himself had acquired the habit of taking snuff.

"In 1753, the King of Portugal farmed out the tobacco trade for about

Rix
dollars.
2,500,000

The revenue of the King of Spain from tobacco amounted to

7,330,933

In 1759, the duties on tobacco in Denmark brought in

40,000

In 1770, the Empress Maria-Theresa received from duties, &c. on tobacco

806,000

In 1773, the duties on tobacco in the Two Sicilies amounted to

446,000

In 1780, the King of France received from tobacco a revenue of 29 millions of livres, that is, about

7,250,000

Total annual revenue of these six kingdoms from duties, &c. on tobacco

18,372,933

a sum greater than the revenues of the kingdoms of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden together, on an average, amount to."

"To me it appears probable," remarks Professor Beckmann, "that, even before the discovery of the fourth quarter of the globe, a sort of tobacco was smoked in Asia. This conjecture being mentioned to the celebrated traveller, M. Pallas, he gave the following answer: 'That in Asia, and especially in China, the use of tobacco for smoking is more antient than the discovery of the New World, I too scarcely entertain a doubt. Among the Chinese, and among the Mongol Tribes who had the most intercourse with them, the custom of smoking is so general, so frequent, and become so indispensable a luxury; the tobacco-purse affixed to their belt so necessary an article of dress; the form of the pipes, from which the Dutch seem to have taken the model of theirs, so original; and, lastly, the preparation of the yellow leaves, which are merely rubbed to pieces and then put into the pipe, so peculiar; that we cannot possibly derive all this from America by way of Europe; especially as India, where the habit of smoking tobacco is not so general, intervenes between Persia and China. May we not expect to find traces of this custom in the first Account of the Voyages of the Portuguese and Dutch to China?' To investigate this subject I have indeed the inclination, but, at present at least, not sufficient leisure; and must, therefore, leave it to others. However, I can now adduce one important confirmation of my conjecture from Ulloa's Voyage to America*: 'It is not probable,' says he, 'that the Europeans learned the use of tobacco from America; for, as it is very antient in the Eastern countries, it is natural to suppose that the knowledge of it came to Europe from those regions, by means of the intercourse carried on with them by the Commercial States on the Mediterranean Sea. No where, not even in those parts of America where the tobacco-plant grows wild, is the use of it, and that only for smoking, either general or very frequent.'

* "Walser's Appenzell Chron. p. 624."

† "Sinner's Voyage Histor. & Litter. dans Suisse Occidentale."

138. *The Epistolary Correspondence, Visitation Charges, Speeches, and Miscellanies, of the Right Reverend Francis Atterbury, D. D. Lord Bishop of Rochester. With historical Notes, and brief Memoirs of the Author, by John Nichols, F. A. S. Edinb. and Perth. In Five Volumes.*

TWO volumes of this valuable Work were fully noticed in vol. LIII. p. 423; a Third, vol. LIV. pp. 119, 189, 332; and a Fourth, vol. LVII. p. 420. All these have been entirely new arranged, and considerably enlarged; and the Fifth is now for the first time added.

This Collection having been for a considerable time out of print, a new edition was begun in 1789. Why it has not sooner appeared, let the Editor's Advertisement explain:

"When the reader is informed that, in respect to the present publication, the *num prematur in annum* has more than been observed, he may be tempted to exclaim, *Parturiunt, &c.*—The real truth is (as will appear from the title-pages, which it would be ridiculous affectation to cancel), that four of the volumes were actually printed in 1789 and 1790; and the causes of their having been so long delayed, though unimportant, have been various.

"The numerous avocations of a life for many years devoted to active public service; the requisite attention to a laborious though pleasing profession; an incessant application to another favourite pursuit, the compiling of a County History; the pleasing cares and relaxations which unavoidably result from a large and affectionate young family; occasional ill health; and even those fits of indolence which accompany advancing years; have all, in their turn, intervened. But the Work, such as it is, is now completed; and the Fifth Volume is an excrescence (it is hoped an entertaining one) which has arisen in the long interval.

"In compiling the Brief Memoirs of Bishop Atterbury, the strictest impartiality has been observed. Facts, which speak for themselves, have been the object. The comment is left to the discretion of the reader.

"To the Rev. Dr. Morice many thanks are due, for an accurate copy of the Bishop's admirable Speech in the House of Lords, now first correctly presented to the publick. To the Rev. Mr. Coxe some apology may be requisite, for the liberty which has been taken, in extracting several articles from his valuable Memoirs of Sir Robert Walpole. To the reader of these volumes none can on this occasion be necessary, as the series of Bishop Atterbury's Correspondence becomes thus more abundantly complete.

GENT. MAG. July, 1800.

"The Letters of Semple [a spy] are copied from the originals, communicated from first-rate authority. His connexion with the Bishop is fixed by the Letters which the learned Prelate confidentially addressed to him; Letters, which, it will be recollected, are now printed, not in vindication of Semple's perfidy, but to illustrate the history of a memorable period. On the authenticity of the other articles it would be useless to expatiate. Were the Editor at liberty to mention the sources whence the far greater part of them were obtained, it would stamp an honour on any publication. The Notes and Illustrations may possibly prove acceptable; and if, in the length of time they have been accumulating, some anachronisms or repetitions should be detected, indulgence will doubtless be granted."

We shall not enlarge on this article any farther than to observe, that the Editor has, in this compilation, performed an acceptable service to the literary world. The Memoirs of Bishop Atterbury are new-written, and contain many original facts; the Letters of Semple the spy are particularly interesting; and the Index to the Notes and Illustrations will shew, at one view, their number and importance.

An ingenious essay is introduced, the production of our late learned correspondent Mr. Denne, under the title of "Remarks on a Passage in a Letter from Bishop Atterbury to Pope, in which he refers to an Epistle of Cicero to Atticus, and mentions his Country Neighbours *Arrius* and *Sebestus*."

139. *Considerations on Milton's early Reading, and the Prima Stamina of his "Paradise Lost;" together with Extracts from a Poet of the Sixteenth Century. In a Letter to William Falconer, M. D. from Charles Dunster, M. A.*

EVERY illustration of Milton will be acceptable to admirers of poetic fancy. Perhaps few have been more happy in illustrating him than the critic before us, who, having relieved the melancholy of habitual indisposition, comparing him with a contemporary writer, pays his friend and physician the compliment of his investigation.

When the late Mr. Warton's edition of Milton's *Juvenilia* was published, in 1785, it was received with great and general admiration; one effect of which was, that it strongly excited the (then rather dormant) attention of the public mind to *all the poems* of the great author of *PARADISE LOST*.

This

This circumstance produced, in some of the periodical publications of that time, and especially in this Magazine, many valuable communications and judicious observations respecting MILTON and his various compositions. Many of these were adopted by Mr. Warton himself, and appeared in the posthumous edition of his justly-admired Works. The spirit of illustrating Milton, thus roused, has been since, in a certain degree, pretty constantly kept up; even "in these noises," which drown the voice of the MUSE, and counteract almost all pursuit of the *literæ humaniores*.

The publication before us owes its origin to some brief observations, in vol. LXVI. p. 900, on *Sylvestre's Du Bartas*, shewing it to have been a very popular work, and pointing out some parallelisms between Milton and Sylvestre. The author of these CONSIDERATIONS is the gentleman who, a few years ago, published an edition of the PARADISE REGAINED*, with ample notes and illustrations, in hopes to draw the public attention to that poem, which he considered as having been too generally slighted and underrated. In that work he intimated that it was undertaken and completed under the disadvantage of an invalid state of health. His present work is addressed to a medical friend of the first eminence for his professional and literary talents; who, it appears, had suggested to him, as

laborum

Dulce lenimen,

"to have always some literary object in pursuit, but not of a fatiguing kind." Such is the origin of this little work, which will be highly acceptable to the *amateur* of Milton, and the tasteful reader of our elder poets. At the same time we cannot but observe, that there is in it somewhat of the *quid nimis*, some observations not very important, nor closely in point, but unnecessarily minute, and rather irrelevant and inapposite. The detailed Proofs of Milton's obligations to Syl-

* To that edition Mr. D. has lately prefixed a frontispiece from SALVATOR ROSA, to whose *design* of the Temptation he conceives Milton to have obligations in that poem. He has also given, in the title-page, a neat vignette of *the house in Buckinghamshire* where the poem was conceived and composed; and has subjoined some observations illustrative of these two plates.

vestre's Du Bartas might, with advantage, have been materially compressed; and of the Extracts from the *Days and Weeks* (which occupy ninety-two pages) we might well have spared nearly one half. This, indeed, is almost always the case where gentlemen zealously present to the public their *Considerations* on a favourite subject; and it appears that Mr. Dunster's great amusement and *medicinal* occupation, in a delicate and precarious state of health, is the illustration of Milton from his desultory and extensive reading.

Allowing for the *something too much*, we are, upon the whole, well pleased with this publication; and we certainly think the author has clearly proved his point from irrefragable evidence. The following extracts will give a sufficient idea of his *hypothesis*, and the proofs he has adduced in support of it:

"The folio edition of Sylvestre's Du Bartas was published in 1621; when Milton was just at the age of thirteen.—I would suppose that Milton, who was an early and passionate reader, became acquainted with it on its first publication; and that he then perused it with the *avidity* of a young poetical mind; hence, perhaps, 'Smit with the love of SACRED SONG.'—I am not, indeed, without an opinion, that the true *origin* of PARADISE LOST is, in this respect, to be traced primarily to SYLVESTER'S DU BARTAS; and I would precisely reverse Dr. Farmer's observation, by supposing, that 'this led to Milton's great 'poem;' not only by awakening his passion for sacred poetry, but by absolutely furnishing what Dr. Johnson, in his preface to Lauder's pamphlet, terms the PRIMA STAMINA of PARADISE LOST. This idea occurred to me before I had observed by whom the book in question was printed. And it certainly corroborated it, when I found it recorded, at the end of the book, to have been 'printed by Humfrey Lownes, 'dwelling on Bread-street-hill.' At this time Milton was actually living with his father in Bread-street; and it is very possible that his early love of books made him a frequent visitor to his neighbour the printer.

"I have never seen Du Bartas's poems in their original French. They have been much condemned by some criticks; and it has been said, 'on ne trouve dans ses ouvrages ni invention ni genie poetique.' The style of them has also been censured as *ampute*. By others they have been as much applauded and approved.

"The *English* Du Bartas reads with a high spirit of originality; and I am fully persuaded, that it strongly caught the willing attention of the young poet."

"Nothing

"Nothing can be farther from my intention than to insinuate that Milton was a plagiarist, or servile imitator; but I conceive, that, having read these sacred poems of very high merit, at the immediate age when his own mind was just beginning to teem with poetry, he retained numberless thoughts, passages, and expressions therein, so deeply in his mind, that they hung inherently on his imagination, and became, as it were, naturalized there. Hence many of them were afterwards insensibly transfused into his own compositions.—In common conversation we, imperceptibly to ourselves, adopt the particular phraseology or tone of voice of those persons whom we peculiarly admire; and we frequently catch their characteristic manners, without meaning, in any respect, to copy them, or being at all aware of any observable resemblance between us. From Milton's frequent adoption of Sylvester's language, I similarly infer his having been *much conversant* with it, and his earnest admiration of his poetry.

"Du Bartas's principal poem, intituled, *DAYS AND WEEKS*, was well calculated, both from its *plan* and *execution*, to attract the attention of Milton. Having for its argument the most weighty and interesting subjects of Scripture history;—commencing with the *Creation* and the *Fall*; proceeding, as the poet marks his plan, through the types of *the Law* and *Jewish History*, to the completion of them in the *Messias*;—and meaning (had he lived to complete his subject) to have wound up all in the eternal happiness of *the Heavenly Sabbath*;—decorated and enriched with every ornament of classic literature and scientific knowledge, not without collateral aid from the Gothic ages and legendary tales;—how could it fail to strike a young mind, ardently disposed to learning, poetry, and devotion?

"The versification of our translator, Joshua Sylvester, has in it, it must be confessed, numerous highly obsolete and vulgarised expressions; frequent discordant and disgusting rhymes; and, very often, a most offensive jingle of adjunct rhyming, or similarly-sounding words. It has also some passages so highly bombastic as to be most completely ludicrous. In spite of all this, his language is at times admirably condensed, and it abounds in passages which, I conceive, cannot but reclaim our most unbounded admiration; and which, I firmly believe, made a forcible appeal to the finely-tuned ear of Milton.

"The earliest pieces of poetical composition, published by the author of *Paradise Lost*, are his versification of the 114th and 136th Psalms, written when he was only fifteen; in which Mr. Warton has pointed out several *forebodings* of future poetical eminence. The archetypes of several of

these (or at least something that materially contributed towards them), I fancied that I found in Sylvester's *Du Bartas*. This induced me to make the experiment, how far I could trace Milton, in these and some others of his early poems, to the publication of his neighbour.

"The result of that experiment I now submit to your better judgement.

"PSALM CXXXVI.

'29. ——— *the golden-tressed sun.*']

"Mr. Warton particularly notices this expression as highly poetical. I cannot avoid referring it to Sylvester's *Du Bartas*; where the sun is not only described

'WITH GOLDEN TRESSES and attractive grace;' p. 85.
but it is also said,

'Scarce did the glorious Governor of Day [display.]' p. 360.

'O'er Memphis yet HIS GOLDEN TRESS

'45. *The ruddy waves be cleft in twaine, Of the Erythræan maine*']

'His dreadful voice, to save his antient sheep,

'Did CLEAVE the bottom of TH' ERY-THREAN * DEEP.' p. 48.

"This passage alone seems nearly sufficient to fix on Milton an acquaintance with, and recollection of, Sylvester's *Du Bartas*; especially as I can also refer his '*RUDDY waves*' of the Erythræan, or Red Sea, to the same source:

'——— along the sandy shore,

'Where the Erythræan RUDDY billows roar.' p. 967.

"ANNO ÆTATIS XIX.

"A VACATION EXERCISE.

'29. *Yet I had rather, if I were to chuse,*

'Thy service in some graver subject use:—

'Such where the deep transported mind may [door

'Above be wheeling poles, and at Heaven's

'Look in, and see each blestful Deity, [lie,

'How be before the thund'rous throne doth

'Lis'ning to what unshorne Apollo sings'

'To th' touch of golden wines, while Hebe brings

'Immortal Nectar to her kingly fire;

'Then passing thro' the spires of watchful fire,

'And misty regions of wide air next under,

'And hills of snow and lofty piled thunder,

'May tell at length how green-ey'd Neptune raves, [waves;

'In Heaven's defiance must'ring all his

'Then sing of secret things that came to pass,

'When beldam Nature in her cradle was.']

"I have often thought that these were not exactly the original ideas of a poet anno

* "Sylvester is habitually negligent of Latin quantities. Thus he writes Euphrates (which I believe Senter has likewise done), Niphates, Cincinnatus; and here Erythræan instead of Erythræan."

ætatis

ætatis 19, even though that poet was Milton. I beg you to compare the following *mental excursion*, into the elementary and celestial regions, of the sacred poet, with whom I suppose Milton to have made an early acquaintance :

[here
 ‘And though our soul live as imprison’d
 ‘In our frail flesh, and buried, as it were,
 ‘In a dark tomb; yet at one flight she flies
 ‘From Calpe to Imaus, from th’ earth to
 ‘skies,
 ‘Much swifter than the chariot of the sun,
 ‘Which in a day about the world doth run.
 ‘For, sometimes, leaving these base slimy
 ‘heaps, [leaps,
 ‘With chearful spring above the clouds she
 ‘Glides through the air, and there she learns
 ‘to know
 ‘The original of wind, and air, and snow,
 ‘Of lightning, thunder, blazing stars, and
 ‘storm,
 ‘Of rain and ice, and strange exhaled forms.
 ‘By th’ air’s steep steps she boldly climbs
 ‘aloft, [sits oft,
 ‘To the world’s chambers; Heaven she vi-
 ‘Stage after stage; she marketh all the
 ‘spheres, [theirs:
 ‘And all th’ harmonious various course of
 ‘With sure account, and certain compasses,
 ‘She counts the stars, and metes their dis-
 ‘tances,
 ‘And diff’ring paces; and, as if she found
 ‘No object fair enough in all this round,
 ‘She mounts above the world’s extreme
 ‘Far, far beyond all things corporeal; [wall,
 ‘Where she beholds her Maker face to face,
 ‘His frowns of Justice, and his smiles of
 ‘Grace, [port,
 ‘The faithful zeal, the chaste and sober
 ‘And sacred pomp of the Celestial Court.’

p. 133.

“Let the soberest admirer of Milton and of true poetry judge, if *such* a passage was not likely to captivate the attention of the young poet!—Milton has, in fact, compressed Du Bartas’s description; only reversing the order of it, and *beatifying*, with some fine classical touches, the *Ολυμπια δώματα* of his predecessor.”

“ON THE MORNING OF CHRIST’S
 NATIVITY. Composed 1629.

‘142 Will down return to men,
 ‘Orb’d in a rainbow —————
 ‘Thron’d in celestial Sheen,
 ‘With radiant feet the tiffu’d clouds down
 ‘steering’]

“We might, I think, conjecture, that this description is from some picture; and to Sylvester’s Translation of Du Bartas’s TRIUMPH OF FAITH there is a Frontispiece that might have furnished it. The subject is from Revelat. ii. ver. 10, *Be thou faithful unto death; and I will give thee a crown of life.* The design is, Christ descending to judgement, and the FAITHFUL appearing before the judgement-seat of Christ (Rom. xiv. 10), and receiving their rewards.

“The Judge is seated, ‘amidst a blaze ‘of light,’ on a small rainbow; and is completely encircled by another ‘orbicular,’ or rather oval one. Under him are some wreathed, or ‘tissued,’ clouds; which he may be imagined in the act of propelling, or ‘directing with his feet.’ Just beneath these clouds, a large rainbow extends over the Holy City; in front of which the dead are seen rising out of their graves.

“In the midst of these, a little raised above the level of the ground, lie the *mortales exuviae* of Queen Elizabeth. The body is in robes of state, with her ruff on the neck; her head rests on two pillows, laced and ornamented with tassels; and a globe is at her feet. On the ground, beside her, lie a crown, sceptre, and sword of state. At the same time, her *Spirit* is seen above, kneeling before the Judge, and receiving from him the *crown of life*. She is kneeling just before his right hand, with her hair loosely flowing, habited in a white robe; and is attended by four virgins similarly habited, bearing in their hands *their lamps burning*.—This is indeed beside my immediate purpose, which was only to notice what particularly illustrates Milton’s description. But this circumstance makes the print curious; and gives reason to imagine that it was likely to have attracted the attention of a young observant mind.”

Mr. Dunster proceeds to shew, “from the beauty and *sublimity* of many passages in Sylvester’s Translation of Du Bartas’s *Weeks*, that it was a work very likely to have engrossed no small share of Milton’s early attention, and, in many places, no common degree of his young poetic admiration.” The extracts here given certainly comprehend many splendid and attractive passages; and there are very few among them but what have a specific degree of poetic merit. Still we wish they had been more select. This *abundance* of extract rather weakens the cause which it was meant to support.

The author then briefly sums up his evidence for the point of “Milton’s early acquaintance with Sylvester’s Du Bartas; and his predilection for it;” and, on the ground of its containing more material *prima flamina* of the PARADISE LOST than any other book whatever, he establishes his *hypothesis*, that “it positively laid the first stone of that *monumentum ære perennius*.” The probability of a neighbourly intercourse and intimacy between Milton’s family and that of Lownes the printer is afterwards ingeniously argued from the coincidence

coincidence of their political opinions ; —at that time the great chain of connexion or barrier of separation.

“Upon the whole,” says Mr. D. in conclusion, “from the internal evidence of the book itself, combined with all the additional circumstances which I have been enabled to lay before you, I think you will admit ‘MILTON’S early acquaintance with ‘SYLVESTER’S DU BARTAS, and his predilection for it.’—let me add, ‘his obligations to it.’—By obligations, as I have already intimated, I certainly do not mean such as in any respect detract from his genius and talents, but such as render them more conspicuous, by marking the fineness of his penetration, and the accuracy of his judgement. Neither do I merely point to its immediately suggesting (which I have no doubt it did) the ‘argumentum in gens’ of his sublime poem ; but I look to obligations of a higher and more general kind. I cannot but consider Sylvester’s Du Bartas as having primarily taught Milton (what he was exquisitely framed to learn, and what was, at that time, very little understood), that ‘SACRED POETRY was capable of assuming the most elevated tone ; and that, while neither CALLIOPE, nor CLIO, could aspire to the *divine sublimity* of URANIA, the Heavenly Muse in reality united, with her own *native dignity*, ‘the *sweetness* of the ONE, and the *powers* of the OTHER.’

We have already given more extracts from this publication than our limits would well admit. At a future time we may, perhaps, offer our readers, from it, some specimens of Sylvester’s poetry.

140. HUTCHINSON’S BIOGRAPHIA MEDICA.
(Concluded from vol. LXIX. p. 970.)

WITH much satisfaction we commence our account of the second volume of this interesting Biography, which, we presume, will find its way into every medical man’s library, with the life of Laffone, particularly to be attended to from the incidental circumstance of having had the honour of being physician to the late unfortunate Louis of France ; notwithstanding it will be seen, in the course of the memoir, that Laffone did not live to witness the distressing situation of his miserable master and mistress.

“LASSONE (JOSEPH-FRANCIS DE), first physician to the late King and Queen of France, doctor-regent of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris, of the Academy of Medicine at Madrid, and pensionary-veteran of the Academy of Sciences of Paris, was born July 3, 1717, of Anthony-Joa-

chim de Laffone and Margaret de Bagnolet. M. de Laffone’s father refused the honourable office of physician in ordinary to the King, and had quitted the earldom of Venasson, his native country, to procure for his son the instructions of the celebrated masters resident in the capital. The success of these views was equal to their wisdom and prudence ; and, at 25 years old, M. de Laffone entered into the Academy of Sciences as associate anatomist. He was not indebted for this distinction to a rigid perseverance in study. His family had frequently been alarmed by the propensity which he shewed for the gay pleasures of youth ; but he as often raised their hopes by some ingenious performances, which merited academic honours as well as the esteem of his preceptors. These anxious alarms were greatly increased when his parents were informed that he had made a connexion with an opera-girl celebrated for her beauty. They had also heard he had written a comedy, and insisted that he should suppress and sacrifice this imprudent production. He submitted, and was never afterwards willing to declare the title of the piece, which had, nevertheless, been acted with much success under a different name, and still remains on the theatre. This juvenile performance, foreign as it was to his studies, gave an extraordinary proof of the facility and flexibility of his genius, which afterwards enabled him to acquire, in the different sciences, a just and elevated reputation. M. de Laffone, determining upon a strict attention to study, was wholly devoted to the pursuits of anatomy, in which he made a rapid progress. He carefully examined the structure of the bones, and the coats of the arteries, and made an enquiry into the œconomy, constituent parts, and uses, of the spleen. He demonstrated that one of the membranous coats of the arteries possesses a muscular power peculiar to itself, contributing, with that of the heart, to preserve the circulation. Ruysch had considered the spleen as totally vascular. Malpighi had observed in it a pulposus substance, and cellular membrane ; and anatomists were divided between the opinions of two observers, equally celebrated for their accuracy. M. de Laffone explained in what manner the pulposus substance had escaped the observation of Ruysch, and why that same substance had presented to Malpighi the deceitful appearance of membranes. He had intended to have pursued this investigation, and hoped to discover the unknown use of the spleen : for this viscus, without being very necessary to the immediate preservation of life, is certainly destined to perform some important office in the animal œconomy. An extraordinary event, however, put an end to the anatomical labours of M. de Laffone. In selecting, among
some

some dead bodies, a proper subject for dissection, he fancied he perceived in one of them some very doubtful signs of death, and endeavoured to re-animate a life which, perhaps, was not yet extinguished. His efforts were for a long time in vain; but his first impression removed every difficulty. He at last perceived some motions, which convinced him that this state of apparent death was only the salutary crisis of a disease. M. de Laffone at length restored his patient to life, who proved to be a poor peasant, and his restorer nourished and consoled him. This circumstance impressed so deep a sense of horror on the mind of the anatomist, when he reflected on the consequence that would have attended his selecting this unhappy object for dissection, that he immediately determined to decline these pursuits in future. Natural history succeeded the study of anatomy; and we shall mention in this place only his works upon the crystallized freestones of Fontainebleau. M. de Laffone did not confine himself to the description of those crystallizations which M. Bezzout had first observed; he endeavoured to point out in what manner they were formed. The particles of crystals, from their diminutive smallness, escape notice; in the crystals of freestone these particles are very perceptible. M. de Laffone proved that they are true spathic-calcareous crystals, which, during the process of crystallization, have taken up a quantity of quartz earth. Chemistry, a science intimately connected with natural history, finally became the beloved occupation of M. de Laffone. His numerous memoirs present a valuable train of new observations, useful to the progress of this study, and to the art of compounding medicines. In each part of these we may perceive the sagacity of an attentive observer, of an ingenious experimental chemist. M. de Laffone, notwithstanding the number of his works had given reason to suppose that he had devoted himself exclusively to the sciences, had not neglected the practice of medicine. After having practised it for a length of time in the hospitals and cloisters, he was sent for to court. Here he observed that a superfluity of wealth, as well as an excess of poverty, an immoderate thirst after honours or power, the resentment of oppression and injury, the vacuum which the enjoyments of vanity leave in a mind destitute of any other resource, are equally baneful to happiness and health. But it was in the cloisters especially, where the occurrences of life are more uniform, where all the individuals are obedient to a common law, that he perceived more forcibly the effects of moral persuasions, for every cause acts there in a more equal manner.—At Versailles, first physician successively to two Queens, and afterwards first physician to

the king, of an union of which places the celebrated Fernel was the only example before him, M. de Laffone obtained the same confidence and esteem in two different courts; the ministers, the courtiers, had all been changed, but he preserved the friendship of his sovereigns. The celebrated Fontenelle had honoured M. de Laffone with his friendship upon his first entrance into the world; Winslow wished to become his instructor in anatomy; Buffon and D'Alembert were his contemporaries, his fellow-associates; the Abbé Arnaud, his countryman, preserved for him to his death the tender affection to which their infancy had given birth; and this friendship, founded upon sentiment and esteem, was not in the least diminished by the difference of their tastes, their characters, and occupations. The affability of his manners, and his ardent zeal for the advancement of science, gained him universal respect among the young scholars, whose industry he encouraged, and whose reputation was become one of his most satisfactory enjoyments. When a natural delicacy of constitution made M. de Laffone experience the inconveniencies of a premature old age, he became sorrowful and fond of solitude; yet, reconciled to his situation, he calmly observed his death approaching, and, on the 8th of December, 1788, his life passed away in a sleep; a life devoted to works of general utility, to acts of benevolence, and to those pleasures of reflection the consequence of a good and virtuous mind."

We have received much satisfaction in perusing the life of the much-lamented Lavoisier, who was torn from his family, his friends, and the literary and scientific world, by the blood-thirsty and execrable tyrant Robespierre; and, had we opportunity, should readily give some copious extracts; but can only spare room for part of a letter from the ingenious Mr. Henry, of Manchester, in answer to a request of some information respecting the life and writings of that author.

"Sir, *Manchester, Oct. 5, 1797.*

"I wish it were in my power to give you any useful information relative to the life and writings of the much-to-be-lamented M. Lavoisier, that might furnish you with materials for a biographical account of him. I only know that he was a man of considerable note and fortune under the old Government, and possessed the place of intendant of the finances; that he was afterwards made a farmer-general; and that his opulence tempted Robespierre to dispatch him by the guillotine, on some frivolous charge, I think, of depreciating the value of his assignats. During his confinement, foreseeing that he should

should at least be deprived of his effects, he is said to have consoled himself with the hopes that he should have been able to maintain himself by the practice of pharmacy; and that, having conceived the idea of making some grand and interesting experiments, he petitioned for a few days respite, with leave to make his trials, which was cruelly denied him. I believe all his principal writings, except the volume of *Essays* which I translated, his elementary work, and a treatise on the preparation of nitre, are contained in the *Memoirs* of the Academy of Sciences.—Madame Lavoisier partook of her husband's zeal for philosophical enquiry, and cultivated chemistry with much success. THOMAS HENRY."

We shall take leave of Mr. Hutchinson's labours by observing that his volumes contain very many names deserving the serious and attentive examination of the faculty; the memoirs of whose lives are especially commendable from the excellent example they hold forth to their successors, which we cordially recommend to the perusal of medical gentlemen.

141. *Constantia Neville; or, The West Indian. A Novel. In Three Volumes.* By Helena Wells, Author of "*The Step-Mother*," &c.

IT is a pleasing task to bestow on merit its appropriate praise; and it is surely no inconsiderable merit strenuously to assert the superiority of Religion and Virtue, amid the insidious (though we trust impotent) attacks which they are daily receiving from subtle and designing enemies, and the more dangerous contumely they are exposed to from the giddy throng of Fashion. In "*Constantia Neville*," as in her former productions, Miss Wells has taken peculiar pains to inculcate good morals, and to blend instruction with amusement. The rectitude of the sentiments diffused throughout the work must disarm Criticism; at the same time, the story is natural and interesting, and is evidently the result of great attention to the modes and customs of the world, particularly to commercial concerns.

Miss Wells thus feelingly recommends virtuous indigent females to the humanity of the Legislature:

"Until the chief glory of women consists in protecting and supporting each other in what is laudable, so long may we despair of a reformation in morals. The delicately-brought-up unportioned young female is truly an object of commiseration; most fervently does the writer, who

now wields the pen, dedicate her feeble powers to their cause, while at this epoch, the eve of the commencement of the nineteenth century, she hopes, though amid the tumults of war, and the jarring of parties, to awaken British humanity (to which the unfortunate never yet appealed in vain) in behalf of her suffering sisters. To prevent the growth of immorality at home (which, if not checked, must in time spread devastation over the land); to open an asylum for industrious poverty under a fragile form, who hopes to receive protection and support till she is so habituated to labour as to procure, by her own exertions, a maintenance, will surely be an employment as befitting the character of Christian legislators as any which have yet engrossed their attention, not excepting the humane efforts of those whose pious desire it is that slavery may be banished from the face of the earth."

142. *Nichols's History and Antiquities of the County of Leicester; continued from vol. LXIX. p. 689.*

THE publication now before us, containing the Hundred of *East Goscote*, is the Fourth Portion of one of the most extensive (and perhaps one of the most difficult) literary undertakings that any individual of the present age has ever attempted. Three other Parts remain to be accomplished; the materials for which, we understand, are in great forwardness, and the Plates for nearly the whole Work engraved.

The biographical articles, and original letters of eminent persons, in the present volume, are numerous and entertaining. Under Brokesby, the place of his nativity, a full account is given of Villiers Duke of Buckingham, the celebrated favourite of James the First, and of the unhappy Duke his son.

Of Sir William Herrick also, and his family, particularly of Dr. Richard Herrick, the famous warden of Manchester, much that is curious will here be found.

BEAU Wilson, killed in a duel in the last century by a rival beau (who was afterwards the celebrated *Mississippi Law*) forms an interesting article.

Of Isaac and Peter Oliver, whose miniature-paintings have immortalized their memory, biographical memoirs are given, with their portraits; and their birth-place (which was unknown to Lord Orford, who supposed them Frenchmen) ascertained to be at East Norton, in Leicestershire.

Sir Robert Naunton, who was lord of a manor in this county, has here that ample

ample justice bestowed on his memory which he in vain sought for by placing his own monument in Letheringham church in Suffolk. His epitaph has been already given in our vol. LVI. p. 341; and a *fac simile* of it, from the original brass plate, is exhibited in the volume now before us; with copious memoirs of that distinguished Statesman.

The present PART contains nearly Eighty Plates; of which, without imputation of flattering the Author, we may say, that many are very good, and some of superior excellence. Of the literary merit of the work, for the reasons assigned in our last critique, we shall not speak; but, whenever a convenient opportunity may offer, shall submit some specimens to the consideration of our readers.

143. *A Catalogue and detailed Account of a very valuable and curious Collection of Manuscripts, collected in Hindostan, by Samuel Guise, Esq. late Head Surgeon to the General Hospital at Surat: including all those that were procured by Monsieur Anquetil Du Perron, relative to the Religion and History of the Persis, and many which he could not procure.*

"THIS Collection was made at Surat, from the year 1788 till the end of 1795, with great trouble and expence. It is necessary to observe, that in any country where the art of printing has not been introduced, books will be multiplied slowly; and, there being no bookellers, or particular scribes, at Surat, the opportunities to purchase manuscripts, of any kind, rarely occur; and they are always sold very dear. We learn from Mandelsloe, that the Emperor Ackbar had a library of 24,000 volumes, valued at thirty-two lacs, 31,865 crowns, about 34l. sterling each volume. Among the Sanscrit manuscripts, the Mahabharat is very valuable: a translation of that work in Persian, made during the reign of the Emperor Ackbar, cost Gen. Carnac a thousand rupees, as the collector of the MSS. in the present catalogue was informed by that gentleman.—It is to be observed, that there are no Pehlavic manuscripts in England besides those in this collection; and, to the best of our information, not more than four or five in Zend.—Of this collection, however rich in Arabic and Persian works of merit, the chief value consists in the numerous Zend and Pehlavic MSS. treating of the ancient religion and history of the *Parsees*, or disciples of the celebrated Zoroaster, many of which were purchased, at a very considerable expence, from the widow of *Darab*, who had been, in the study of those languages, the preceptor of *M. Anquetil du Perron*; and some of the MSS. are such as this inquisitive Frenchman found it impos-

sible to procure.—The writings of Zoroaster, which still remain, are all to be found in this collection; they are very curious, and speak of the creation of the universe, of the terrestrial paradise, and of the dispersion of mankind; they contain also an account of the origin of evil, moral and material; and also predictions with respect to the latter times; several particulars relating to the end of the world and the Resurrection; some excellent moral precepts; and a very extensive ceremonial code."

"*Darab*, from whose widow Mr. Guise procured his most rare MSS. was, as we are informed by M. A. Du Perron, a consummate master of the Zend, the Pehlavic, and the Persian, set himself to correct the Pehlavic translation of the Vendidad, and the corrupt part of the Zend text. He was taught by Jamap, a Distour Mobad (or High Priest) of great abilities, who was sent from Kumam to compose some differences that had arisen among the Parsses in India. The books he left here were exact copies of the Vendidad, the Feroucschi, the Vadierguard, and the Nerengnistan: the three former are in this collection; the latter is so rare, that 1000 rupees have been offered for it."

The Arabic and Persian MSS. in this collection are 77; the Zend, Pehlavic, and Sanscrit, 50; in all, 127.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

E. T. would be much obliged to any of Mr. Urban's numerous correspondents who would inform her of any particulars respecting Dr. Humphry Henchman, who died bishop of London in 1675, and was succeeded by Dr. Henry Compton in that see. The chief point of enquiry is, whether the Bishop had any relations, or immediate descendants, residing at Broughton, in Northamptonshire? A family who resided there for near a hundred years, and spelled their names the same, had a picture of the Bishop in their possession, which they styled a *family piece*. This family was extinct by the death of Mrs. Elizabeth Henchman in 1722, and no particulars can therefore be learned by traditional anecdotes.

P. D. requests a list of the literary productions of the Lord Viscount Mountmorres (with dates).—He also requests to be informed whether the monument (ordered to be erected at the public expence by the unanimous consent of both Houses of Parliament in the sister isle) to the memory of those accomplished and brave noblemen, John Lord O'Neil and the Viscount Mountjoy, is yet put up in the cathedral at Dublin? He would be particularly gratified by a copy of the inscription. This query he more particularly directs to Mr. Urban's entertaining correspondent Jack Plancer, who dates his letters from Dublin, and, consequently, may be able to give information.

SONNETS BY MRS. WEST.

(Continued from p 465.)

SONNET VI.

DELUSIVE Hope! didst thou not say
the Nine
With willing wreaths their faithful vo-
taries crown'd? [rebound?
Didst thou not bid my heart with joy
Oft as before my closing eye the shrine
Of Glory, emanating light divine,
Danc'd in phantastic vision; while around
Soft Fairy, harping, breath'd this rapt'rous
sound:

"Immortal Fame! the child of verse is
thine."

Not for the luckless Bard will Daphne braid
Her virgin garlands, which redundant
grow;

Not for the Bard is Glory's shrine display'd;
Not for the Bard does Fame's loud
trumpet blow;

Save when the Muses walk in Satire's
train, [song prophane.

Or with loud Faction's yell the pomp of

SONNET VII.

What painted vessel on the placid sea
Of Expectation spreads its silken sails?

Dips its smooth prow, and courts the
buoyant gales,

Lull'd by these strains of feryn Flattery?

"Happy adventurer! speed thy course, for
thee

The di'mond flames, and Araby exhales
Her gums odorous. Lo! thy star pre-
vails, [free."

And Honour's port lies to thy entrance
I know the vessel; o'er the guiding helm
Gay Confidence reclines, a smiling form!

She braves the whirlpools in the wat'ry
realm, [ing storm.

Scorns the sunk rock, and thunder-bear-
Ask not her fate: where yon hoarse break-
ers roar, [shore.

I mark'd the shipwreck on the craggy

SONNET VIII.

Stern foe of fragile man, relentless Time!
How quickly hast thou stol'n my happy
days! [Praise

When the glad energies of Hope and
Upbore my spirit to the cloudless clime

Of Phantasy. Oh! then what views sub-
lime

Entranc'd me! how did my enraptur'd
gaze [maze,

Doat on the scenes of life's untrodden
Fresh colour'd by the hand of youthful
prime!

I do not sigh, because thy sober grey [hair;
Blends with the chesnut in my blanching

Nor that the roses on my cheeks decay;
Nor that my brow is wrinkled o'er by
care;

I mourn life's op'ning scenes, divinely gay;
I mourn life's present prospects, blank
and bare.

GENT. MAG. July, 1800.

THE HUMBLE PETITION OF THE LAST
REMAINS OF STOCKTON CASTLE.

PITY the sorrows of these antient walls,
Now tott'ring hopeless o'er their
time-worn base; [falls,
One stern command, and all their grandeur
The last sad relics of a noble race.

Ah! who can tell the changes of his fate,
Or trace through rolling years the vary-
ing tides?

Who can disclose his ever-alt'ring state,
Or mark the streamlet, less'ning as it
glides?

In rude magnificence, a massy pile,
Triumphant here its Norman banners
wav'd,

A bulwark bold, array'd in antient style,
Whilst gentle Tees its strong foundations
lav'd.

No harbour this for Rapine's dreadful sway,
No haughty baron rul'd indignant here,
No trembling peasants lawless lords obey,
Or wipe in silence the neglected tear.

Here other morals find more ample room,
Tho' damp'd, alas! by Superstition's
dream;

The Gospel penetrates the deadly gloom,
And sheds abroad a more instructive
gleam.

Where this small ruin lifts its humble head,
And tells the tale of desolating Time,
Their lives a race of holy Prelates led*,
Whose smiles dispell'd the rigour of the
clime.

Bosom'd in trees the Gothic mansion stood,
Which grateful shed a sacred gloom
around;

Its battlements reflected from the flood—
Its deep-trench'd mote a sure defence
was found.

Yet not for war alone these tow'rs were
rais'd,

Fair peace and loyalty more joys afford;
Thro' the broad hall a thousand torches
blaz'd, [board.

The royal banquet† smok'd upon the

Nor yet loud revelry, nor base misrule,
(Unseemly sights!) this hallowed pile
confest; [g'rous school,

From pomp and power, Ambition's dan-
Good Farneham‡ sought it as a place of
rest.

* Stockton castle was a place of antient
residence of the bishops of Durham.

† King John was entertained at Stock-
ton castle by the Bishop of Durnham, A. D.
1214.

‡ Bp. Farneham resigned his see, and
"betoke himself to contemplac'on," at
Stockton castle, A. D. 1249.

Quick

Quick rolls the torrent down the moun-
tain's side [form ;
When angry clouds the alter'd year de-
Quick ages roll, destructive as the tide,
And sweep the scatter'd remnants of the
storm.

Tho' far retir'd, tho' sunk in hoary years,
And tending slowly to a mild decay ;
A cruel spoiler & all my glory tears—
Where will not civil discord find its way ?
Now strewn abroad by many an impious
hand,
Forlorn, deserted my sad ruins lie,
Scarce mark the spot of honour's late com-
mand, [sigh.
Scarce tell the pitying stranger *where* to
Yet 'midst the wrecks and ravages of Time,
Benevolence a sacred trophy rears ||—
Not propt on bases, sculptur'd stones sub-
lime,
But wet with orphan's sympathetic tears.
Soft verdure crowns the undulating ground,
The shepherd's riches deck the rural shed,
Nature's first bev'rage sweetly streams
around ;
The infant's suckled, and the hungry fed.

THE VILLAGE SCHOOLMASTER.

FIX'D in his worm-worn seat, from day
to day, [rule,
Arm'd with the ensigns of his petty
With age bent double, and with years grown
grey,
Behold the sov'reign of the village school.
And yet with judgement sound behold him
trace, [around,
Amidst th' incessant buzz that floats
The various merits of the infant race,
The various soils, the good or barren
ground.
The human face, so sages tell us, shews
(And to their sages what mortals can be
blind),
It indicates, as shrewd *Lavater* knows,
The never-varying index of the mind.
If this be true, then in *this face* we see
The London merchant worth a double
plumb ;
In *that* (and spare it, oh ! ye fatal *Three !*)
The shrilly fife, and battle-stirring drum.
In *these* strong lineaments we view the
plough !
In *those* the forge, the anvil, and the file ;

§ Stockton castle was demolished by Oli-
ver Cromwell, A. D. 1652.

|| The present benevolent Bishop of
Durham has appropriated the site of Stock-
ton castle, with other parts of his demesne
lands there, for the purpose of forming a
milk farm for the use of the poor of that
place.

In *one* we find the hero's laurel'd brow,
In *another* mark the scholar's polish'd
style.

Here stalks, with briefs and parchments co-
ver'd o'er, [quirks ;
The future lawyer full of quips and
There shines a second Hales, the sound di-
vine, [works.
The embryo author of some matchless
'Tis easy to discover in *this face*,
Without the aid indeed of second sight,
Another mighty Nimrod of the chase,
Of hounds and hunters bold the darling
wight.

In *that* we trace, devoid of ev'ry art,
Of manners gentle and affections mild,
While with compassion throbs the feeling
heart
Of chilling penury the patient child.

On soils, or good or bad, man's lot is cast ;
And each, with pleasure or with pain,
we find
The part, whate'er it be, from first to last,
The part performs which Providence
assign'd. G. C. C. H.

O D E.

PROPITIOUS skies and gentle airs
Proclaim the reign of heav'nly Spring ;
Her brightest look fair Nature wears,
And seems her Maker's praise to sing.
Meantime, from worldly troubles freed,
Remote from town, I bend my way,
To wander through the flow'ry mead,
Or bask beneath the solar ray.
While round me countless beauties shine,
Beneath this mount I lie reclin'd,
Where all the country's charms combine
To soothe the contemplative mind ;
The bless'd retreat, the silent bow'r,
The humble cot, the swelling hill,
The ruin'd arch, the mould'ring tower,
The distant spire, or purling rill.
But most mine eye delights to view
That village church, and hallow'd ground,
Where grows the melancholy yew,
And spreads its influence all around.
There rest in peace the hamlet's dead,
Who once with life's quick feelings
glow'd ;
Fell want and care no more they dread ;
Their hearts no more dire ills corrode.
There lie entomb'd a matchless pair,
Who erst that antient mansion own'd,
Sir Herbert brave, and Emma fair,
Whose deaths the neighbouring country
moan'd.

In him each manly virtue dwell'd,
That awes the mind, or wins the heart ;
She in each female grace excell'd,
That pleasure can to man impart.

Beneath

Beneath yon wood oft times they walk'd,
Which tow'rs above the mountain's brow,
There first of faith and love they talk'd,
And gave the Hymeneal vow.

While both were blest'd with mutual love,
Sir Herbert felt the shaft of fate;
To bear her loss fair Emma strove,
Then lifeless sunk beneath its weight.

In youthful prime, in fortune's spite,
Too soon you felt the general lot,
Like flow'rs that fall beneath the blight,
That early bloom, then drop and rot.

If pray'r, O God, can aught avail
To change the doom of wretched man;
Fix me within some chosen vale,
And there 'till death thy ways I'll scan.

May Anna's fate be join'd to mine,
Her soothing love and heav'nly charms!
And let me then the world resign,
Its follies, cares, and dire alarms!

GULIELMUS.

A FAIRY TALE.

SIXTEEN years ago I ween,
Tripping on the village green,
Fairy elves, in circles gay,
Sported till the blushing day.
Tir'd at length, the supper spread
On a little mushroom's head,
Hid from ev'ry mortal eye,
None their merry freaks could spy,
None their mystic chat could hear,
Nor disturb their social cheer;
Quoth the little monarch sprite
(On a lofty daisy's height),
"Let the frolic story pass,
Let each toast his faithful lass."
An acorn then he fill'd with dew;
"Confort Mab, I drink to you.
Lift! I hear a mortal's pray'r;
Lift! ye guardians of the fair,
A wedded female, chaste and mild,
Asking for a duteous child.
Now attend to my command;
Search the globe, air, ocean, land,
Search each little flower that grows,
Search each little stream that flows,
Diving thro' the glassy waves,
Search each shell that ocean laves,
Hither in an instant bring
All their virtues, hither bring;
These when happily combin'd,
Shall form the lovely offspring's mind."
Quick the nimble elves were gone,
Quick as thought the deed was done.
Next morning dawn'd serenely fair,
A daughter blest'd the mother's pray'r.
This was then the fairies' song,
As they led the dance along:
"Lovely babe, thro' life's quick tide
Virtue e'er shall be thy guide;
Truth and honor, beauty rare,
All combine to make thee fair;
Happy thrice, and thrice again,
Happiest he of happy men;

Long and happy be his life,
Who shall win thee for his wife;
Endless pleasures crown the man
Who shall win the lovely Anne."

SONNET. AUTUMN.

AT length gay Ceres' sultry toils are
o'er, [tain;
And teeming barns the yellow ear con-
Now swells the rustic's heart with hope no
more; [reign.
Cheerless he eyes his void, his fallow
The groves, half-stripp'd, their parting hues
display,
And paint with sad variety the scene;
Embrown'd their boughs, and crimson some,
and gray, [green.
And hardier some yet boast a lively
Now evening-dews along the valley creep
And mists obscure the rising sun deface;
Now wary hinds safe in the cottage keep,
Nor longer gambol in his setting rays—
Thoughtful among the rustling leaves I'll
stare,
And think on youth's frail joys—that
fade and fall as they.

SONNET.

*Me silva lupus in Sabina,
Dum meam canto Lalagen, et ultra
Terminum curis vagor expeditus,
Fugit inermem.*

HOR.

VOT'RY of Venus, and the virgin
train, [shores;
Careless I stray'd on Thames's verdant
The Dorian reed I touch'd in am'rous strain;
Beauty's high charm resounded thro' the
bow'rs.
Gay nymphs and shepherds listen'd while I
sung; [grove;
Favonius fill'd with warmth the genial
Echo, delighted, doubled with her tongue;
The young ey'd Pleasures spring of joy
and love;
When, lo! a wolf, fell savage of the earth,
Assassin vile! with hideous howl assail'd.
Fair Venus, goddess of the band, itepp'd
forth, [quail'd.
Her eye's sharp lightning soon the savage
Back to his hungry den inert he fled:
Such guards divine protect the poet's head.

MAVILLES LANE GLUN OUGHTH CHEGH
KHUNE, &c.

BLESS'D were the days when in the
lonely shade, [stray'd
Join'd hand in hand, my love and I have
Where apple blossoms scent the fragrant air,
I've snatch'd soft kisses from the wanton
fair.

Then did the feather'd choir in songs rejoice;
How soft the cuckoo tun'd her soothing
voice!

The gentle thrush with pride display'd his
throat, [note.

Vying in sweetness with the blackbird's
But

But now, my love, how wretched am I
made, [cay'd!
My health exhausted, and my bloom de-
Pensive I roam the solitary grove—
The grove delights not, for I miss my love.
Once more, sweet maid, together let us
fray,
And in soft dalliance waste the fleeting day,
Through hazle groves, where clustering
nuts invite, [sight.
And blushing apples charm the tempted
In awful charms secure, my lovely maid
May trust with me her beauty in the shade.
Oh! how with sick'ning fond desire I pine
Till my heart's wish, till you my love, are
mine!
Hence with these virgin fears, this cold
delay;
Let love advise, take courage and away;
Your constant swain for ever shall be true,
O'er all the plain shall ne'er love one but
you.

S O N N E T,

On the much-lamented death of WILLIAM
COWPER, esq. author of "The Task,"
&c. &c. whose chaste and elegant pro-
ductions will ever be entitled to our ad-
miration while originality, pathos, ima-
gination, and sublimity, are regarded as
the characteristic and ornaments of
poetical composition.

Spargam flores, et fungar inani

Munere!

BY hands unseen, to shield thy earthly
bed, [turf bent,
Where weeping Virtues o'er thy cold
And mourn the early doom of their
lov'd friend, [spread.
Shall sweetest flow'rs of earliest bloom be
Here shall the village maids and youths re-
pair; [grieve,
Here shall the kindred soul, that loves to
Still linger o'er thy sylvan grave at eve,
And weep thy fate. Here shall the red-
breast bear [clay
The hoary moss and flow'rs to deck the
That shields from mould'ring dews the
poet's breast; [grown way,
While, pensive wand'ring thro' the grass-
At eve, the kindred Muse, in sable dress,
Breathes her sad dirges o'er the lifeless
clay, [rest.
And hymns with faintest voice his soul to
July 18. F. T. C.

S O N G, O F M O S E S,

Taken from Part of the XVth Ch. of Exodus.

SCARCE had the leader of God's chosen
band [land;
Cross'd the Red-sea from Egypt's barb'rous
Scarcely from Arabia's coast had seen the foe
By God's almighty arm o'erwhelm'd with
woe; [mov'd,
When thus, with grateful awe and rapture
He sang these praises to the God he lov'd.

Thou Pow'r supreme! who governest
the winds, [fines;
Whose potent word the raging sea con-
Grant me in strains divine thy might to sing,
That with thy wonders hills and vales may
ring.

Thou art my strength, O Lord! and thou
my song,

To thee the glories of this day belong;
With thy right arm and ever pow'rful hand,
Thou hurlest destruction on proud Pha-
raoh's land. [rod,

When at thy word we spurn'd the tyrant's
And hasten'd to obey thy will, O God!
The wrathful monarch swift as lightning
rose, [oppose.

And dar'd that will with impious might
But thou, Almighty Lord! didst set us free;
To thee alone we owe the victory.

Plung'd in th' overwelming deep is Pha-
raoh's host,

And he with all his mighty army lost.
Who then is like to God, the heav'nly
Lord,

Glorious in holiness, who with a word
Destroys each tyrant's power, and bids the
meek

In him eternal peace and comfort seek.
Still on us, Lord! be thy protecting hand,
And guide us safely to the promis'd land!

WILLIAM HANBURY.

Rugby, Warwickshire, Feb. 28.

N E S U P E R B I A S.

FLORIBUS, in pratis legi quos ipse,
corollam

Contextam variis do, Rodoclea, tibi.
Hic Anemone humet, confert Narcissus
odores,

Cum violis spirant Lilia mixta Rosis;
His redimita comas mores depone superbos,
Hæc peritura nitent, tu peritura nites.

A D V A L E T U D I N E M.

SANA Valetudo, pulcherrima diva dearum,
Quod superest vitæ sis mihi læta comes;
Tuque volens habites mecum, nam copia
nummi [tori,

Si quid habet dulce, aut pignora chara
Aut adeo dilecta viris si regia sceptrâ,

Gaudia si laqueis quæ sibi captat amor,
Sive alia est homini a superis donata volup-
tas,

Aut tristis si quid cura levamen habet,
Sana Valetudo! florent hæc omnia tecum,
Quodque hominum possunt corda movere
tuum est;

Quoque aderis, lætos affus tu rebus honores,
Nec sine te quisquam mente beatus erit.

Rugby, March 2. W HANBURY.

T H E S I L E N T P R I E S T.

DEAR friend, let us wander to Baxterly
church, [lurch;

Where good Mr. D. left himself in the
For if you'll but stay in the pew a small space
You'll easily discover a smile on your face.

The

The pray'rs being ended, and no blunder
made, [his trade,)
The clerk his desk mounted (he well knew
Two slaves out of Sternhold he struck up
complete, [his feat.
While, climbing the pulpit, the priest took
Now heav'nly munc, a clerk's highest boast,
Calm'd ev'ry breast, but the vicar's the
most.
The psalm being over, deep silence came
next, [text;
Not a single breath sounded, expecting the
But, to the surprize of the serious and gay,
The vicar himself was as silent as they,
For he'd dropp'd asleep, being drench'd with
mild ale; [night's regale;
And dream'd of full bumpers, the last
Or rather, till five in the morning had
bunker'd [tankard.
Before he could find the last drop in the
Now the congregation became rather
wild, [and smil'd,
They look'd at the priest, at each other,
If a shepherd should fall fast asleep in the
day,
No wonder his flock goes a little astray.
Then *Moses* look'd up, "Sir, we've done"
—cry'd amen, [again."
The priest, half awake, reply'd, "Fill it
Birmingham. W. HUTTON.

AN ELEGY,

ON MRS. CAMELL, OF BUNGAY, IN
SUFFOLK, WHO DIED OCT. 26, 1799.

AND is that eye, which lately shone so
bright,
For ever clos'd to ev'ry prospect here?
No more to speak the language of delight,
No more to beam with pity's angel tear?
Is that fair form, the fairest forms among,
Pale, cold, and mouldering in the silent
tomb? [hung,
And are those lips, on which persuasion
Now seal'd for ever in Death's awful
gloom?
Alas! the banish'd smiles from ev'ry face
Too plainly speak, this sad, this mournful
truth,
That Death unpitying view'd each gentle
grace, [youth.
The charm of virtue, and the bloom of
Lamented shade! had friendship's soothing
art, [tear,
Love's tenderest skill, or fond affection's
Possess'd the power to shield thee from his
dart, [bier.
We had not mourn'd thee on thy early
And, ah! surrounded by life's flatt'ring
charms,
Blest in such social and domestic tie,
Well might thy bosom feel some sad a-
larms, [must die!
When fainting Nature whisper'd, thou

Not that thy pure, thy spotless mind could
fear
The awful summons from a world of woe;
To part from those who made that world
so dear [could know.
Prov'd the severest pang that Death
That pang is past; and now thy spirit soars
Beyond the reach of suff'ring, grief, or
pain,
And, whilst thy loss each sorrowing friend
deplores, [again."
Hope sweetly whispers "Ye shall meet
Oh! may that thought a parent's grief as-
suage, [grave,
Whose tears yet flowing o'er a husband's
Sees one dear solace of her widow'd age
Snatch'd from those arms which had not
pow'r to save!

And may it too exert its blest controul
To sooth the anguish of his tortur'd heart,
Who from the dear lov'd partner of his soul
Is doom'd for ever in this world to part!
But thou, sad mourner, let not dark de-
spair
Cloud ev'ry hour of life's remaining day;
Remember Heav'n, who hears the suppli-
ant's prayer,
Can yet illumine it with a cheering ray.
What though the dreams of gay delight be
o'er,
Far brighter hopes thy bosom yet may
feel,
And, as beyond this earthly scene they soar,
A chasten'd rapture o'er thy soul shall
steal.

Ye giddy triflers of this giddy age,
Now gay in health, in youth, and
beauty's bloom, [engage,
Oh! let one serious thought your minds
For short is ev'ry passage to the tomb.

The victim now we mourn was fair like
you; [beauty blest,
And though, like you, with youth and
Her mind Religion's purest precepts knew,
And in her spotless life they shone
confest.

As o'er her grave grief's bitter tear we
shed, [gives;
A soothing balm fond busy mem'ry
For, though alas! she's number'd with the
dead, [lives.
In Friendship's faithful bosom still she

IMPROPTU,

ON HEARING TWO NIGHTINGALES SING
RESPONSIVELY TO EACH OTHER.

PROLONG, sweet birds, that melting
strain,
Those notes melodious chant again,
No rude intrusion fear;
'Tis Love that prompts you to excel,
That makes your little throats to swell,
And charm each listening ear. R. W.
INTEL-

INTELLIGENCE OF IMPORTANCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Admiralty-office, June 3. A letter from Vice-Admiral Lord Keith, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels in the Mediterranean, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board his Majesty's ship *Minotaur*, off Genoa, May 7.

SIR, The inclosed is a copy of a letter from Capt. Dixon, of his Majesty's ship *Lion*, to Sir Thomas Troubridge, Bart. containing a narrative of the circumstances attending the capture of the *Guillaume Tell*, and a list of the killed and wounded on board his Majesty's ships on that occasion. The honourable testimony borne by Capt. Dixon to the meritorious conduct of the officers engaged with him in the pursuit and capture of this ship, cannot fail to attract their Lordships' attention, and ensure the honour of their countenance and support.

I am, &c.

KEITH.

Lion at Sea, off Cape Passero, March 31.

SIR, I have the honour to inform you, that yesterday morning, at 9 o'clock, Cape Passero bearing N. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. distant 7 leagues, the French ship of war *Le Guillaume Tell*, of 86 guns and 1000 men, bearing the flag of Contre Admiral Decres, surrendered, after a most gallant and obstinate defence of three hours and a half, to his Majesty's ships *Foudroyant*, *Lion*, and *Penelope*. To detail the particulars of this very important capture, I have to inform you, that the signal rockets and cannonading from our batteries at Malta, the midnight preceding, with the favourable strong Southerly gale, together with the darkness which succeeded the setting of the moon, convinced me the enemy's ships of war were attempting to effect an escape, and which was immediately ascertained by that judicious and truly valuable officer, Capt. Blackwood, of the *Penelope*, who had been stationed a few hours before between the *Lion* and *Valette*, for the purpose of observing closely the motions of the enemy; nearly at midnight an enemy's ship was descried by him, when the *Minorca* was sent to inform me of it, giving chase himself, apprizing me by signal that the strange ships seen were hauled to the wind on the star-board tack. I lost not one moment in making the signal for the squadron to cut or slip, and directed Capt. Miller of the *Minorca*, to run down to the *Foudroyant* and *Alexander* with the intelligence, and to repeat the signal. Under a press of canvas I gave chase until five A. M. solely guided by the cannonading of the *Penelope*; and, as a direction to the squadron, a rocket and a blue light were shewn every half-hour from the *Lion*. As the day broke, I found myself in gun-shot of the chase, and the *Penelope* within musket shot, raking her, the effects of whose well-directed fire during the night had shot

away her main and mizen top-masts, and main-yard; the enemy appeared in great confusion, being reduced to his head-sails, going with the wind on the quarter. The *Lion* was run close along side; the yard-arms of both ships being just clear, when a destructive broadside of three round shot in each gun was poured in, luffing up across the bow, when the enemy's jib-boom passed between the main and mizen shrouds: after a short interval I had the pleasure to see the boom carried away, and the ships disentangled, maintaining a position across the bow, firing to great advantage. I was not the least solicitous either to board or be boarded, as the enemy appeared of immense bulk and full of men, keeping up a prodigious fire of musquetry, which, with the bow chaces, she could for a long time only use. I found it absolutely necessary, if possible, to keep from the broadside of this ship; after being engaged about 50 minutes, the *Foudroyant* was seen under a press of canvas, and soon passed hailing the enemy to strike, which being declined a very heavy fire from both ships, broadside to broadside, was most gallantly maintained, the *Lion* and *Penelope* frequently in situations to do great execution; in short, sir, after the hottest action that probably was ever maintained by an enemy's ship, opposed to those of his Majesty, and being totally dismasted, the French Admiral's flag and colours were struck. I have not language to express the high sense of obligation I feel myself under to Capt. Blackwood for his prompt and able conduct in leading the line of battle ships to the enemy, for the gallantry and spirit so highly conspicuous in him, and for his admirable management of the frigate; to your discriminating judgement it is unnecessary to remark, of what real value and importance such an officer must ever be considered to his Majesty's service; the termination of the battle must be attributed to the spirited fire of the *Foudroyant*, whose Captain, Sir Edward Berry, has justly added another laurel to the many he has gained during the war. Capt. Blackwood speaks in very high terms of the active and gallant conduct of Capt. Long of the *Vincejo*, during the night; and I beg to mention the services of Captains Broughton and Miller. The crippled condition of the *Lion* and *Foudroyant* made it necessary for me to direct Capt. Blackwood to take possession of the enemy, take him in tow, and proceed to Syracuse. I received the greatest possible assistance from Lieutenant Joseph Patey, Senior officer of the *Lion*, and from Mr. Spence, the master, who, together with the other officers and ship's company, showed the most determined gallantry. Captains Sir Edward Berry and Blackwood have reported to me the same

same gallant and animated behaviour in the officers and crews of their respective ships. I am sorry to say that the three ships have suffered much in killed and wounded, and that the loss of the enemy is prodigious, being upwards of 200. I refer you to the inclosed reports for further particulars as to the state of his Majesty's ships, and have the honour to remain, Sir, &c.

MANLEY DIXON.

P. S: The *Guillaume Tell* is of the largest dimensions, and carries 36 pounders on the lower gun deck, 24 pounders on the main deck, 12 pounders on the quarter deck, and 32 pound carronades on the poop.

A Return of the Number killed and wounded in Action with the Guillaume Tell, a French Ship of 84 guns, March 30th.

Foudroyant, 8 killed, 61 wounded.—Lion, 7 killed; 38 wounded.—Penelope, 2 killed, 2 wounded.

Officers killed or wounded.

Foudroyant, Capt. Sir Edward Berry, kn't slightly wounded, but did not quit the deck; Lieut. J. A. Blow; Philip Bridge, Boatswain; Edward West, Granville Proby, and Thomas Cole, Midshipmen, wounded.—Lion, Mr. Hugh Roberts, Midshipman, killed; Mr. Alexander Hood, Midshipman, wounded.—Penelope, Mr. Damerel, Master, killed; Mr. Silthorpe, Midshipman, wounded.

Downing street, June 7. The following dispatch has been received from Lieut. Col. Clinton, by the Right Hon. Lord Grenville.

Head Quarters, Ulm, May 22.

My Lord, Since the army crossed the Danube at this place on the 12th inst. the enemy has not ventured to undertake any movement of consequence: in the night of the 18th he passed the Danube in considerable force at Erbach, and the following day reconnoitered the position of the Austrians, on the heights above the town, which he found so formidable, that he recrossed the Danube in the course of the night, and resumed his position between that river and the Iller, without attempting any thing. The result of the different affairs of advanced posts since the arrival of the army in its present position has uniformly been to the advantage of the Austrians.

Admiralty-office, June 7. A letter from Vice-Adm. Sir R. Curtis, Commander in Chief at the Cape of Good Hope, dated Feb. 3, introduces the following.

Tremendous, Cape of Good Hope, Feb. 3.

Sir, I beg leave to inform you, that being off the Isle of France, in company with his Majesty's ship *Adamant*, on Dec. 11, we chased a French frigate, which ran on shore the West side of the river Tombeau, about three miles from Port Louis in that island; after firing several broadsides at her she cut away her masts; at seven

P. M. the boats were sent to destroy her under the command of Lieut. Gray of the *Adamant*, assisted by Lieut. Walker of that ship, Lieut. Symes of the *Tremendous*, and Lieut. Owen of the marines of the *Adamant*, who very handsomely requested to go upon that service. At half past 9 the boats returned, bringing with them the officers and some few of the men whom they found on board the frigate, which proved to be la *Preneuse*, of 44 guns and 300 men, commanded by Capt. L'Hermite, to which they had set fire in several places, and which shortly after blew up. The prompt and spirited manner in which this service was performed, under a very heavy fire from the batteries, reflects great honour on Lieut. Gray and the officers and men under his command. During our cruize the *Adamant* captured the *Benjamin*, a French sloop laden with coffee, from the Island of Bourbon, bound to the Isle of France, and the *Bienfait*, a French brig, laden with rice, for the same place; and the *Tremendous* captured the *Neustra Señora del Carmen*, a Spanish brig, laden with coffee, indigo, and bale goods, from the Isle of France to Rio de la Plata, all of which I am happy to inform you are arrived.

J. OSBORN.

This Gazette also contains an account of the capture of the *Le Risque à Tout*, Republican privateer, by the *Rose*, Lieutenant Richardson.

Downing-street, June 8. The following dispatch has been received from the Right Hon. Lord Minto, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Vienna, by the Right Hon. Lord Grenville.

Vienna, May 28.

I have the pleasure to acquaint your Lordship, that the Citadel of Savona surrendered on the 15th inst. The garrison are prisoners of war. I have the honour to inclose the extraordinary Court Gazette published on that occasion.

Extraordinary Supplement of the Vienna Gazette, May 28.

By Capt. Salomon, of the regiment of Lattermann, who arrived here last night as courier, Count Melas, General of cavalry, has sent intelligence from Nizza, dated the 17th inst. that, according to the report of Major-Gen. Francis Count St. Julien, the enemy's general, Buget, who defended the citadel of Savona, finding himself under the necessity of capitulating, on the 15th a capitulation had immediately been concluded upon the following conditions: the Garrison of the enemy was to march out on the 16th at three o'clock in the afternoon, with the usual honours, and, as will be seen by the following articles of capitulation, to be marched as prisoners of war into the States of Upper Austria. The General could not as yet specify the strength

strength of the garrison, nor the amount of the cannon and ammunition and magazines of different forts in the citadel, as Major General Count St. Julien had delayed sending an account of them until the enemy shall have evacuated the place. Capt. Salomon has on this occasion gained much reputation. Gen. Melas mentions at the same time that the enemy's generalissimo had made several attacks on the 13th in considerable force, on Field Marshal Lieut. Count Hohenzollern, at Durazzo, but had been repulsed by our troops. The enemy's general of division, Soult, a chief of Brigade, and many of the enemy have been made prisoners of war in these attacks; and the General promises to forward, by the first opportunity, the particulars sent him by the Field-Marshal Lieutenant.

[Here follow the articles of the capitulation, by which the garrison are allowed the honors of war; the officers to keep their swords and horses, and the privates their knapsacks; and the troops of Liguria are permitted to follow the garrison. The capitulation is signed by Francis Count St. Julien, Imperial Major-general, and the French General Buget.]

Admiralty-office, June 10. Letter from Vice-Adm. Lord Keith, K. B. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels in the Mediterranean, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board the *Minotaur*, off Genoa, May 16.

Sir, You will be pleased to acquaint their Lordships with the reduction of the important Fortress of Savona this day by famine, in consequence of the vigilance and activity of his Majesty's officers, and those of the King of Naples, whose boats have rowed guard during forty-one nights with a perseverance highly creditable to them all, particularly Capt. Downman of the *Santa Dorotea*, Capt. Settimo of the Neapolitan brig *Strombolo*, and Lieut. Jackson, acting captain of his Majesty's sloop *Camelion*, to whose care the blockade of Savona has been more especially committed. I have seen the terms proposed, accepted them, and authorized Capt. Downman to sign the capitulation, (in conjunction with Major-Gen. Count Saint Julien,) in my absence.

I understand the garrison consisted of about 800 men. A copy of the articles of Capitulation, and a return of the military stores, &c. shall be transmitted by the next opportunity. I am, &c. KEITH.

Admiralty-office, June 17. A letter from Lord St. Vincent introduces the following:

Impetudox, at Quiberon, June 7.

My Lord, I have the honor to inform your Lordship of my arrival at this anchorage with the ships under my orders, on the 2d inst. and in my way down collected

the Thames. On the 3d I was joined by the *Amethyst*, *Amelia*, and the *Winchelsea* troop ship. On the 4th the *Thames*, *Cynthia*, and small force, attacked the South-west end of *Quiberon*, silenced the forts, which were afterwards destroyed by a party of troops landed under Major Ramsey; several vessels were brought off, and some scuttled; the only loss, two killed and one wounded on-board the *Cynthia*. On the 5th the *Ramilles* joined with the *Diadem*, *Inconstant*, and *Viper* cutter; and on the 6th, before day, we succeeded in an attempt upon the *Morbihan*, from whence were taken two brigs, two sloops, two gun-vessels, and about 100 prisoners; a corvette brig, *L'Infolante*, of 18 guns, was burnt, with several other small craft, the guns all destroyed, and the magazine blown up. 300 of the Queen's regiment were employed upon this service: and the gun-launches and naval force were under the direction of Lieutenant John Pilfold, of this ship, who boarded the corvette with much bravery, and performed the service with much judgement and officer-like conduct; the loss was only one seaman killed in his boat, and some slight hurts. A Lieutenant of the *Thames*, and some few men in different ships, have been wounded since here; but I am happy to say all the coasting trade has been most completely stopped, with the provisions and wine for the Brest fleet. EDW. PELLEW.

Downing-street, June 13. His Majesty having reviewed the yeomanry cavalry and volunteer corps of the county of Herts, at Hatfield, on the 13th inst. the following letter was, by his Majesty's command, written to the Marquis of Salisbury on the occasion.

My Lord, *Downing-street, June 13.* I am commanded by his Majesty to convey to your Lordship, and through you to the Militia and Volunteer Corps of the county of Herts, the assurance of his Majesty's perfect satisfaction at the good order, regularity, and military appearance, they have this day exhibited in his Majesty's presence. The zeal and exertions which alone could enable the officers and men to attain these qualities in so eminent a degree, are proofs that they justly estimate the value of those blessings which the volunteer establishments are so peculiarly calculated to secure, under the Divine protection. Their loyalty and ardour, called forth by the wisdom of Parliament, enabled his Majesty at an eventful crisis to provide for the preservation all that is dear to Britons, affording at the same time the surest pledge, that whatever future trials may be reserved for the liberties and constitution of this kingdom, thus guarded by the public spirit of the people, these envied sources of our prosperity and happiness will

will pass unimpaired to our posterity. Deeply impressed as his Majesty is with the Constitutional importance of this invaluable Institution, it is, in his estimation, the farther excellence of having greatly, and he trusts permanently, increased our means of defence and internal tranquillity, without drawing from their useful and productive labours that part of his subjects whose daily industry and habitual presence with their families are most necessary to their comfort and support; as this class, in his Majesty's general anxiety for the welfare of all, must ever form a principal object of his paternal solicitude. I have in farther command from his Majesty to express to your Lordship the sense his Majesty entertains of your peculiar attention to render the presence of the Royal Family, at Hatfield, equally gratifying and commodious; nor could his Majesty contemplate the splendid and hospitable reception afforded by your Lordship to so large and respectable a proportion of the inhabitants of the county over which you preside, without considering it as highly honourable to that spirit of liberality and munificence which has ever distinguished the antient Nobility of this kingdom. The manifestations of loyalty and personal attachment, so warmly displayed by all present on the occasion, added to the daily proofs his Majesty receives of the affection of his faithful people, are to him a source of the most pleasing reflections, as they afford the best evidence, that his unremitting endeavours to promote general happiness have secured to his Majesty a steady and permanent interest in the hearts of all his subjects.

I am, &c.

H. DUNDAS.

Admiralty-office, June 21. The following is introduced by a letter from the Earl of St. Vincent, K. B. &c. to Mr. Nepean.

Renown, off the Penmarks, June 11.

My Lord, I beg leave to inform you, that, having observed a convoy of brigs and chaffe marées at anchor near a fort within the Penmarks, destined for the fleet at Brest, and being of opinion that they might be cut out, I directed two armed boats from this ship, commanded by Lieutenants Burke and Jané, together with Lieut. Killogrivoff, of the Russian navy, as well as from each ship of the detachment under my orders, to rendezvous on-board the *Fisgard*, and to follow Captain Martin's directions for their further proceedings; whose letter to me is inclosed. And I am happy to say, that the service was performed with much gallantry and success, on the part of the officers and men of the ships employed. Although some loss on our part has been sustained, I trust the measure will meet your Lordship's approbation.

J. B. WARREN.

GENT. MAG. July, 1800.

Fisgard, off the Penmarks, June 11.

Sir, in pursuance of the directions you gave me yesterday evening, two boats, from each ship named in the margin*, assembled on-board the *Fisgard*, in order to attack the convoy laying at St. Croix; and, at 11 o'clock, being as near the shore as the darkness of the night would permit (and the mode of attack previously determined), they proceeded, under the command of the following officers: Lieutenant Burke, *Renown*; Lieutenants Dean and Gerrard, *Fisgard*; Lieut. Stamp, *Defence*; and Lieut. Price, *Unicorn*; but, the wind being fresh from the S. E. prevented their reaching the above anchorage till after daylight, when, in opposition to a heavy battery, three armed vessels, and a constant fire of musketry from the shore, they took the three armed vessels, and eight others, laden with supplies for the fleet at Brest; the rest, amounting to 20 sail, run upon the rocks, where many of them will certainly be lost. I have the pleasure to assure you, that the officers and men employed on this service shewed a degree of zeal and intrepidity that can only be equalled by the cool, steady conduct, which I had the satisfaction to observe in them when passing through a very intricate navigation, under a constant discharge of cannon from the shore. Lieuts. Burke and Dean speak highly in favour of Mr. Jace, acting Lieutenant of the *Renown*; Mr. Fleming, Mate of the *Fisgard*; and Lieut. Killogrivoff, of the Russian service (a volunteer); and I am glad they have had this opportunity of recommending themselves to your notice. The enemy have lost several officers and men; and I am sorry to annex the names of several wounded in our boats. I have inclosed a list of vessels captured.

B. F. MARTIN.

Rear-Adm. Sir J. B. Warren, Bart. K. B.

A List of vessels taken by the boats of a detachment of his Majesty's ships under the command of Rear-Adm. Sir John Borlase Warren, Bart. K. B. June 10.

La Nochette gun-boat, of two 24-pounders; two armed chaffe marées, of 6 and 10 guns each; 2 brgs, 2 sloops, and 4 chaffe marées, laden with wine, brandy, flour, and peate, provisions for the fleet at Brest.

J. WARREN.

The *Renown* had Robert Belger, Admiral's boatwain, wounded; and the *Fisgard*, Thomas Hall, Quarter-master, one marine, and one seaman, wounded.

This Gazette likewise contains an account of the capture of a small French cutter-privateer, of eight men, armed with musquetry, called the *Les Deux Amis*, belonging to Cherbourg, by the *Constance* armed brig, Lieut. Wright.

* *Renown, Fisgard, Defence, and Unicorn.*
P. R. O.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT, 1800.
HOUSE OF LORDS.

February 10.

Their Lordships met according to adjournment, and after prayers adjourned to the next day.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. Sheridan prefaced his promised motion, for a committee to enquire into the causes of the failure of the Expedition to Holland, in a speech of considerable length. He began with observing, that a motion had been submitted to that House in September last, for an acceptance of the service of the Militia in the regular regiments, in which particular he differed with the Ministers; but gave up his opinion, that he might not be thought to oppose a measure, from which they augured the greatest success; the failure of which, was not owing to a want of bravery and resolution on the part of his Majesty's forces, but to the ill-concerted plans of the Minister who set the Expedition on foot. He then passed many encomiums on the gallant army sent on this occasion, but insisted upon the necessity of an enquiry into their failure. He had pledged himself to do it in September last, in case the expedition failed, and he was now determined to prosecute it. Surely the Minister ought to have ascertained the prospect of success, before he had ventured to put the nation to such an expence of blood and treasure; he ought to have obtained every information; and as to this enquiry, which he should move for, it might be collected from the Gazettes, the Manifestoes, and the Proclamations of the country; these would prove, that this was the most disgraceful Expedition ever sent out from this country; disgraceful for the Minister who planned, but glorious for the troops who strove to execute. Ministers shrunk from the enquiry, for, as soon as it was known that the Expedition had failed, Parliament was adjourned for three months. He knew not, whether the sensations which the country felt had subsided since that time; but he thought it a duty he owed to it to institute this enquiry, for this was no party question, it was an obligation he felt himself under to his constituents, and the nation in general. He should, before he sat down, say a word or two on the boasted acquisition of the Dutch fleet, and its value when set in competition with the loss of so many lives, though he should enter into no minute details. He could not foresee on what ground Ministers could oppose an enquiry, unless it was, that the fleet, which was their avowed object, was obtained by the Expedition; and this he could hardly suppose they would resort to. It was called a *Secret Expedition*, for what reason he knew not, for there never

was one the design of which was better known. We had, indeed, gained experience by it; we had gained knowledge of Dutch attachment for their country; we had discovered that the country was intersected by dykes and sand-hills; and that the weather was not so fine in October as in July. He did not, like some persons, set so great a value on the acquisition of the fleet, which he knew not whether he could call ours, or the Stadtholder's; they were surrendered on some condition or other; was any one of them in commission? Certainly it was a diminution of the enemy's strength; but it appeared, that the men rose against their officers; such an enemy was not, however, to be dreaded; but was not this a dangerous example to set before our sailors? He thought such men should make no part of our navy. He then digressed to the measure of sending United Irishmen, and men of notorious characters, on board our fleet. Could Ministers find no other situation for such people? Could they not feed them with the *cheese-parings* of the Treasury or War-Office? It was building our ships of war with rotten timber. "No!" said he, "let our Wooden Walls be raised with the soundest materials; and let them be manned with the soundest hearts." He then returned to the subject of the Expedition, which he acknowledged was founded on good policy; for if it was right, in 1786, to save Holland from falling a prey to French Monarchy, it was equally so, in 1799, to rescue it from the French Republic. The hearty welcome received by the Princes of the House of Orange in this country was well known, it was a return of gratitude for their attachment to it; they believed the Dutch wished to throw off the yoke, but he doubted the fact, and could never ascertain that to be the case from any one who knew the country. The Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Pitt) had remarked, on the restoration of the Royal Family in France, that, unless it was effected with the good will of the people, it had better not take place; the same reasoning must hold good with respect to Holland. But what have we deserved of the Dutch? Have we not reviled them as dull and stupid? And how did we treat them during the American war? Will they not remember St. Eustatius? What then had we to expect from these Batavians? Just what has happened; that they should prefer a connection with France to one with this country. It is we who have forced them into it. You promised to restore their Captain-General; but you say not a word of restoring the places you have taken from them. You promised to rid them of French Atheists; but have the French disturbed them in their religion? But they would much rather you should talk of restoring

storing their Spice Islands. That would be a language they would rather listen to; but they did not find it in the Proclamations which were disseminated amongst them. This was the language the Right Hon. Gentleman should have spoken. Mr. *Sheridan* said, he entertained the highest opinion of the General who held a command in the Expedition; (Abercrombie;) his conduct in Ireland had raised his character to the highest pitch. But was it the intention of Ministers to re-instate the Stadtholder, and restore the Constitution of Holland? They had shewn upon some occasions, that this was not altogether their intention; they had discovered, that they entertained but an indifferent opinion of the Dutch Constitution, and had expressed a wish that it were amended. As the Chancellor of the Exchequer was not remarkable for giving up favourite opinions, he might wish to establish a despot in the country, in order to work a reform in it. Did that Gentleman suppose the Dutch were stupid enough not to discover his designs? What have we ever done to conciliate the affections of the Hollanders? Let Gentlemen recollect any thing we have done for them; our campaign in 1794; our negotiation at Lisle in 1797; our late promise of restoring their Prince, with our silence respecting their foreign possessions; and let them tell me if we ought to calculate on the affections of the Dutch. There might be a party in our favour in Holland, but it was so weak, that it durst not declare itself. The Emperor of Russia had stipulated for perseverance, until the antient

Government of Switzerland and the Netherlands was restored; as the King of Prussia would not join, the contracting powers resolved to act without him, and England and Russia united in the Expedition. If Ministers did not shew their judgement in planning the Expedition, they certainly discovered it in the choice of the Commanders. Mr. *Sheridan* next entered into a detail of the proceedings of the army on their landing in Holland, in August, 1799; the note to General Daendells; his answer, signifying, that his life was not his own, but his country's; the resolute opposition the British army met with from Batavians; which Mr. Pitt seeming to doubt, Mr. *Sheridan* replied, that, if the enquiry was proceeded on, he should be able to prove, that there was not a French soldier within an hundred miles. Having followed the events of the Expedition as they have been laid before the publick in Gazettes, &c. Mr. *Sheridan* asked, what was the result of this Expedition, in which so much blood and treasure had been expended? Though received by our Batavian friends with every mark of enmity; and though we gained little or no advantage, we were told from the Throne, that every obstacle would be surmounted. He concluded with asking, if this language was fair or manly from Ministers? As for his part, he moved for the enquiry, not from party motives, but as a duty he owed; and that, as an Expedition was about to be undertaken, in order to restore the Bourbon family, the constitutional jealousy of that House might be awakened. (*To be continued.*)

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, July, 1800.

In our last review of the hostile legions on the Continent, we traced, with a faithful pen, that striking succession of events in ITALY,

which led to the decisive contest at Marengo; though of this last memorable battle our notice was then but slight, as it rested only on the credit of a telegraphic dispatch. Authentic accounts since received enable us to state, that Gen. Melas, having joined his forces with those of D'Ott at Alessandria, attacked the advanced guard of the enemy under Gardanne, at seven in the morning of the 14th * of June. The battle soon became general. At the commencement the advantage was with the Austrians, who had soon made near 1000 prisoners; more than 60 pieces of cannon were several times taken and retaken; 12 successive charges were made by the Imperial cavalry, with various success; and so late as 3 in the afternoon victory seemed ready to declare itself in favour of General Melas; who, by that time, had taken 2600

prisoners, and whose cavalry had routed the whole French line, which retreated in disorder to the village of St. Julien. Here, however, Dessaix (who had but just returned from Egypt) was posted with a *corps-de-reserve*. Dessaix rallied the troops, led them on in full charge, and was killed. Bonaparte, who felt the importance of the crisis, now dashed into the midst of the squadrons, animated by his example, and decided the victory. Melas attempted to retire towards Genoa; but the French General Chabran, who, having been stationed at Bardo, had followed the Austrian Chief from Turin, manœuvred on his rear, and cut off his retreat. The Vienna Gazette states the loss of the Austrians, in the battle of Marengo, at 250 officers, 9069 privates, and 1493 horses; that of the French has been stated, by the Paris papers, at 3900, in killed, wounded, and prisoners. The next morning (the 15th), finding the fortune of the war so decidedly with the French, Melas sent General Skall to Bonaparte, with proposals for an armistice; and a Convention was on the 16th signed by himself

* By mistake printed the 18th in p. 572.

himself on the one part, and Berthier on the other; by which the enemy was put in possession of 12 of the strongest towns and fortresses in Italy; viz Genoa (which had surrendered to the Austrians only 11 days before), Savona, Urbino, Ceva, Coni, Placentia, Arona, Pizzighitone, Turin, Milan, Alessandria, and Tortona; the Austrians only retaining Mantua, Peschiera, Borgo-Forte, Ferrara, Tuscany, and Ancona. The armistice was stipulated to continue till an answer should be received from the Emperor* to the overtures of the Chief Consul.—Gen. Melas then marched the several divisions of his army towards Mantua, and on the 24th concentrated them on the Mincio and the Po.—Bonaparte, having invested Massena with the chief command of the now united armies of reserve and of Italy, as a reward for his long defence in Genoa, returned to Paris *incog.* in the night between the 1st and 2d instant.—When the several fortresses had been given up to the French on the days stipulated by the terms of the armistice, there were found in them 2000 pieces of cannon, and 2,000,000 lb. of powder. In the harbour of Genoa were 119 neutral merchant-vessels; to which Lord Keith, the British Commander in Chief in the Mediterranean, laid claim, as lawful prizes, on the ground of their having entered the harbour after the port had been declared to be in a state of blockade. We understand that they have since been ransomed by 600,000 francs, about 30,000l. sterling.

Not less unfortunate have the Austrians been in their operations on

THE DANUBE

than in Italy. On the 21st of June, Lecourbe, with the right wing of Moreau's army, forced the passage of the Danube, between Dillingen and the memorable village of Blenheim, after a severe contest with the force under Gen. Stzarray, who lost, according to the most moderate accounts, 3000 men, and 12 pieces of cannon. This movement had the effect so long desired by the French; for Marshal Kray, on hearing the intelligence, threw a garrison into the fortress of Ulm, and marched his main army, with the view of securing Donawert; but in this hope he was disappointed; and, after a series of actions at Norderheim, Nordlingen, &c. with various success, he concentrated his forces at Neuberg, in order, if possible, to protect Bavaria. On the 27th he attacked, in person, on the heights of Oberhausen, between Neuberg and Rain, a division of the enemy under Montrichard, whom he defeated; but, the latter being promptly reinforced by two columns under Lecourbe and Grandjean, the Imperialists were again repulsed. On the 28th Marshal Kray re-

treated along both banks of the Danube, after destroying the bridge of Neuberg, and reached Ingoldstadt; but on the following day he removed thence, and fixed his head quarters at Landshut, between the Danube and the Iser. Moreau, however, after establishing himself at Munich (which a division of his army, under Decaen, entered on the 28th), and imposing a contribution on the city of 10,000,000 livres*, sent his advanced guard along the Iser in pursuit of Marshal Kray; who, when the enemy had reached Freisingen, quitted Landshut on the 2d inst. crossed the Inn, and took up his head-quarters at Braunau, the Republican troops on the same day arriving on the left bank of the river. Another division of the French army on the same morning entered Neustadt, between Ingoldstadt and Ratisbon, without opposition, Gen. Klenau, with a very inferior force, falling back under the walls of the latter city.

A new French army, under St. Suzanne, has crossed

THE MEIN,

and arrived at the gates of Franckfort; from which city he has demanded a contribution of 800,000 florins. As a free and neutral city, it has resisted this demand, and the matter has been referred to the Chief Consul. To oppose the march of this army through Franconia to Bohemia, Gen. Stzarray is posted at Wurzburg, there terminating the Austrian line, which reaches from thence to Passau, and through the Bishopric of Salzburg to the frontiers of the Tyrol, where the division of Prince Reuss has been lately reinforced from Italy, by Gen. Vuckassowich, with 12,000 men; a circumstance which Moreau perceived seriously to threaten his right flank in Bavaria, and in consequence of which he immediately withdrew Lecourbe from his march towards Ratisbon, and ordered him to ascend the Lech, where joining Molitor, who was posted at Kempten, he pressed forward, took Feldkirch, Coire, and, in short, the whole of the

GRISON COUNTRY,

and thus formed a junction with the army of Italy; a division of which, under Moncey, had possessed itself of the Valteline.

In this untoward state of affairs, that the Court of

VIENNA

will or can much longer continue the contest, is not in common sense to believe. A loan of 2,000,000l. sterling has been voted, as a subsidy, to the Emperor by the parliament of

GREAT BRITAIN,

to give him the means of vigorously pursuing the war; but various circumstances

* Which has not yet been made known.

* As he has since done on the Duchy of Wirtemberg of 15,000,000.

induce a general belief, that preliminaries to a negotiation between his Imperial Majesty and the French République are already in forwardness, if not actually signed *.

The fatal renewal of operations in

EGYPT,

mentioned in our last, has been confirmed and accounted for. It appears, that, when the British Cabinet first received intelligence that Gen. Kleber had made proposals to the Grand Vizier for the uninterrupted departure of the French army from Egypt, considering it as directly contrary to the interests of Great Britain and her Allies, they sent orders to Admiral Lord Keith, in the Mediterranean, intimating, that though the Ottoman Porte might feel itself at liberty to treat with the French for their evacuation of Egypt, yet such treaty could not bind the English from capturing them on their passage to France. Lord Keith accordingly wrote to Gen. Kleber, to apprise him of the circumstance; and it was in consequence of this letter, that the attack was made on the Turks at Cairo, as before stated. But as soon as the English Cabinet were informed that the enemy had confided in the Turkish treaty, on the ground of its having been in some degree ratified by a British Officer, Sir Sidney Smith (though it does not appear that he was duly authorized to give such sanction), they no longer hesitated to acquiesce in it; but sent an express messenger to Lord Elgin, at Constantinople, to signify their assent. When this explanation was conveyed to General Kleber, he consented to renew the original terms of Convention, by which an unmolested passage was to be granted the French to Toulon; and the boasted army of Egypt is now on its return from the shores of Alexandria.

MALTA

is said to have been re-victualled, and amply furnished with means of holding out against its besiegers till the winter season shall put a stop to their operations.

A Quadruple Alliance, under the name of an Armed Neutrality, is said to be forming between the Courts of

RUSSIA, PRUSSIA, SWEDEN, AND DENMARK,

for the purpose of restoring Peace to Europe. We have not yet seen any symptom of so laudable a design: on the contrary, the only measures hitherto adopted by the Courts of St. Petersburg and Stockholm have been measures of insult towards Great Britain, in the persons of her Envoys, &c.

* While this sheet was in the press, a telegraphic communication from France brought intelligence, that an Armistice was signed between Marshal Kray and Gen. Moreau on the 13th instant, in consequence of which hostilities were immediately terminated.

Lord Whitworth, Justinian Casamajor, and Daniel Hailes, Esqrs. who have been forced abruptly to quit those countries, and have since arrived in London.

On the coast of

FRANCE,

our ships and troops successfully continue a sort of *petite guerre*, to the great annoyance and loss of the enemy, under the able direction of those brave Officers Sir John Borlase Warren and Sir Edward Pellew; and preparations seem to be in forwardness for besieging Belleisle. At the celebration of the Fête of the 14th inst. at Paris, when the colours were presented which had been taken from the Imperialists in the present campaign, Bonaparte desired the Aid-du-camp, on his return to the Army, to tell the soldiers, that "by the 22d of September, when the Anniversary of the Republic would be celebrated, the Nation might expect either a notification of peace, or (if the enemy should oppose to it barriers that were insurmountable) new colours, the fruits of new victories." At this Fête, report had prepared us to expect the complete annihilation of the Emigrant-list. The murmurs, perhaps the threats, of the intolerant Jacobin faction, however, has operated to confine the erasure to Emigrants who had preferred their claims before Christmas 1799; and whose pretensions had been allowed and registered by the 14th inst.: but, as to restoration of, or indemnity for, property that has been sold, no claims are to be received; nor is the return to be permitted of any Frenchman who has borne arms as a Royalist.

FOREIGN NEWS.

An accident of a remarkable nature lately happened in the environs of *Beziers*, in Languedoc. A labouring man coming home found a Kite perched on the cradle of his child, and devouring it so greedily, that the father took the bird without any difficulty; but the child was so much injured as to be past recovery.

"*Sydney, New South Wales, Sept. 1799.*"

"In Captain (now Governor) Hunter's Journal, published in 1793, you will find a conjecture, that Van Diemen's Land is separated from New Holland, by a deep gulph or strait. To ascertain the truth of this, the Governor fitted out a vessel of 150 tons about twelve months ago, and sent her to the Southward. She passed through a wide strait, and completely circumnavigated Van Diemen's Land, having first entered two rivers in it, and run many miles up. The South extremity of this country lies in lat. 39; and the strait is in some parts above 30 leagues wide, but having a few steep islands scattered in different parts. The sloop in which this voyage was performed was built on Norfolk Island, of the native pine; and the gentlemen employed

ployed on the service were, the second Lieutenant and the Surgeon of the *Reliance*. The cattle which were lost (as mentioned in Captain Collins's account of this colony) have been seen, and have multiplied much; more than 160 have been counted. Excellent coal, and salt in abundance, have been found in the interior of this country. So great are the improvements that have been made in this colony within a short time past, that in a few years, probably, it will need little assistance from Old England. The whalers have succeeded astonishingly. Our crops shew great promise; and, if no untoward circumstance occurs, we may have wheat enough this year to last us three. The flax plant has been manufactured into tolerable linen; and we have been making cloth from sheep's wool. And the progress that has been made in the establishment of this colony on a permanent footing, seems beyond what the most sanguine mind could have expected."

NEWS FROM IRELAND.

Dublin, May 10. Yesterday a meeting took place on Drumcondra road, between James Corry, Esq. of Lurgan-street, and — Newburgh, Esq. in consequence of a dispute, and, as alledged, the provocation of a blow given by the latter to the former. The latter gentleman was accompanied, on the ground, by Capt. Warring, of the 24th Dragoons, as his second; the other by Mr. Wer, one of the Attorneys. Having taken their ground, the signal was given to fire. Mr. C's pistol went off without effect. Mr. N's missed fire; he was preparing to fire it afterwards, when his second called to Mr. N. telling him, the snap in duelling was considered as a fire. Both gentlemen then were provided with other pistols, and got the signal to fire again; which they did, and Mr. N. was shot through the heart, and expired. Mr. N. was the only son of Blighill N. of the county of Cavan, Esq. of an antient family, and heir apparent to an estate of 5000l. a year. Mr. C. is an *élève* of the Speaker of the House of Commons, by whom he was placed in the lucrative situation of Clerk to the Linnen-board, a place enjoyed by his father, who was also a great favourite of Mr. Foster. The deceased was upwards of 30 years of age, and married to the daughter of Mr. Camac, an East India gentleman, with a fortune of 30,000l. He was related to Lord Enniskillin, Lord Erne, Lord Gosford, and some others of the best families in Ireland. Mr. C. who is some years younger, is a young gentleman of amiable and unoffending manners.

Dublin, June 24. The masquerade-ball and supper given by Lady Castlereagh at the lodge in the park exceeded, as we learn, any thing of the kind ever beheld in Ireland. The genius of luxury and pleasure

presided over the scene, and wherever she moved she found a votary. While the inside of the lodge blazed with splendor and hospitable preparation, the outside presented a scene both novel and attractive. The senses were kept in trembling and tumultuous agitation by the rivalry of attraction every moment; at every turn, and at every glance, courting their enjoyment; here the marquee presenting the most exquisite and delicate refreshments—there music saluting the ear in the softest and richest flow of sound. In one part the number and refuigence of the lamps created a second noon-tide day; while in another the sober tints of evening broke through the shade. Turning to one side, the transported guest saw the bird of morning roused by the deceptive day, soaring aloft and mixing his sweet carol with the strains of artificial music; while looking to another, he beheld on the trembling foliage the pale glitter of the lamp, and the mild queen of night holding divided empire with the day. Here was to be seen the joyous circle, "tripping on the light fantastic toe"—there

"Mirth that wrinkled Care derides,

"And Laughter holding both his sides."

Now from the shaded alley the sigh of love steals on the breeze, and now the ardent vow and fond exclamation break upon the ear—but let the lovers' haunt be sacred—let us approach that crowd and Babel of masks—what do we hear? what do we see? the world in miniature—almost every where vanity and folly assuming what they have not talents to support, every face behind a mask, but with the honest difference that we are forewarned of the deception. The statesman becomes a harlequin, and his party-coloured coat, perhaps, "denotes him truly," in the variety or inconsistency of his plans—the patriot becomes a quack-doctor, and it is more than your life is worth to let him practise upon your constitution;—babbling and vapid youth wraps him in the robe of Nestor, and seeks to bend the bow of Ulysses, but the ass's ears cannot be concealed by the cap of wisdom. The following were the most distinguished characters in masks: Lord Castlereagh, a rich domino; Lady Castlereagh, a sultana; most splendidly dressed; His Excellency Marquis Cornwallis, a superb domino; Earl of Clare, a blue domino; Countess of Clare, a nun, dressed with great taste; Lady Mary Singleton, a house-maid, neatly dressed—a good character; Col. Singleton, another house-maid, well sustained; Mr. R. Dawson, dressed as the speaker of the house of commons, very characteristic; Mrs. Dickson (Lady of the Bishop of Down), a witch; Miss Brownlow, an accomplished black slave; Right Hon. Mr. Toler, (A. G.), Hawthorn, well dressed, and the character inimitably supported; Major Sirr, a very good

good taylor; with shears and measures; Earl of Enniskillen, an old woman; Mr. Plunket, an excellent taylor, with a shop-board, shears, bottle, and glass—a most ingenious dress, and a very loquacious character. Among the grotesque figures that appeared at this masquerade was a representation of the Devil. The habit was black silk net, a web decorated with a number of snakes or serpent in gilt leather. The head-dress was remarkably diabolical, and properly adorned with horns; the feet were cloven; there was a tremendous tail, and a very large pair of wings to the shoulders. An extensive marquise was erected in the lawn, with communicating recesses, the whole superbly illuminated with variegated lamps. Similar lights were suspended from all the surrounding trees, with the most enchanting effect. The dancing commenced in the great marquise—a more brilliant and superb scene cannot be conceived.

COUNTRY NEWS.

April 23. As Farmer Munday, of *Bishopstrow*, near *Warminster*, was walking near the river, not far from his own house, he discovered a bonnet floating on the surface of the river; and, suspecting some person was drowned, he caused the hatches to be drawn, and found the body of Miss Charlotte Slade, of *Boreham*, daughter of the late James S. Esq. of *Warminster*. It appeared, on the coroner's inquest, from a minute examination of every circumstance, that she must have fallen into the river, in attempting to recover her bonnet, which had been blown off as she was passing a wooden bridge, about 20 yards higher up the stream, and which was borne by the current to the side of the river; where part of the bank being broken, and the marks in the mud, clearly indicate the fatal accident to have taken place. Two persons, in different situations, heard her cries, but, not knowing whence they came, and ignorant of the cause, did not assist. She had only attained the age of 16 years; and was justly admired for elegance of form, and sweetness of disposition.

April 24. This day, a post-boy belonging to Mr. Lawton, at the *Kingston's Arms*, in *Newark*, in driving a return-chaise from *Southwell*, was so thoughtless as to let his horses go into the *Greet*, notwithstanding the late heavy rains had swelled it to a very uncommon height. As might be expected, they had no sooner got into the current, than the chaise, with the horses, driver, and a passenger with-inside, were rapidly taken down. The driver, finding it impossible to make the horses draw the chaise out, saved himself by swimming; and the passenger, after being turned two or three times over, had the good fortune to save himself by jumping out; but the horses were drowned.

May 6. Two boxes, containing a valuable collection of coins and medals, have been stolen and carried off from a room adjoining to the library in *King's college, Cambridge*, between the 5th of April last and this day. The college has offered reward of 500*l.* on the conviction of the offenders.

May 22. A heavy storm came on, this afternoon, about half past 3, at *Leeds* and other places in the neighbourhood. The thunder was tremendous, and the lightning unusually vivid. A loaded waggon, drawn by seven horses, and belonging to Mr. Heaton, of *Doncaster*, was struck about two miles from that place, on the road for *London*; when it instantaneously took fire, and the lightning running along the gears struck down five of the six horses, which were two a-breast, and killed the leading horse. The driver fortunately received no injury. Two ladies, who were only a few yards distant, were hastening to the waggon to shelter themselves from the storm, but luckily were a few minutes too late to reach it at the time the lightning took effect. The fire raged with the utmost fury; and, notwithstanding engines were expeditiously procured, and a great concourse of people attended, most of the goods were either entirely consumed, or so very materially damaged as to be worth but little, and in a short time scarce a vestige of the waggon, or its contents, remained.

May 31. At *Faskine Colliery*, in the parish of *Old Monkland*, while 8 men and 3 women were at work in a pit last Sunday, the pit took fire, owing to a trap-door, by which they were all shockingly burnt: one of them is since dead.—A nearly similar accident happened yesterday to four men who were at work in a coal-pit near *Rutberglen*; they were all miserably burnt, and one of them is since dead.

June 12. This country affords no spectacle, perhaps, so splendid as a review of the domestic military force of a county. Were it confined to mere martial parade, much praise indeed would be due to the spirit of so many individuals sacrificing much private interest to so patriotic a purpose. But, from that high and generous feeling which has always characterised the aristocracy of England, this species of military exhibition is in many instances combined with all the merit that ever attached to English hospitality also. Instead, therefore, of an entertainment to which each individual has contributed a share, the great expence is to be defrayed by one, few are equal to such an undertaking, and consequently it is only from the first in rank and fortune in the county that it can be expected. On no one, in the county of *Hertford*, therefore, could this part devolve with more propriety than on the Marquis of *SALISBURY*; by no one could it be sustained with more munificence and elegance of

of manners; nor could any theatre be so favourable to its display as *Hatfield-park*. Nearly a month past has been exhausted in busy preparations; but this was the grand day of increasing activity for their completion. In this business above 100 of his Lordship's servants and labourers were employed, under the immediate inspection of the Marquis, who was indefatigable in his exertions to arrange the tents and waggons, so as to accommodate all the spectators to the best advantage. Among the inn-keepers of the neighbourhood also, all was bustle and confusion. Their cellars and larders were stripped of their wines and provisions, and transferred to booths erected in the park, which were scattered among the distant clumps of trees, commanding a view of the tents and the whole scene of military display. The park, from the nature of the ground, is extremely well adapted to such a purpose. It rises with a gentle ascent in front of the house, and it was upon the lower part of it that the several corps were formed in line, while the various vehicles in which the company came were removed to the upper extremity, where they formed the exterior circle, overlooking all beneath. In making this arrangement, the Marquis was assisted by the Marchioness, who came at 2 o'clock; and, by their directions, tables and seats of oak planks were placed inside the vehicles, for the farther accommodation of the spectators, many of whom arrived in the evening. Securing a bed at the Salisbury arms was the first consideration, and they could only be procured at a guinea a night. The stalls for horses were equally difficult of attainment; the Duke of York having engaged one; the Earls of Chesterfield, Harrington, Clarendon, and Spencer, the others. No accommodations could be had for even the volunteer cavalry, who came into the town that morning, and were obliged to put their horses in the cow-house and the barn. 40 beds were made up at Hatfield-house for the accommodation of visitors. As early as 4 o'clock yesterday, the company began to assemble in every kind of vehicle. At 6 the noble peal of bells sounded Malbrook in a very superior style, which aroused the drowsy visitors, by summoning them to prepare for the pleasurable scene. When the clock struck 7, the gates of Hatfield-park were thrown open to admit the carriages. The waggons were very gaily decorated with oak boughs, and the company in them consisted principally of ladies, dressed in virgin white. About half after 8 the whole line was formed by the carriages and waggons, extending near three miles from one extremity to the other, in the form of an horse-shoe; the open part in the front of Hatfield-house. At 9 their Majesties, in a chariot with

four horses, entered through the principal lodge at the Southern extremity of the park, having been only one hour and three quarters in coming. Next followed one of the carriages, in which were the Princesses Elizabeth, Augusta, Mary, and Amelia. In the next, the Prince and Princess of Orange and the Duke of York. Punctually at a quarter after nine, the King came out of the South-door, mounted; the Queen with the Princesses followed in the open landau of Lady Salisbury; and next came, in another landau, the Princess Mary, Princess of Orange, Countess of Harcourt, Ladies Georgina and Emily Cecil. The Prince of Orange was in his own coach. These carriages kept to the left, until they arrived at the Queen's marquee, which was on a rising ground, commanding a view of the line. Its elegance was worthy of the noble Marquis. It was boarded with oak in the most finished style, and covered with a beautiful Brussels carpet, of an octagon pattern, planned to the floor; the lining cotton, of a straw colour, with a small sprig. Eight chairs were placed on each side for the accommodation of the royal and illustrious visitants. Projected pannels of mahogany, with sash doors, commanded a full view of the East and Western front. The adjoining tents were erected, one for the Cabinet Ministers; the other for the Males of Honour, the Marchioness, and her friends. An elegant breakfast was laid for their Majesties in a service of gold, which was prepared for them in the Summer dining-room.

The Line was formed punctually by half past seven, and a serjeant from each corps was on the ground by 7 o'clock at latest. When his Majesty was seen approaching the Line, after mounting his horse at Hatfield-house, a royal salute was fired of 21 guns. When the King took his station in front of the Line, one gun was fired, to *present arms and salute*; and a second, to *shoulder*. The King then passed along the front of the Line, and returned by the rear of the Infantry, and between the ranks of the Cavalry; during which time the drums and music played, but there was no salute. As soon as his Majesty was seen returning to his station in front of the Line, the ranks were closed by order of the Commanding Officers of the corps. On the third gun, the Infantry wheeled backward on their left by divisions; and the Cavalry wheeled, by *threes*, to the right. Fourth gun—to march off at ordinary time—the moving at the same moment. At the last wheel before passing by, the Cavalry formed their divisions (as had been marked to them); and, at 150 paces from the King, the ranks opened, and Arms carried. The Officers saluted, and Colours were dropped on passing his Majesty,

jeſty, and the ranks were cloſed by each diſiſion at 40 yards after it had ſo paſſed. The column then entered its former alignment by the left, and proceeded, with diſtances accurately kept, to its old ground; on which the Infantry halted by word of command from the Exercising Officer, which word was inſtantly repeated by the Commanding Officer of each corps. The words "Wheel into Line!"—"March!"—were then given in the ſame manner. The Cavalry trotted on, when the Infantry halted, formed *ſubdiviſions*, and paſſed the King afterwards in ſingle file on a walk, formed its column of ſubdiviſions again after paſſing, and, on a trot, took up its original alignment, which it entered near the right of the Infantry. The eldeſt Officer of the Cavalry, at the proper moment, gave the words "Halt!"—"Wheel into Line!"—"March!"—The Infantry loaded while the Cavalry paſſed by. Fifth gun; fired a volley from right to left by corps, the firelocks pointed in the air. Sixth gun; a volley, in the ſame manner. Seventh gun; a volley, as before. Eighth gun; open ranks. Ninth gun; ſalute. Tenth gun; ſhoulder.

As ſoon as his Maſteſty returned to Hatfield-houſe after the review, the Cavalry repaired to the riding-houſe, and there diſmounted, and the Infantry ordered their arms. On the eleventh gun, the whole proceeded by corps to the dining-tables, which were marked for each; and there remained; at a little diſtance from their places, till a twelfth gun was fired as a ſignal for them to ſit down. The arms were regularly piled near the table. The thirteenth cannon was fired on drinking the King's health; and a fourteenth, for the Cavalry to mount, the Infantry to repair to their arms, and the whole to proceed to line both ſides of the road from the houſe to the lodges, previous to his Maſteſty's departure. The Cavalry, being beſt able to reach the moſt diſtant point in time, were poſted neareſt the lodges. Arms were preſented, colours dropped, muſic played, and Officers ſaluted, as his Maſteſty paſſed between the ranks on this occaſion.

We ought not to paſs over in ſilence the admirable manner in which the various corps acquitted themſelves in the field. With very few exceptions, indeed, we never heard better firing; the King, Prince of Wales, and Duke of York, expreſſed the moſt flattering approbation of the ſtrict order and regularity of the different corps, and of their general appearance, conduct, and manœuvring. The ground was kept by the 7th or Queen's Light Dragoons, commanded by Lord Paget, who was uncommonly active on the occaſion. The Surrey Yeomanry and the Hampſtead Aſſociation alſo aſſiſted; and ſeveral others

attended for that purpoſe. Beſides whom, a great number of other Gentlemen Volunteers, horſe and foot, were preſent. At a quarter after one their Maſteſties left the field, and returned to Hatfield-houſe. In three quarters of an hour after, the Volunteers (Officers 75, Privates 1482) ſat down to dinner. 80 hams; 80 rounds of beef; 100 joints of veal; 100 legs of lamb; 100 tongues; 100 meat pies; 25 edge-bones of beef; 100 joints of mutton; 25 rumps of beef, roaſted; 25 briſkets; 71 diſhes of other roaſt beef; 100 gooſeberry pies. Killed at the Salisbury Arms: 3 bullocks; 16 ſheep; 25 lambs. The Volunteers occupied 24 tables. 38 covers were laid for the Cabinet Miniſters. 60 regular ſervants, and 60 extra, were employed on the occaſion. At a quarter after two the Royal Family aſſembled in King James's room, in Hatfield-houſe, where they ſat down to a moſt ſumptuous dinner. At the head of the tables ſat their MAJESTIES; on the right of the King, the Duke of Glouceſter, Prince of Orange, Prince of Wales, Duke of York, Duke of Cumberland, and Prince Erneſt. The Queen's ſide; Princeſs of Orange, with Princeſſes Elizabeth, Auguſta, Mary, and Amelia. At the lower end; Marquis and Marchionefs of Salisbury, Counteſſes of Harrington and Cheſterfield; Lady Georgina and Amelia Cecil.

The dinner was ſerved up on gold and ſilver plate. The table frame was elegantly decorated with china figures of various devices, all of them bearing the initials of "G. R." and the Crown in enamel, adorned alſo with military trophies; the frame, thrown in ſand, repreſented at the upper end two light-horſemen performing the ſword exerciſe; the other end, a warrior, having a ſhield, on which was inſcribed, "*Vivat Rex!*" The centre pieces delineated with military emblems, and the colours of the Herts militia. At the four corners were placed Savoy cakes, on which were affixed the King's arms, the arms of the Marquis of Salisbury, the portrait of Admiral Nelson, and alſo his coat of arms and mottoes; four paſtry baskets had ſuſpended on each ſide medallions of their Maſteſties, the Duke of York, and the four Naval Admirals, Howe, Duncan, Nelson, and St. Vincent.

On a ſhield of the portrait of Lord Nelson: "O God, thy arm was with him; and not to us, but to thy arm alone aſcribe we all."

The room, which was moſt ſuperbly furniſhed, was decorated with pictures; on the right of the chimney-piece, a whole-length portrait of his Maſteſty, and the words, in gold letters on a wreath,

"Preserved of God, beloved of his People!"

On the left, was a whole-length portrait of the Queen, and in gold letters the words,

"Favoured of Heaven, the glory of her ſex!"

Portraits

Portraits of the Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury, King Charles I. and Lord Ranelagh, also adorned this apartment.

The Cabinet Ministers and General Officers of State were entertained, to the number of 30, in another room. When the Volunteers had dined, upon a signal gun being fired, the whole together drank his Majesty's health, and gave three cheers with an enthusiasm that cannot be described, and afterwards sung "God save the King!" in chorus. During dinner the bands of the several corps played on the lawn before their Majesty's window. At half past four, the Royal Family set off in their carriages, when a royal salute was fired, and three cheers given. The music struck up, and soon after the nobility retired. Almost all the people of distinction in Hertfordshire and the adjoining counties were assembled on this occasion; and the concourse altogether, including the different corps, could not be estimated at less than 50,000 persons. The day being remarkably fine, contributed particularly to the gratification of this immense assemblage.

The mansion of the Cecils, which had never received a sovereign since James I. resigned it by exchange to the present family, was honoured once more with a royal visit, without the fatiguing state of formal introduction of any of the nobility, clergy, or gentry of the country, to the Sovereign; to whom, it may be truly said, every person present was his own introducer, and more familiar and heartfelt expressions of satisfaction and joy were never witnessed. [See the thanks in p. 672.]

June 16. On this day the anniversary of the Duke of Bedford's Sheep-shearing and shew of Cattle commenced, and attracted several hundreds of agriculturists and breeders from all parts of the country; among whom was a Baron from Germany, who is at the head of an agricultural establishment in that country, and four gentlemen from Ireland. The call for post-horses, and other conveyances on the London road, during Sunday and Monday morning, was so great, that many could not get there till the business had commenced; and others were actually obliged to go by indirect roads, and then could not get conveyances across the country, and were obliged to walk a number of miles. His Grace gave a public breakfast at the Abbey, at 9 o'clock. At about 11, Prince William of Gloucester arrived at the Abbey, from the seat of Sir George Osborne, at Chicklands, where he had been on a visit since the review on Friday at Hatfield. His Royal Highness was attended by Sir George; and soon after their arrival the company proceeded in a grand cavalcade to the new farm-yard, in the park, for the purpose of inspecting the Sheep-shearing, at which five of the best bands that could be procured were em-

ployed. They then proceeded to the building lately erected for examining the Ewes that are to be let for the next season, which were viewed by the hirers of Tups, but their prices were not fixed as last year; they were to be shewn again on Tuesday, with the prices fixed on them. The certificates were then opened by his Grace, and a committee of the different candidates for the prize of fifty guineas, to be given by his Grace (for encouraging the introduction of the Leicester and South Down breed of sheep into Bedfordshire) to the person in Bedfordshire who should, between June 1799 and Christmas, expend the largest sum of money (not less than 60 guineas) in the purchase of breeding ewes or theaves, of the New Leicester or South Down Breed. These were taken into consideration, but the successful candidate was not announced. About 3 o'clock the company adjourned to dinner; and his Grace entertained near 200 noblemen, gentlemen, and yeomen, in the large hall, in the antient part of the Abbey, where tables were laid, which branched out in three directions, but so contrived as to have but one head, at which his Grace presided. Prince William of Gloucester sat at his right hand, and Lord John Russell sat as croupier. After dinner his Majesty's health was given, and a number of toasts suitable to the occasion. About 6 they left the Abbey, and proceeded to the farm-yard again; when a very fine hog, the property of Mr. Pickford, waggon-master, in Market-street, was shewn, which was supposed to weigh about 100 stone. During the whole of this time, the men continued shearing the sheep in a place conveniently adapted for the whole of the meeting to see them. His Grace then conducted the company to, a paddock near the evergreens, to see some select Devonshire oxen; whence they proceeded to the water-meadow, near Birchmore House, in Crawley-lane, where there were some very fine Devonshire cows. The meeting did not break up till near dark, when the Prince returned to Sir George Osborne's. Among the numerous assemblage, were the Duke of Manchester, Sir Joseph Banks, Sir John Sebright, Sir John Riddle, Sir Thomas Carr, Major Riddle; Mess. Byng, Westcote, Colhoun, Elmer, Thornton, Northey, Morgan, Page, Hoare, Knight, &c.

Second Day. The Duke, attended by his company, proceeded from the Abbey to the New Farm-yard in the park, where they were met by numbers who had arrived from different parts. The tups that were shewn yesterday were shewn singly again to-day, and were described thus: Sheerhogs, No. 1 to 8, by the Dishley L.

Mr. Stone's sheep.

No. 9 to 12, Two Shears, by a son of the Dishley L.

No.

No. 14 and 15, Three Shears, by Mr. Breedon's L. a son of ditto.

The sweepstakes of five guineas each, made by the Duke of Bedford, Lord Winchelsea, Lord Somerville, and Mr. Bouverie, to produce at this sheep-shearing the best two-year old heifers of the Devonshire breed; the Duke of Bedford's being dead, and Mr. Bouverie not producing one, it rested with Lord Winchelsea and Lord Somerville; and a committee was appointed, consisting of Mr. Smith, of Titchmarsh, in Northamptonshire, Mr. Stone, of Loughborough, in Leicestershire, and Mr. Warren; when, after a considerable examination, they declared in favour of Lord Winchelsea's. Mr. Garrard, the modeller of cattle, exhibited the models of the famous shew cattle, which were exhibited at Smithfield last Christmas, who likewise exhibited a number of other well-known cattle. Several improved implements in husbandry were exhibited. At 3 o'clock, the Duke entertained about 200 of the company in the great hall in the Abbey with an elegant dinner, consisting of 160 covers. About six o'clock the company assembled again at the New Farm-yard, when the tups shewn in the morning were put up to be let for the ensuing season.

No. 1, a 20 guineas, was taken by Sir John Seabright.

No. 2, a 30 guineas, there were five candidates for; they drew lots, and Mr. Matson, from Kent, drew the prize.

No. 3, a 30 guineas, there were six candidates; and Mr. Moore, of Aspley, Bedfordshire, drew the prize.

No. 4, a 15 guineas, was not let.

No. 5, a 6 ditto, ditto.

No. 6, a 50 guineas, there were 13 candidates; and Mr. Matson, from Kent, drew the prize.

No. 7, a 80 guineas, there were 7 candidates; and Mr. Money, from Norfolk, drew the prize.

No. 8, a 25 guineas, Mr. Bithery, of Stoke Mills, Bedfordshire, the only candidate.

No. 9, a 30 guineas, there were 3 candidates; and Mr. Pears, of Thorney Fen, near Peterborough, drew the prize.

No. 10, a 40 guineas, was not let.

No. 11, a 70 ditto, there were 8 candidates; and Mr. Horton, of March, in the Isle of Ely, drew the prize.

No. 12, a 100 guineas, was not let.

No. 13, a ditto, ditto.

No. 14, a 20 guineas, was let to Mr. Mann, of Henloe, in Bedfordshire.

No. 15, a 40 guineas, was not let.

Third Day. There was a greater number of persons assembled than on the former days. His Grace gave a public breakfast at the Abbey. About 11 the company began to move in grand cavalcade from the Abbey; and they were met in the park by a great number of others, who had come from

different parts, when they proceeded to the New Farm-yard. Nine South Down two-shears, and one three-shear, were exhibited in the exhibition-room, and were examined by the hirers of tups. Two remarkably fine and fat cows, which had been fattened by poor feed, under certain management, the property of Mr. Maxey, of Knotting, in Bedfordshire, were exhibited. As soon as the inspection of the rams and exhibitions was over, the company, headed by the Duke, proceeded to a fallow field, near Birchmore-House, where experiments were tried by five different ploughs, namely, a Northumberland, a Surry or Duckets, a Bedfordshire, a Norfolk, and a Scotch one, on which experiments were made in sowing turnips, by making the furrows wide apart. The manure was then regularly distributed in them; after which, a roller was drawn by an ox; and to the roller was attached a drilling machine, so contrived for the roller to cover the manure with the ridges of earth, and the seeds to fall on the earth which had fallen on the manure; and the machine was so contrived as to cover the seed with earth, so that the seed lays on a hot-bed. After the inspection of the ploughs, the company proceeded to Ridgmont-fields, where experiments were made with Mr. Leicester's scuffling harrows. Experiments were also made on Potts's improved harrows. These experiments were made in consequence of his Grace having offered a premium of 20 guineas to the person who should produce at this sheep-shearing the best and most useful newly invented implement in agriculture. It is left to a committee to decide which implement produced ought to have the preference. About 3 o'clock his Grace again entertained about 200 gentlemen with an elegant dinner at the Abbey.

A challenge was made by some Herefordshire gentlemen, to produce better cattle than any county in England; which was taken up by Sir Thomas Carr, of Suffex, who undertook to produce as fine from Suffex. After dinner, the company proceeded to inspect three fat weathers, two of them belonging to Mr. Platt, of Liddington, and one to Mr. Cowley, of Aspley, as candidates for a silver cup, value ten guineas, for one, and a premium for a second, of a cup value five, which his Grace has offered: they are to be sheared, weighed alive, killed, and weighed when dead; and, after all circumstances taken into consideration by a committee, they will determine which are the best. The company then returned to the New Farm-yard, when the ten South Down tups were let as follows: No. 1 for 10 guineas, No. 2 for 40 guineas, No. 3 for 30 guineas, No. 4 for 25 guineas, No. 5 for 30 guineas, No. 6 for 80 guineas, No. 7 for

for 50 guineas, No. 8 for 40 guineas, No. 9 for 120 guineas, No. 10 for 25 guineas. An experiment was tried on the corn-dressing machine produced in the morning, when it completely dressed a bushel of wheat in 6 minutes. The company did not separate till dark.

Fourth Day. His Grace gave another public breakfast at 9 o'clock; and about 11 his Grace and the company arrived at the New Farm-yard, when the following Leicestershire breed of tups were exhibited in the exhibition-room.

SHEARHOGS.

No. 1. by a son of Duhley L. was let for 10 gs.
 2. by ditto ditto ditto 10 ditto.
 3. by ditto ditto ditto 10 ditto.
 4. by ditto ditto ditto 10 ditto.
 5. by ditto ditto ditto 15 ditto.
 6. by ditto ditto ditto 15 ditto.

TWO SHEARS.

7. by ditto ditto ditto 12 ditto.
 8. by ditto ditto ditto 12 ditto.
 9. by ditto ditto ditto 15 ditto.
 10. by ditto ditto ditto 20 ditto.

THREE SHEARS.

11. by Bredon's L. was let for 15 guins.
 12. by K. 4 shear ditto 15 ditto.
 13. by L. 3 ditto ditto 20 ditto.

The following South Down tups were then exhibited, and put up to be let:

No. 1, at 10 guineas, No. 6, at 80 ditto,
 2, at 40 ditto, 7, at 50 ditto,
 3, at 30 ditto, 8, at 40 ditto,
 4, at 25 ditto, 9, at 120 ditto,
 5, at 30 ditto, 10, at 25 ditto.

All of which were let, except No. 7 and No. 9. Mr. Garrard exhibited a model of a piece of the loin of Mr. Smith's fat three-shear wether, which won the premium at the sheep-shearing in 1799. The fat measured seven inches. Mr. Johnson, an eminent farmer near Northampton, exhibited 12 fine ewes, and sold them all. At 3 o'clock they adjourned to the Abbey to dinner; but, on account of some engagements of his Grace, it was not served up till 5 o'clock. After dinner the following toasts and sentiments were given:—His Majesty—Success to Agriculture—A good crop of wheat—The Fleece—The plough—To the memory of Mr. Bakewell—Sir Joseph Banks—Lord Lauderdale—Mr. Coke, of Norfolk.—When the cloth was removed, the cups to be given by his Grace as premiums were put on the table; and his Grace informed the company, in a neat address, of the determinations of the committee which had been appointed to investigate the different claims. He began with the premiums offered for the discovery of implements of husbandry; and stated, that the committee had examined the corn-dressing machine belonging to Mr. Couch, and the scuffling harrows belonging to Mr. Lestor, both of which they highly approved; but, as they had obtained patents,

they did not think them entitled to premiums, and they were of opinion, that none of the other implements exhibited were deserving of the prize. The next premiums were for encouraging the introduction of the new Leicester and South Down breed of sheep into Bedfordshire. No. 1. To the person in Bedfordshire who should, between June, 1799, and Christmas following, expend the largest sum of money (not less than 60 guineas) in the purchase of breeding-ewes, or theaves, of the new Leicester or South Down breed, a premium of fifty guineas. No. 2. A premium of 20 guineas, to the person who should expend the next largest sum in the same object, and on the same conditions. His Grace stated, that the candidates were Mr. Parkins, of Dunstable; Mr. Bailey, of Marston; and Mr. Runciman, of Woburn; and the committee, on investigating their claims, found that Mr. Parkins had expended 168*l.*; Mr. Bailey 126*l.*; and Mr. Runciman 102*l.* He was sorry to say, they had not strictly complied with the conditions: however, under all the circumstances, the committee determined, that Mr. Parkins was entitled to the premium of 50 guineas, and Mr. Bailey to the premium of 20 guineas.

PREMIUMS FOR FAT WETHERS.

No. 1. To the person who should breed, and produce at Woburn Sheep-shearing, 1800, the best two-shear fat wether, the premium of a cup, value 10 guineas. No. 2. To the person who should breed in Bedfordshire, and produce at Woburn Sheep-shearing, 1800, the best two-shear fat wether, 5 guineas. The same person not to have both premiums. The former the committee adjudged to Mr. Cowley, of Aspley; and the second to Mr. Platt, of Lidlington.

PREMIUMS FOR THEAVES BRED IN BEDFORDSHIRE.

No. 1. To the person who should breed in Bedfordshire, and produce at Woburn Sheep-shearing, 1800, the best theave, a cup, value 10 guineas. No. 2. To the person who should breed in Bedfordshire, and produce at Woburn Sheep-shearing, 1800, the second-best Theave, a cup, value 5 guineas. The former was adjudged to Mr. Butfield, of Potgrave, and the latter to Mr. Bennett of Tensford. His Grace then concluded by congratulating the company upon the progress in agricultural improvements, and by exhorting them to persevere in their laudable exertions.

Two barns, and some out-houses, belonging to Edward Greathed, Esq. of Uddens, in Dorsetshire, were, on the night of June 16, maliciously set on fire, and totally destroyed. Fortunately, there were only about 14 quarters of barley, and four calves, in them at the time it happened, so that the damage is not very considerable.

June 16. Yesterday, a single highway-man, in a soldier's dress, robbed two gentlemen, in a chaise, near *Ware*. The same morning he stopped and robbed Mr. Tatterfall, between Barley and Hare-street; after which he had the folly to come forward to Foulmire, where he put up his horse at a public-house. An alarm being given, he mounted his horse, in the presence of several people, leaped over some pales, and took the road to Royston; but, being immediately pursued, after a chase of several miles, he was secured near Haydon, and, being carried before a magistrate for the county of Hertford, was committed to Hertford Gaol.

June 20. This day was committed to Hertford Gaol, Ann Mead, aged 15, for poisoning the infant child of her master, Mr. Proctor, of *Royston*. A powder was found in its stomach, which, from some experiments that were made, was declared to be arsenic. After many declarations of her innocence, on cross-examining her closely, it came out that the child had swallowed a powder; and she afterwards confessed that she had given it half a spoonful of arsenic, and had assigned, as a reason for this diabolical act, "that her mistress called her a slut, and she resolved to spite her."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Friday, April 25.

The House of Peers resolved into a Committee of Privileges, for the purpose of taking into consideration the claim of the Rev. Bryan Fairfax, relative to the Peerage of Fairfax. Mr. Erskine appeared as leading Counsel for the Claimant; from whose statement it generally appeared, that the grandfather of the Claimant, the Rev. Bryan Fairfax, residing at Virginia, in America, was the second son of Henry, fourth Lord Fairfax, and succeeded to his mother's estate of Tolston, in Yorkshire; that his fourth son (the three elder all dying without issue) was William Fairfax, father of the Claimant; that the said William resided long in Virginia, and possessed great property in that country, and died in 1757. He left three sons, George-William, Thomas, and the Claimant Bryan; the two former died without issue; in consequence the Claimant was sole heir: on which, and as heir-male of Sir Thomas Fairfax, on whom the Peerage was originally conferred, he rested his pretensions to the honour and dignity. The Hon. Barrister represented his Noble Client as one of the most virtuous and pious characters; that, though he lived in another country, and under a very different form of government from that which so happily subsisted in Great Britain, yet for the sake of his family, which was numerous, he was advised not to procrastinate preferring his claim; for their Lordships were aware, that, though it might be very easy to sub-

stantiate his pretensions at the present moment (such really was the case), yet in a series of years hence that facility might not obtain. Some documentary and oral evidence were then put in, relative to the pedigree, &c. of the Claimant; which was interrupted by the Earl of Radnor's observing, that he conceived it unnecessary to prove the pedigree higher than the 4th Lord Fairfax, who sat in that House with an unimpeached title. The Lord Chancellor was rather of a contrary opinion. It was essential that the original Patent should be given in evidence, as the Claimant was not an heir-general. The Committee proceeded to hear evidence; when the Lord Chancellor, after alluding to some peculiar difficulties which seemed to have arisen in the case, moved, that the farther consideration thereof be postponed till May 6.

Monday, May 5.

This morning, about seven, as a party of the Guards were conveying to the Savoy two deserters, whom they had brought from the country, in passing down James-street, Covent Garden, it was discovered that one of them (William Jackson) had slipped from the handcuff, and was attempting to escape, by running down Hart-street. Charles Bexton, one of the Guards, immediately fired, and shot the fugitive dead. The ball penetrated the back part of the neck, and came out at the side of the mouth. The body, after lying a considerable time in Hart-street, was conveyed to Covent Garden watch-house. The deceased was, by birth, an Irishman, 22 years old, and had lately deserted from the Cornish Fencibles. A master baker in that neighbourhood had very nearly received the shot; as he, and others, were passing close-by the deserter at the moment, and heard no alarm till they saw the man drop, who had not run six yards from his guard.

The body of a woman, about 40 years of age, was this morning, between 7 and 8, taken out of the basin in the Green Park, and conveyed to St. George's Hospital, Hyde-park-corner; but every exertion to restore life proved unsuccessful. The deceased, long known by the name of Old Anne, was a basket-woman to the butchers in St. James's market; and, from her propensity to drinking, it is supposed that she fell in when under the influence of liquor.

This day, about 1 o'clock, as three young ladies were at play in a house in Westminster, one of them inadvertently took up a loaded pistol, and discharged it in such a manner, that great part of her head was blown off. The deceased was only 16.

A Coroner's Jury, at the King's Head in the Broad-way, Westminster, sat this day on Serjeant Prig, who had on Saturday taken too large a dose of laudanum, owing to the mistake of a person who went for it.—Verdict, *Accidental Death*.

This

This day, a woman, in the service of Mr. Hankey, in St. John's-street, Clerkenwell, fell from a two-pair of stairs' window, which she was cleaning, into the street. Her back was broken; and she was otherwise so much bruised, that little hope was entertained of her recovery.

Between 8 and 9 at night, a fire broke out in the cooperage of Mr. Gannon, of Angel-court, Whitechapel, which entirely consumed the same, together with 7 or 8 tenements in George-yard, and considerably damaged the adjoining premises of Mr. Crook, sugar-baker.

Tuesday, May 6.

This day, in a Committee of Privileges, in the House of Peers, the hearing of evidence was concluded respecting the claim to the Scotch Peerage of Fairfax. The only point which appeared to remain undecided, when the Committee last sat, was, whether the Claimant was the eldest son of the late William Fairfax. A brother of the Claimant's, who was killed in the service at Quebec, was stated as an old man, and having left issue; this produced a degree of doubt in the Committee; and farther evidence was resorted to, which this day was delivered by Mrs. Athawes, who stated, to her certain knowledge, that the Mr. Fairfax, killed at Quebec, was a younger brother of the Claimant; and, as we could collect, left no issue. This point being ascertained, the Committee had no hesitation in forming their opinion; and the Attorney General, and the Lord Advocate of Scotland, who appeared on the part of the Crown, making no objection, a resolution passed the Committee, stating, in effect, that the Claimant had made good his title to the Peerage in question; and, the House resuming, the usual steps were ordered to be taken in consequence.

Wednesday, May 7.

This night, about nine, as a Gentleman was passing a linen-draper's shop, in Whitechapel High-street, near Aldgate-church, the porter, bringing out the shutter, struck his arm, and cut his upper lip; and struck a lady, of the name of Margaret Richardson, of Red-Lion street, in that neighbourhood, on the temple, and killed her on the spot, she not uttering a word or groan.

Thursday, June 5.

A Coroner's jury was this day held at the Ship public-house, in Charing-cross, on the body of Mr. Wm. Irving, a merchant of Hamburgh, residing in Spring-gardens. It appearing that the unfortunate gentleman, when found, was leaning over his bed in a state of suffocation, the jury returned a verdict, *Accidental Death.*

Monday, June 16.

This evening the house of Mr. Shield, the celebrated composer, in Berner's-street, was broke open, and robbed of plate, &c. to the amount of 200*l.*—What makes the

loss more unpleasant is, that amongst the plate were several pieces, with suitable inscriptions, which had been presented to him by different Societies and Individuals, as tributes to his high professional excellence.

Saturday, June 21.

This day Mary Griffith was charged, at the Police-office, Union-hall, with the murder of her new-born infant, about a month since, in the parish of Bermondsey. The discovery arose from the infant being found in a vitriolic vessel, at a manufactory of vitriol, in the above parish, where a great number of Welch women are employed: suspicion was attached to many of them, when they, among themselves, fixed the guilt upon the prisoner. One, in particular, stated, she was in the habit of sleeping with the prisoner, and knew of her being pregnant; and she described circumstances, on a particular night, strongly corroborative of the charge.

Sunday, June 22.

This day arrived at Blackwall, Mr. Gower's newly-constructed vessel the *Transit*. She sailed from the Motherbank on Thursday evening, at six o'clock, with the wind at West, and arrived in the Downs, at noon, on Friday. At one, on the same day, she sailed for the river, turning up within Margate Sands through the Narrows, and over the Flats, with a double reef top-sail, breeze at West, and arrived at Gravesend, at midnight, on Saturday. On Sunday morning, at 8 o'clock, she again got under weigh, and turned up to Blackwall the same tide, to the admiration of the beholders, who were astonished at the simplicity of her manœuvres. It appears, by the testimony of the Downs pilot, Mr. William Norris, that she would have reached Gravesend on the second tide from the Downs, but for the darkness of the night.

Thursday, June 26.

This morning (as noticed in p. 581) came on in the Court of King's Bench, the trial of James Hadfield, for high treason. At 9, the four Judges took their seats, and the prisoner was brought into Court. The officer of the Court called over the pannel of names; from which, after 19 challenges on the part of the prisoner, and two on the part of the Crown, had been made, the jury were sworn. Mr. Abbott then opened the proceedings on the part of the Crown; after which, the Attorney General addressed the Jury.

Joseph Calkin. I belong to the musical band of Drury-lane theatre, and was in the orchestra, opposite to where the King sits, on the 15th of May. I saw the prisoner on the pit; and, at the moment when his Majesty came into the box, I turned my eyes towards the audience, saw the prisoner above all the rest, with a pistol in his hand, which at that instant went off, pointed at his Majesty, as it appeared to me;

me; the pistol was then dropped to the ground. I helped to secure the prisoner, by handing him over the rails, and conducted him to the music-room, where the Duke of York and Mr. Sheridan came soon after. On the Duke's entering the room, the prisoner said, "Your Royal Highness is a good fellow; but this is not the worst that is brewing."

After several others had deposed to the same effect; the Duke of York was called. When his Royal Highness appeared on the Judges' bench, the prisoner, who had previously shewn not the least emotion, but surveyed with a sort of vacant stare the objects around him, started up, and said, "Ah! God bless his Highness, he is a good soul!"

Duke of York. I was at Drury-lane the 15th of May. I cannot swear I saw the prisoner in the house, but saw him after he fired the pistol, in the music-room. The moment I entered, he said, "God bless you! I know you." I instantly recognised the man's face, but where I had seen him I knew not. I said to the prisoner, "You have been one of my *orderly* dragoons, have you not?" The prisoner replied, he had been with me since the day after the battle of Farmar. His answers on other topics were such as to assure me he was *perfectly* acquainted with what I asked him. He said, his life was forfeited; that he was tired of life; and that he regretted nothing but that his wife would only be a wife to him a few days longer. He said, once or twice, "The worst has not happened yet." During this time he did not pourtray the least appearance of *dérangement*; he was as collected as a person possibly could be. After his Majesty was gone, I remained to see the house searched. A perforation was traced 14 inches higher than where his Majesty sat, and, on looking about, a slug was found in the orchestra; there was a smell of powder about it.

Joseph Richardson, Esq. said, that he was present at the examination of the prisoner, in the music-room. When the Duke of York entered, the prisoner said, with enthusiasm, "God bless him! he is the soldier's friend, and I love him." He denied any intention to take away the life of the Sovereign. There did not appear in the conduct of the man any one indication of lunacy. When preparations were made to examine him, he said, that there was no need of so much trouble—if they would use him well, he should tell the whole truth: "I was tired of life," said he, "and my plan was to get rid of it by other means. I did not mean any thing against the life of the King: I knew the attempt alone would answer my purpose."

W. Harman and Geo. Webbe were the next witnesses called. The former deposed to the effect of his having seen a pair of

pistols in Hatfield's possession on the 15th of May; and the latter, that on the same day he purchased an ounce of gunpowder at his master's shop.—Here the Attorney General closed the evidence for the prosecution.

Mr. Erskine then addressed the jury on behalf of the prisoner; and called witnesses.

Major Ryan, Hercules M'Gill, and Charles Price, officers of the 15th reg. on the part of the defence, proved the previous good conduct of the prisoner, and his derangement in consequence of the wounds he received in his head. The latter, who met with two wounds in attempting to rescue the prisoner in the action near Lisle, stated, that he very narrowly escaped from being stabbed by him with a bayonet in a paroxysm of his madness, in 1796, at Croydon.

Mr. Cline, the surgeon, and Dr. Creighton, said, they examined the wounds of the prisoner on Wednesday; had no doubt but that the sabre cuts in his head had injured the brain, nor any difficulty in assigning this as the probable cause of his present madness.

Mary Gower, sister-in-law to the prisoner, gave a long account of his malady. She stated, that on the 13th of May, two days before this offence, he started from bed with a view to kill his child, because, he said, "God had ordered him to do it." On that and the two following days he was more violent than usual. On other occasions he was extremely fond of the infant. In this last fit he repeatedly said that Jesus Christ was a bastard, and the Virgin Mary a ———. He said, he had been to see God; and he sent her and his wife to see God, who was Mr. Truelock, the cobbler, now confined in a mad-house. On the morning of Thursday, May 15, he started from bed, saying that he had lost a great deal of blood; that he had a great deal to do, and a great way to go. When he came home, at 3 on that day, to clean himself, he told her and his wife, that he was going to be made a member of a club of *Odd Fellows*. He said, that he had seen God in the night; that he had dined with the King; and that he wished to have his permission to have another cut at the French. He always spoke with loyalty and affection of his Majesty, to whom, he said, he was indebted for his pension.

In this stage Lord Kenyon interrupted the proceedings, and asked the Attorney General, and the Counsel, if, after what they had heard, they thought fit to carry the enquiry farther? The Attorney General replied, "Certainly not, if his Lordship thought the evidence conclusive."

Lord Kenyon.—"I think, Mr. Attorney General, there can be no doubt of his insanity; and, if the man was out of his senses at the time, by the laws of England he cannot be found guilty; and, when we look

looks at the evidence, it brings some conviction to one's mind, that he is most dreadfully deranged. Yet such a man is a most dangerous enemy to society; and it is impossible, with safety, to suffer such a man to be let loose upon the publick, and to permit him to range at large; it must not be. I, however, only ask if it is necessary, to proceed farther on the trial, unless, indeed, you think that this case has been drawn up, in order to give a false colouring to the defence."

Mr. Attorney General.—"I have no reason to suppose it a colouring; the circumstances now disclosed were unknown to me before."

Lord Kenyon.—"The result, then, being such as it is, in the present state of the case he cannot be discharged; it alike concerns the King upon the throne, and the beggar at his gate; for the sake, therefore, of common justice, he must not be discharged, but so disposed of as that all relief may be administered to his unfortunate case. My brothers agree with me in thinking that he was not so far under the guidance of reason as to be capable of knowing what he did; therefore the Court are of opinion, that he should be carried to his late place of confinement till he can be farther disposed of."—The jury delivered their verdict, *Not Guilty, being under the influence of insanity at the time the act was done*; and on that ground the Court ordered him to be remanded. He was therefore conducted to a coach, and conveyed back to prison.

Wednesday, July 2.

This afternoon his Majesty went in state

to the House of Peers, and gave the Royal assent to the Union Bill.

Thursday, July 3.

John Dutton, who huffed at the King on his return from Drury-lane theatre, when he last visited that house, was tried for the offence, in the Court of King's Bench, and found guilty. Judgement has not been pronounced.

Tuesday, July 29.

This day his Majesty went in state to the House of Peers; where he closed the Session of Parliament by a most gracious Speech from the Throne, which shall be given in our next.

Sir John Cox Hipplesley has received a letter from Cardinal York, expressive of the warmest gratitude to his Majesty, for the liberal provision afforded him since the ravages of the French deprived him of all his property. His Majesty, we understand, has settled an annuity of 4000l. on this venerable character; the only remaining branch of the Stuart line; and the letter alluded to is addressed to Sir John Cox Hipplesley, in consequence of the part which that gentleman took in recommending the misfortunes of his Eminence to the protection of the British monarch.

The dark clouds of scarcity, monopoly, and detraction, are dissolved by the effulgent beams of plenty, who begins again to shew her smiling features, and elates every breast with the expectation of abundance, happiness, and contentment. Every provincial paper teems with the joyous tidings, and the average decrease of wheat in price throughout the kingdom may be reckoned at 20s. per. qr.

CIRCUITS OF THE JUDGES.

SUMMER CIRCUIT. 1800.	HOME.	WESTERN.	NORFOLK.	OXFORD.	MIDLAND.	NORTHERN.
	L. Kenyon J. Grote	L. C. Justice B. Thomson	L. C. Baron B. Hotham.	J. Heath J. Le Blanc	J. Rooke J. Lawrence	J. Chambre B. Graham
Mon. Ju. 21			Buckingham.	Abingdon		
Tuesday 22		Winchester			Northampt.	
Wednes. 23				Oxford		
Thursday 24			Bedford			
Friday 25					Oakham	
Saturday 26		Sarum	Huntingdon	Worc. & Cit.	Linc. & City	York & City
Monday 28	Hertford		Cambridge			
Wednes. 30	Chelmsford			Glou. & City		
Thursday 31		Dorchester	Bury St. Ed.		Not. & Town	
Sat. Aug. 2				Monmouth	Derby	
Monday 4	Maidstone	Exeter & city	Norw. & city			
Tuesday 5				Hereford		Durham
Wednes. 6					Leic. & Bor.	
Friday 8	Lewis					
Saturday 9				Shrewsbury	Coventry &	Newcastle
Monday 11	Guildford	Bodmin			Warwick	[& town]
Wednes. 13				Stafford		
Friday 15						Carlisle
Saturday 16		Wells				
Wednes. 20						Appleby
Thursday 22		Bristol				
Saturday 25						Lancaster

Vol. LXIX. p. 626. The following inscription is intended for Mr. Storer's monument at Purley, in Berkshire:

"H. S. E

ANTONIUS MORRIS STORER,
Vir sui temporis multo elegantissimus,
Et centum amator artium in plurimis facile princeps.

A secretis comitis de Carlisle Americam visit,
Legationis à secretis ad regem Christianissimum missus est.

Domi Senator fuit.

Notus interim animi fundatoris

In Collegium Henrici sexti,

Id omne quod alii amico genio,

Hæredi largitus est.

Obiit anno ætatis suæ LIV.

Hoc marmor testamenti curatores

Faciendum iusserunt,

Inscripsit Stephanus."

Vol. LXX. p. 184. Mr. Macnamara was appointed auditor to the Duke of Bedford, on the death of Mr. Palmer.

P. 185. Mrs. Hamilton was daughter of Gen. Osslow.

P. 396, b. Mr. John Rider was son of the late Rev. William R. author of an History of England and other works.

P. 492. The late M. Mallet du Pan, a Swiss writer, was invited to England to silence the political reformers of the present day; those who allured him here must have said, with Ulysses, *tibi se peritura reservant* JACOBINS. How happily or successfully he might have completed the design of his coming, had he lived longer, or what share of praise is due to his memory for what he has actually performed, it is impossible to say, because of the number of his well-deserving rivals in the task. As a gentleman he was, we believe, much respected; and in nothing can that respect be more sincerely shewn than in the provision now making for his widow and four children, who, as it should seem, are left unprovided for by his death. M. Mallet du Pan has exhibited, in the last part of his life, one of those singular circumstances which has something paradoxical in it; for, though born a Republican, and bred a Protestant, he has been enrolled, these ten years past, with those fighting for the restoration of a Monarchy, and the maintenance of the Roman Catholic Religion. It may be thought not less remarkable, that M. Mallet du Pan was acquainted with Voltaire* in the latter days of that great man's life, and had often expressed the highest admiration of his writings. His friend, M. Malouet, the celebrated orator in the *Assemblée Constituante*, was with him at his death, and, with the following persons of distinction, attended his funeral,

viz. the Prince de Poix, formerly captain of the body-guards to Louis XV. and Lord Sheffield, pall-bearers; M. Rigaud and his eldest son, chief mourners; M. Fagel, greffier to the States General of the United Provinces, and the Hon. Mr. Trevor, formerly the British envoy-extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary at the Court of Turin; Sir John Macpherson and Mr. Whitshed Keene, members of the House of Commons; and the Count de Lally Tollendal, deputy to the States General of France in 1789. The corpse was followed by two lines of Swiss and Genevese, and by a considerable number of English and French gentlemen. Among the former were Mr. Baron Maseres, Mr. G. Penn, Mr. Ryder, Mr. Reeves, Mr. Bowles, Mr. John Gifford, Mr. Flint, the Rev. Messrs. Sparrow, Young, and Wollaston. He was buried on Thursday the 14th of May, in the New Church yard, Richmond; and, as we are informed, several Swiss gentlemen have signified their intention of erecting an unadorned monument over the grave of their celebrated and eloquent countryman.

P. 582, b. l. 11 from bottom, read "assistant-commissary."

P. 584. The marriage of Gen. Morrison is correct as originally stated in p. 484. Our correspondent's intended correction arises from Lord Mountcashel's having married Lady Margaret eldest daughter of the late Earl of Kingston; but Lady Caroline is the youngest daughter.

P. 593, a. l. ult. Mr. Nicholson, of Loampit-hill, Deptford, and of Christchurch, Surrey, was a timber-merchant. He had, by business of near 40 years standing, accumulated a very large fortune; and had lately lost two of his sons, one 21 years old, the other an infant.

P. 595. A mistake has occurred in our last Obituary, which we take the earliest opportunity to correct: Louisa Lady Bagot, only daughter of John Viscount St. John, wife of the late Lord Bagot, is still living; and she is aunt, and not sister, to the present Lord Bolingbroke.—The death which should have been recorded was that of Emily Lady Bagot, daughter of the late Lord Southampton, and wife to the present Lord Bagot. Her Ladyship's complaint, and the place where she died, are correctly stated.

P. 596, a. Mr. Bosanquet was not only a most affectionate husband, a most fond and attentive father, an excellent son, and the kindest brother, but was likewise a gentleman of the finest literary attainments. Nature had done much for him, Education more. He possessed a fine taste, improved by the richest classical stores; and, as a gentleman and a scholar, was much admired in the superior circles of life.

* Several of his letters are inserted in the "Correspondence de Voltaire."

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life. The prominent feature of his character was an elevated and glowing sense of honour, which is the germ of all that is good or great in man. He possessed an exquisite sensibility of disposition, not that emasculated sensibility that can droop over a novel, but that manly sensibility, energetic as his character, which, electrified by distress, made him prompt to feel for it, and active to relieve it. Into every scene of human woe, or human want, which came within his observation, he largely entered. As a friend, to his friends he was invaluable; as a father to his children, the incomparable virtues of his afflicted widow can alone mitigate their irreparable loss; and, as a valuable member of the community, he will long be regretted by the parish of Mary-la-Bonne, of which he was one of the brightest as well as most useful ornaments. Without affectation, Mr. Bosanquet was sincerely religious and uniformly constant in his attendance on divine worship. Though cut off in the prime of life, and under circumstances peculiarly calculated to disturb his last moments, yet they were tranquil and composed. A serene mind enabled him, under the most excruciating sufferings, to meet with resignation their agony; whilst a life of virtue, sustaining him in the arms of death, taught him to look with hope to their final reward in the mercies of his God.

Ibid. *h.* Mr. James, of Serjeants' inn, Fleet-street, who unhappily cut his throat from ear to ear, was a gentleman of considerable property, and upwards of 50 years old. He had for some time shewn attention to a young milliner at the West end of the town, who had induced him to promise her marriage. Dressed in his wedding-cloaths he was about to meet his bride when a friend called and remonstrated with him, stating certain facts not favourable to the lady. This made the strongest impression on Mr. J's mind; and, after seeing his friend to his carriage, the intended bridegroom committed the rash act abovementioned. The coroner's inquest brought in a verdict of Lunacy.

BIRTHS.

June **A** T Dresden, Mrs. Gray, a son.

16. **A** 22. At Cullen castle, the Countess of Caillies, a daughter.

26. At Richmond, the Countess Mount Edgumbe, a daughter.

Lately, at Cottle's house, Wilts, the wife of B. Hobhouse, esq. M. P. a daughter.

July 5. At View Mount, Carlow, Ireland, Mrs. General Henniker, a son.

At Bath, the wife of Capt. Caruthers, a son.

8. The wife of Tho. Skelton, of Thornton, in the North riding of Yorkshire, four children, two of whom were still-born. A similar circumstance occurred in a branch of that family about 30 years ago.

10. At Dartmouth, Devon, the lady of Sir James Saumarez, a daughter.

At Canons, the wife of Lieut.-col. D. Robertson, a daughter.

13. At Upton, co. Worcester, the wife of John Wakeman Long, esq. a son and heir.

14. The wife of Drake Garrard, esq. of Lange, Herts, a daughter.

At Clifton, the wife of V. Jones, esq. of Nailsh-house, co. Somerset, a daughter.

At the manor-house at Hatfield, co. York, the wife of Benj. Dealtry, esq. a daughter.

15. In Portland-place, the lady of Lord Hervey, a son.

At Henham-hall, Suff. Lady Rous, a son.

Mrs. Coffer, of Milbank-str. Westm. a dau.

At her mother's house in Russel-place, Mrs. W. Albert, a son.

16. The wife of Henry Lushington, esq. of Bedford-square, a daughter.

At Bath, the wife of Edmund Morris, esq. a son.

17. The wife of Mr. H. L. Galabin, printer, in Ingram-court, a third son.

18. At Hornsey, the wife of Wm. Stanley Clarke, esq. a son.

Mrs. N. Stokes, of Lombard-str. a dau.

20. In Queen Anne-street East, the lady of the Hon. John Rodney, a daughter.

22. The wife of Geo. Harding Richardson, esq. of Grafton-street, Fitzroy-square, twin sons.

25. Mrs. Holman, wife of Mr. H. late of Covent-garden theatre, a still-born son.

At Brixthelmistone, the wife of Capt. Finucane, of the S. Gloucester militia, a son.

MARRIAGES.

June **A** T Bridgenorth, by the Rev. Thomas Pressland, Plowden Pressland, esq. of Brunswick square, London, to Miss Stanier, eldest daughter of John S. esq. of St. James's, near Bridgenorth.

9. Edw. Wright Band, esq. of Wookey, co. Somerset, to Miss Drewe, daughter of the Rev. H. D. of Combrawleigh, Devon.

13. At Shaftesbury, Dorset, Dr. Henry Bowles, of Winchester, physician to his Majesty's forces and inspector of the military hospitals in the South-west district, to Miss Penelope Ogden, sister of Edmund O. esq. of Shaftesbury.

19. Wm. Jones, esq. of Great Crosby, near Liverpool, to Miss Brookbank.

Mr. G. Messiter, of Wincanton, Somerset, to Miss Lucy Newman, daugh. of the late John N. esq. of Barwick, near Yeovil.

20. At Lyme, Dorset, Simon Lee, esq. to Miss Hill.

23. Henry Best, esq. of Somerset-place, Bath, to Miss Sealy, daughter of Edward S. esq. of Bridgewater.

Mr. Thomas Eyre, to Mrs. Julia Horsley, both of Derby.

24. John Morse, esq. of Sprowston, Norfolk, to Miss Hall, daughter of Gen. H. of West Wratting park, co. Cambridge.

At

At Claines, John Williams, esq. of Worcester, to Miss Dorothy Wigley, youngest daughter of the Rev. Henry W. of Penhryn, co. Worcester.

25. Mr. Robert Jackson, of Earl-street, to Miss K. Kearsley, second daughter of Richard H. esq. of Mining-lane.

His Grace the Duke of Somerset, to Lady Charlotte Hamilton

26. At Chislewick, Surrey, Charles Lorraine, esq. eldest son of Sir Wm. L. barr. of Kirk Harle, co. Northumberland, to Miss Compart, only daughter of the late Vincent C. esq. of Mary-la-Bonne.

Thomas Bunter, jun. esq. of Charlotte-street, Bloomsbury, to Miss Sorel, of Leicester square.

At Wotton-under-edge, Wm. Honeywood Yate, esq. of Bromsberrow-place, to Miss Burland, daugh. of C. M. B. esq.

29. Mr. John Morland, of the Strand, to Miss E. Hitch, of North-street, Poole.

30. Mr. Meek, to Miss Bruten, both of Basinghall-street.

Lately, at Chester, the Rev. Dr. Lanlon, provost of Worcester college, Oxford, to the only daughter of John Ready, esq. of Oakhanger hall.

July 1. Mr. Danby, butcher of Enfield, to Miss Skeggs.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Capt. Seymour, of the 10th light dragoons, son of Lord Robert S. to the Hon. Miss Byng, youngest daughter of Viscount Torrington.

2. At Cheam, Surrey, the Rev. Sydney Smith, fellow of New college Oxford, to Miss Catharine-Amelia Pybus, daughter of the late John P. esq. and sister of C. S. P. esq. one of the lords of the Treasury.

3. By special licence, by the Rev. Wm. Hayes, M. A. the Rev. Robert Broadley, M. A. fellow of St. John's college, Oxford, and son of Peter B. esq. of Southwark, one of the commercial commissioners for the city of London and its vicinity, to Miss Anna-Maria Hayes, daughter of the late Rev. Wm. H. D. D. of Kensington. Also, by the Rev. Robert Broadley, Daniel Alexander, esq. of Bexley, Kent, to Miss Anna-Maria Broadley, daughter of the aforesaid Peter B. esq.

James Buller, esq. of West Wittering, Sussex, to Miss Eldridge, of Abingdon.

Mr. Wm. Mortlock, of Oxford-str. to Miss E. Evans, of Park-str. Grosvenor-sq.

4. Capt. Grove of the 4th dragoon-guards to Miss Pearce, daughter of the late Capt. P. of the Ashburnham.

5. At Great Malvern, Thomas Lynne, esq. of the royal navy, to Miss Mary Warren, daughter of the Rev. E. W. rector of Hampstead and Great Bromley.

At Forres, in Scotland, Col. Louis Grant, of Auchernick, to Miss Eliza-Anne Grant, of Lingestown.

7. At Streatham, Surrey, Richard Sawyer, esq. (son of the late Anthony S. esq. M. P. for Lymington) to Miss Shrapnell.

Mr. Wm. Willson, of Aldermanbury, to Miss Leader, of Braxtel, Essex.

8. Right Hon. George Manning, M. P. for Wendover, to Miss Scott, youngest daughter of the late Gen. S. and sister to the Marchioness of Tichfield.

Mr. Carlisle, surgeon, of St. John's-square, to Miss Symonds, of Britwell-house, Bucks.

Rev. Mr. Werth, of Diss, Norfolk, to Mrs. Lock, of Hinderclay, Suffolk.

Thomas Fortune, esq. of Kensington-square, to Miss Mary Lewis, of North end, Hammer-smith.

Mr. Cornelius James Carter, of Southwark, to Miss E. Francis, of Newington.

Rev. Harry Bower, of Pyll house, to Miss Smith, daughter of Robert S. esq.

9. Hon. Mr. Rice, brother to Lord Dynevor, to Miss Charlotte Lascelles, second daughter of the late General L.

Rev. George Walton Osflow, of Ripley, Surrey, to Miss Campbell, daughter of the late commissioner C.

Henry Slaughter, esq. to the Viscountess Montague.

John Bedford, esq. barrister at law, to Miss Auster, eldest daughter of the late Robert A. esq. of Shalford house, Surrey.

At Blithfield, Berks, the Hon. Charles Herbert, second son of the Earl of Carnarvon, to Miss Bridget Augusta Forrest Byng, fourth daughter of the Hon. John B.

11. L. S. Tregonwell, esq. of Cranborne-ledge, co. Dorset, to Miss H. Portman, second daughter of the late H. W. P. esq. of Bryanston, in the same county.

12. Mr. Philip Randall of the Post-office, to Miss Edwards of Hamptead.

Mr. Wm. Higgins, wine merchant, of Great St. Helen's, to Miss Priscilla Anne Page, third daughter of the late Mr. J. P.

Rev. James Durie, to Miss Kilmington, only daughter of John K. esq. of Back-side.

15. Michael Bland, esq. of Norwich, to Miss Sophia Maltby, daughter of the late George M. esq. of the same city.

Wm. Thornton, esq. of Old Broad-street, to Miss Harvey, dau. of the late John H. esq. of Ickwellbury, co. Bedford.

At Waltham abbey, Mr. Andrew Hills, of Opringa, Kent, to Mrs. Plummer, relict of Mr. Plummer of Faversham.

At Bath, the Rev. John Sill, to Miss Anne Tippetts.

16. Mr. Arnold, vinegar-maker, of Barrowden, Rutland, to Miss Sapcote.

17. John Rotherforth Abdy, esq. of Albyns, Essex, to Miss Hatch, eldest daughter of James H. esq. of Clwyberry-hall.

Mr. De Garle, stone-mason, of Cambridge, to Miss Reynolds, of Chappenharn.

18. David Robertson, esq. of the Adelphi, to Miss Jane Rowland, daughter of Edw. R. esq. of Garthen-ledge, co. Denbigh.

19. John Prince Smith, esq. of Lower Thornhaugh-street, Bedford-square, to Miss Frances Hornby, of Grafton-street.

Mr.

Mr. Anthony Rich, of the King's remembrancer's office, to Miss Robinson, late of Fairfield-side, Croydon, Surrey.

20. At Pancras, Gen. Alexander Mackenzie, to Mrs. Middleditch, of Pickwell-house, Devon.

21. Capt. Huxley, of the 2d West-India regiment, to Miss Mary Dallas.

Charles Marsh, esq. of Salt-hill, to Mrs. Deards, of Dover-street.

Rev. James Olive, of Merton, Surrey, to Miss Phoebe Ames, daughter of Levi A. esq. alderman of Bristol.

Mr. B. B. Kelley, of Boston, to Miss Mary Clarke, of Red-hall, near Lincoln.

22. Isaac Rawlins Hartman, esq. of Portman-square, to Miss Lucy Elizabeth Meyrick, youngest daughter of Owen Putland M. esq. of Bodorgan, Anglesea.

23. At Upway, Dorset, Bayles Wardell, esq. of Whitburn, Durham, to Miss Maria Seward, youngest daughter of the late Gabriel S. esq. of Weymouth.

24. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Ld. Amherst, to the Countess of Plymouth.

25. Mr. J. Hollagan, of Pickering's-place, St. James's, to Miss Mary Weston, only dau. of John W. esq. of Pentonville.

DEATHS.

1799. **A**T Seringapatam, of a fever, *Sept.*... brought on by the fatigue attendant on the military operations at that place, Mr. Henry-Frederick Bacot, assistant-surgeon to the 12th reg. of foot.

Oct.... At Vizagapatam, in the East Indies, Major Thomas-William Shippey.

1800. *Jan. 1.* At the Cape of Good Hope, in his 37th year, Henry Buller, esq. late a judge of circuit and Court of Appeals in Bengal.

April 4. In the 40th year of his age, Mr. Solomon Hodgson, many years printer and publisher of the Newcastle Chronicle; in the conduct of which he uniformly advanced the genuine sentiments of his mind, uninfluenced by party or private interest of any kind, and unconnected with any political club or society whatever. Firmly attached to the principles of constitutional liberty, to recall the attention of his readers to those principles, was the object to which he devoted his chief exertions; actuated by the purest impulse of integrity and honour, he viewed with honest indignation the corruptions too prevalent in society; possessing a spirit alive to every benevolent emotion, he feelingly lamented the miseries of war; and, so long as he could do it consistently with personal safety, he exercised the privilege of declaring his sentiments on these important subjects with a boldness and freedom becoming a Briton, but always without descending to licentiousness or unbecoming personality. In the intercourses of business and of private life he was actuated by similar principles; and by his talents,

honesty, and benevolence, engaged the attachment of a numerous circle of friends; in whose minds the remembrance of his social qualities will long be retained.

25. In the passage of the Rhine, near Offenbergh, by part of Moreau's army, Dubois Crancé was among the killed. This man made a conspicuous figure in various stages of the French Revolution, and was always considered as an active and noisy adherent of the most popular party. As the family of Dubois Crancé advanced some claims to nobility, he was admitted into the corps of *mousquetaires*, that honorable and noble body-guard of royalty which Louis XVI. through a benevolent though mistaken wish to effect æconomical reform, disbanded, and thus facilitated the Revolution. Dubois Crancé probably first became a mal-content in consequence of his family being deprived of the titles they had usurped. He was returned to the *constituent*, or first national assembly, in 1789, as deputy of the *tiers état*; he distinguished himself among the most clamorous opposers of the privileged orders, and wrote a justification of the proceedings of the fifth and sixth October, 1789, replete with the most atrocious calumnies and falsehoods. In compliment to his military profession, and to his avowed principles, the Assembly made him a member of their committee for regulating the army, and he displayed the most violent animosity to the existing establishment. He was always among the most noisy partisans of anarchy, and a strenuous bawler at the Jacobin Club. After the dissolution of the Constituent Assembly, his efforts were limited to the club, and to the sections, where he was ever to be found among the instigators of riot and promoters of violence. But, with all his ostentation of factiousness, Dubois Crancé was, like others of his faction, assailable by golden arguments well applied; and when the superior agents demanded too great a price for their favours, he was glad to undertake the service for a more moderate reward. When war was declared against the Emperor, Dubois Crancé returned to the army, and Gen. Montesquiou, unfortunately for himself, admitted him on his staff. He was employed by Clavière, the Jacobin minister, as a spy on the conduct of his general, and by his representations he brought that general to disgrace and ruin. He was a member of the National Convention, and always a strenuous adherent of the sanguinary party called the *Mountain*. He promoted the trial and execution of the King; and, while Dumouriez excited, by his appearance in the capital, the jealousy and suspicion of the Jacobins, Dubois Crancé was employed to bully and insult him. In 1793 he commanded the Republican army against the town of Lyons,

ons, which he bombarded; and he joined heartily in all the sanguinary ferocities of Collet d'Herbois, by which that unhappy city was inundated with blood. His conduct was, in general, such as to recommend him to the predominant party, but no efforts of sagacity, or of time-serving versatility, could secure him from the effects of Jacobin fury. In 1794 a charge was preferred against him in the Convention; he was heard in his own defence on the 25th of July, but the matter being referred to the Committee of Public Safety, his condemnation might, in all human probability be considered certain, had not the fall of Robespierre intervened to save him. During the remaining sittings of the Convention he displayed his accustomed violence, and among other things, in 1795, proposed an emission of assignats, with the terrorist inscription, *Les assignats ou la mort!* He was sent by the Executive Directory to the army of Italy, to animate the decaying affection of the soldiers for Republicanism, and was the supposed author of some very violent addresses. His military exploits form no part of the details of his life; and Dumouriez, in his *Memoirs*, pretty plainly insinuates that he was deficient in courage. If he possessed valour, it appears to be his only good quality, as he was base, venal, ungrateful, and cruel. His death was too honourable for his life.

May 2. At Portsmouth, aged 17, after a long and painful illness, Miss Arnaud, daughter of E. B. A. esq. collector of the customs at that port; a young lady justly endeared to her relatives and friends.

24. At Bath, aged 54, of a paralytic stroke, Mr. W. Ayscough, an opulent and respectable undertaker at Cripplegate, and many years clerk of that parish, for which office he never received any salary, but held it merely as connected with his business. Perhaps no man in that part of the city of London was more universally respected than Mr. A. From his general benevolence and friendly disposition he was a bond of union between jarring factions and discordant sects. From the well-known integrity of his character he was employed in various posts both public and private, which he discharged to the satisfaction of all parties. He was a steady friend, and left nothing undone, upon any occasion, to serve those for whom he professed an attachment. He was sincerely pious and devout; and his religion was not debased by superstition, or misled by narrow or uncharitable principles. Ardent in his private attachments, he was yet the universal friend of mankind; and, as Providence had blessed his industry with great success, the fruits of it he was ever ready to impart to others. An immense concourse of people attended his funeral; and,

amongst this vast crowd of all ranks there were few who were not real mourners.

30. On his passage to England, Lieut.-col. Burton, of the artillery on the Bengal establishment, an officer of distinguished merit, and lamented by all his acquaintance as a warm friend and respected character.

June 1. At Walcot, aged 53, Mrs. Long, wife of Mr. Peter L. fellmonger.

4. At Dorking, Surrey, in a very advanced age, Major Peter Labilliere; his commission as a major in the army bearing date Jan. 17, 1760. On the 11th (according to his own desire) he was interred upon Box-hill, near Dorking, in the following manner: the place appointed to receive his remains was about 10 feet deep, more in the form of a well than a grave. The coffin was let down and placed on its head, with the feet upright in that situation. The chalk was put in (Box-hill being very chalky) and made very firm round the coffin up to the feet, and then the other part was filled up. Some kind of a monument, we are informed, is to be erected.

Mrs. Pattle, daughter of Mr. Knock, of Bury, fell down in a fit, and expired.

At Calverleigh, Devon, David Nagle, esq. of Ballygriffin, co. Cork, Ireland.

In Long Acre, Mr. Wm. Palmer, late of the Strand, printseller to her Majesty.

5. Mr. Sam. Lacy, grocer and chandler, of Newark, co. Nottingham.

6. Mrs. Spolding, wife of Mr. S. surgeon, of Peterborough.

Very suddenly, aged 61, Mr. Joseph Elard, of Boston, co. Lincoln, who had been a dissenting-preacher 23 years.

At Thetford, Norfolk, in his 78th year, Stephen Helder, sen. who had been 52 years a rider and letter-carrier to the post-office of that town.

7. At Belton, co. Rutland, aged 30, Mr. Robert Ruffel.

Aged 38, Mr. James Gibson, nursery and seedsman, of Sleaford, co. Lincoln.

Aged 63, Mr. Henry Pratt, hoiser, of St. Peter's-street, Derby.

John Fie Herring, esq. of Langston, near Tavistock, Devon, son of John Bidlake H. esq. of Penhele, Cornwall.

8. At Edmonton, Freelove Johnson, esq.

At Southminster, Essex, Mr. Wm. Passell, surgeon, of that place, and of his Majesty's gun-brig *Acute*.

In an advanced age, Mrs. Andrews, of Shroton, Dorset.

In her 88th year, Mrs. Coltman, of Evington, co. Leicester.

Suddenly, in his 66th year, Mr. Thomas Goodhill, of Walmgate, in York. Though born deaf and dumb, he possessed most extraordinary talents; could write, and read writing; at card-playing was excellent; and in his youth a good shot.

10. Mr. Brashier, cook of Pembroke college, Cambridge.

Mr. Cowie, one of the clerks belonging to the Agent's office at Haslar hospital. He fell down in a fit in the road to Southwick, where he was going to dine, and expired.

11. At Queen's Elm, Chelsea, Mrs. Helen Thomson, wife of Mr. William-John T. miniature-painter, Sackville-st. Piccadilly.

12. Suddenly, after eating a hearty dinner, Mrs. Tahowrdin, wife of Mr. P. T. of Argyle-street.

At Sudbury, H. F. Brooke, of Bristol.

At Lockington, after a long and severe illness, the wife of Mr. Clarke, grazier.

At North Collingham, co. Nottingham, the wife of Mr. Huggins, farmer and grazier.

13. Jn. Lightfoot, common-carrier from Bourne to Stamford, co. Lincoln. He fell off the front of his cart, and the wheel going over the length of his body, he was instantly crushed to death.

Edward Oates, under-gardener to the Archbishop of York. Attempting to take a hawk's nest, he was so violently attacked by the birds as to occasion him to fall from the tree, and he was killed directly.

At Williamston, the seat of the Hon. and Rev. H. Cuffe, in the county of Meath, Ireland, in his 72d year, Lieut.-col. Ravenscroft, of the Royal Carmarthen Fusileers.

At Wareham, Dorset, Mrs. Filliter, wife of Mr. F. attorney at law. She bore a painful, lingering disorder with exemplary fortitude and resignation; was universally respected, and is sincerely lamented.

14. Mrs. Kendall, wife of Mr. K. of the Peacock inn near Alfreton, co. Derby.

At Ealing, Middlesex, aged 72, Mrs. Ayerst, wife of the Rev. Rob. A. formerly of Canterbury.

After a long illness, Mr. Thomas Raven, saddler, of Burton-upon-Trent.

Miss Parker, daughter of Mr. P. merchant, Dock-street, Hull. This young lady (who has for several years been helpless) fell from a window, and instantly died.

15. At Headington, Mrs. Mary Curtis, wife of Mr. Wm. C. of Abingdon, Berks.

At Thringston, aged 77, Mr. Thorp.

16. On the island of St. Thomas, after two days illness, Edward Dewar, esq. of Clapham, Surrey.

At his house at Upper Tooting, Surrey, Peter Brown, esq.

17. At Ratcliff-upon-Soar, co. Nottingham, after a lingering illness, in his 26th year, Mr. Thomas Bosworth.

After a few hours illness, Mrs. Knight, wife of Sam. K. esq. of Milton, co. Camb.

Mrs. Barton, wife of Mr. John B. of Mark-lane.

Aged 26, Mr. Edward Fields Warry, farmer, of Casterton Magna, co. Lincoln.

18. Suddenly, Mr. John Barnard, of Lincoln, carpenter, joiner, and wheelwright.

20. At Shaftesbury, Dorset, Mrs. Alexander, wife of Mr. A. of Fontmell.

21. At Leicester, of apoplexy, Mr. Al-

derman Bellamy; of which borough he served the office of mayor last year.

Aged 82, Mrs. Margaret Jackson, relict of Mr. Isaac J. of Derby, grocer.

This evening were interred, with military honours, the remains of Wm. Scott, esq. of the Rutland volunt. inf. (see p. 596).

22. Aged 81, Mrs. Phillips, late of the King's Head inn at Derby.

Mr. Hawkins, of Wisbech. He was seized with a fit in the church there, and died immediately on getting home.

At Tovill, near Maidstone, aged 76, Mrs. Anne Pett. Her death was the termination of a very long illness, attended by the severest agonies, which she endured with truly Christian resignation.

23. At Plymouth, Lieut. John Nairne, of the royal navy, eldest son of Lieut.-col. N. of Drumkilbo.

Much respected, Mrs. Paddon, wife of Mr. P. of the cathedral at Exeter.

24. At Great Waldingfield, aged 75, the Rev. Thomas Preston, D. D. rector of Rougham, and vicar of Edwardstone, both co. Suffolk.

25. George Bowen, esq. commander of his Majesty's ship Trusty, of 50 guns.

26. Mr. James Bellis, late of Petersburg. At Ashburnham, Suffex, Mrs. Delves, wife of the Rev. Wm. D. vicar thereof.

At his house at Cobham, Kent, in his 73d year, Edward Pilcher, esq.

At Dover, Miss Anne-Charlotte Grant, daughter of H. C. esq. of Portman-square.

At Trebarried, in an advanced age, the Rev. Mr. Lloyd, vicar of Llandivathley, and in the commission of the peace for the county of Brecon.

27. At Milford, Hants, Miss Jennins, of Lymington.

At Spalding, co. Lincoln, in his 75th year, Mr. John Massey, one of the people called Quakers.

Aged 85, Geo. Fowler, esq. of Hull.

At his house at Leicester-square, William Cruikshanks, esq. a surgeon of the very first eminence. He was a native of or near Glasgow, where he was educated. He was born in 1745; and, in compliment to the hero of Culloden, his parents chose the name of *William-Cumber-*land for their son, the latter part of which name he but rarely used. He was educated and intended for the church, but never shewed much inclination for it. About the time that Dr. William Hunter, teacher of anatomy in London, and his assistant, Mr. Hewson, were to part, the Doctor had applied to the professors at Glasgow to recommend a young man of genius and learning to succeed Mr. Hewson, for which purpose Mr. C's abilities well recommended him. He therefore came to London, about 30 years ago: He married, in 1773, a native of Dundee, who died in 1795 (LXV. 439); by whom he had four daughters, the

the eldest of whom married Mr. Thomas, who was formerly of Pall-Mall, surgeon, and latterly of Leicester square. Mr. C. was a very excellent anatomist, and a cool and able surgeon. He was not without some share of personal as well as intellectual vanity; but he had a generous and sympathetic heart, and literally *went about doing good*. With all that train of great and good qualities which he so eminently possessed, he occasionally indulged himself too freely with the bottle, although never to intoxication or insensibility. At such times, he used to complain of an acute pain in the apex of his head. A gentleman of great respectability was then his pupil, and, so far back as 16 years ago, gave his opinion that the pain arose from extravasated blood, which was settled upon the *sensorium*; and that, as no relief could be given without the greatest care in point of regimen, it would increase until it was too heavy for the tender nerves or organs of the *medulla oblongata* to bear: of course, it would occasion a rupture, and end in dissolution. When the deceased found himself in the most excruciating pain, he sent for this gentleman; every assistance was given, but in vain; the seat of the complaint, being directly under the *pia mater*, could not be touched. In this situation this great man breathed his last. The *pericranium* being afterwards opened, a quantity of extravasated blood was found upon the *sensorium*, some of the tender vessels of which were ruptured. Thus we behold how true is the inspired writer's observations, "Lord, how wonderfully and fearfully are we made!"

28. In St. Andrew's workhouse, Mr. Edmund Hodgton, 11 years short-hand-writer at the Old Bailey.

In Artillery-place, John Stratton, esq.

At Swakeley, John-George Clarke, esq. barrister at law.

In childbed, Mrs. Sampson, wife of Capt. Peter S. of Clapton terrace.

At Weymouth, aged 36, Mrs. Harden, wife of Nathanael H. esq. of Tottenham.

At Paynton, near Stockport, Mrs. Wright, wife of Nathanael W. esq.

At Ashburton, greatly lamented, aged 76, Mr. Richard Eales.

Mrs. Hyde, wife of Mr. H. wholesale linen-draper, Fore-street, Exeter.

Mr. Thomas Jackson, attorney, of Stamford, co. Lincoln.

29. Mr. Gaudern, of Moorey-lawn, many years gamekeeper to the Earl of Westmoreland at Apthorpe.

John Leigh, esq. jun. of Oughtlington, co. Chester, formerly a lieutenant in the North British dragoons.

At Haslingfield, co. Cambridge, in his 56th year, the Rev. Mr. Johnson, rector of that place.

In Union-place, Clapham, Mr. Theophilus Blankenhagen.

At Cheltenham, Col. Alexander Dow, of the East India Company's service.

Chas. Burton, esq. of Lower Grosvenor-st. Mrs. Rowe, wife of Mr. John R. secretary to the New River Company.

30. In Catharine-place, Bath, Mrs. Mary Smith, mother of Sir Sidney S.

Mrs. Buffel, widow of the late Alderman B. of Exeter.

At Dean's court, Dorset, of a decline, Miss Harriet Hanham, daughter of the Rev. Sir James H. bart. Her remains were interred in Wimborne cathedral.

At Gainsborough, co. Lincoln, aged 56, Mr. J. Hyde, bailiff.

Found drowned in the New River, a gentleman of the name of White, a member of a very honourable military association. It appearing before the coroner that he fell in by accident, the jury found a verdict accordingly. A penknife, toothpick-case, and 3s. were the only articles found in his pocket. He has left a wife and eight children to lament his unfortunate end.

About 10 o'clock this evening Mr. Robinson, an army-surgeon, put a period to his existence at the lodging of a friend, in Fleet-street. He went up stairs on a sudden, shut the door, and discharged a pistol against his temples, which blew his head to pieces. From the conduct of the deceased previous to the commission of this dreadful deed, it is supposed he acted from the impulse of a sudden mental derangement. He had just turned 30 years of age, and had served in the British and Russian armies.

Suddenly, at his seat at Chiselmurth, in Kent, the Right Hon. Thomas Townshend, Viscount Sidney, chief justice in Eyre S. of Trent, a governor of the Charter-house, and a vice-president of the Asylum. Returning from his morning-ride, he went into the garden, and walked round the pond to see his ducks (as was his usual custom), and then returned to the parlour, desiring his servant to bring him pen and ink, saying he would write to his attorney to inform him when he should be in town. After writing "Sir, I shall be —," his Lordship fell back in his chair in a fit. His eldest son (the Hon. J. T. Townshend, one of the lords of the Treasury, and his successor in title and estate), who was with him, called for assistance, but to no purpose; the last words his Lordship spoke were "Give me my draught;" in three minutes afterwards he expired. He once filled a high office under Government, having been secretary of state when Mr. Pitt came into administration.

Lately, of the wounds he received at the siege of Seringapatam, Lieut.-col. Edward Montagu, fourth son of the late Admiral John M. and brother of the present Vice-admiral M. (who so particularly distinguished himself last war in two very gallant actions as captain of the Pearl frigate, and

and whose services we have to lament are not, at this time, employed for the benefit of his country), and the late Capt. James M. who commanded the ship *Montagu* on the glorious first of June, in which action he was unhappily killed by a cannon-shot while he was closely engaged with two of the enemy's ships, the *Impetueux*, of 74, and *Le Republicain*, of 110 guns*. Lieutenant-colonel Montagu, being originally designed for the army, was placed in the academy at Woolwich, whence he was sent out as a cadet to Bengal, in the year 1770. On his arrival at Calcutta, there being at that time a superabundance of officers, the cadets of that year were formed into a separate corps, called the *Select Piquet*. In this situation he attended solely to his improvement in military knowledge and discipline; and, from the gracefulness of his person, as well as an uncommon activity, was soon distinguished by his superior skill and address in the performance of all military duties. After serving 12 months in this corps, which was universally admired for the appearance of the young men of whom it was composed, he attached himself to the corps of artillery, in which he was advanced according to the usual course of gradation. While he was a lieutenant-fireworker, by the strict attention he paid to his duty, the interest he took in his profession, and the ardour with which he pursued every branch of it, he greatly improved himself in the knowledge of tactics, and his practice was proportionably advanced by being, on several occasions, employed in actual service. About the year 1781 he was promoted to the command of a company; and the time now approached when his professional abilities were to be displayed in a larger sphere of action, and his courage and skill to be more effectually employed in the service of his masters. He was accordingly sent to join Gen. Goddard, who was employed to demolish various forts in the Rohilla country, several of which were defended with a most obstinate bravery. In attacking one of them he was wounded by an arrow while he was attempting to force the gates; which, entering just below the eye, penetrated obliquely (as it was shot from an height) through part of the jaw, and almost reached the opposite cheek. Without a moment's hesitation he broke the arrow off close to the iron barb,

and continued at the head of his corps till the object of the attack was accomplished. The barb remained in his face several days, and was at length extracted, with great skill, by Dr. Brinch Harwood, now professor of anatomy in the University of Cambridge. In these active scenes Capt. Montagu completely established his military character, gained the confidence and recorded approbation of his commanding officer, and greatly advanced the good opinion and regard which Gen. Goddard had already entertained for him. In 1782 he was called forth to join that distinguished veteran, Gen. Sir Eyre Coote, on the coast of Coromandel, who, in a very short time, arrested the progress, and frustrated the designs, of Hyder Ally and his son Tippoo Sultan, then ravaging the Carnatic. Capt. Montagu was in every engagement; and, in services where so much real military merit was displayed, it is no uncommon praise to say, he was always peculiarly distinguished. This celebrated campaign being concluded, he obtained the rank of major, and in 1784 was again sent to the coast. At the siege of Cuddalore he was appointed to command the artillery attached to one of the wings of the army, and there manifested his superior judgment by taking post on an eminence, which produced the greatest advantages, as it was honourably acknowledged by a French officer of rank who was stationed to oppose him. On his return to Bengal he was employed, on occasions of less importance, against the country powers at variance with our ally the Vizier of Oude, until the memorable expedition of the Marquis Cornwallis to Seringapatam. On this important service Major Montagu, as appears in the general orders, was selected to attack the stupendous fortresses of Nunder-droog and Ramah-droog, the previous capture of which places was necessary to the farther progress of the British army to the capital. The chief engineer having reported Nunder-droog to be a fortress of uncommon strength, his Lordship ordered Major Montagu to proceed, with his best train of artillery, from Bangalore to join the army, encamped about half way to the place of attack. The expedition with which he performed that duty excited the astonishment, as it called forth the applause, of Lord Cornwallis; and, though he was the youngest artillery-officer with the army, he was entrusted with the conduct of the artillery employed in the reduction of that important fortress. His skill, courage, and talents, were crowned with complete success; and the thanks of the commander in chief expressed, in the strongest terms, the sense he entertained of his eminent services.—The manner, also, in which he was entrusted with the command of the artillery employed against

* Lieut. Ross Donnelly, who succeeded Capt. Montagu in the command of the ship, closes the minutes of that glorious action, which he transmitted to E. Howe, in the following words: "We suffered in the action an irreparable loss by the death of Capt. Montagu, whose cool and determined bravery, while in action, did honour to his King, his Country, and his Friends."

Severn-droog, manifests the great confidence which the Marquis Cornwallis possessed in his military enthusiasm and professional abilities. In 1794 Major Montagu was advanced to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and was third on the list of artillery-officers when he was chosen to direct the artillery attached to the Bengal army, commanded by Gen. Popham, and which was destined to join Gen. Harris, commander in chief in the late glorious enterprize against Seringapatam, where this gallant and distinguished officer found his honourable grave. Three days previous to the capture of that important place, a cannon-ball shattered his arm, while he was in the trenches, in such a manner as to require an immediate amputation, and it was taken off within an inch from the shoulder. In this state, however, such was his zealous, active, and unconquerable spirit, he insisted on being carried into the trenches, where he continued, to the last, to encourage by his presence the troops who adored him. During three or four days it was hoped and believed that he was in a fair way of recovery; but having, by the same shot, received a contusion in his chest, it turned to a mortification, and carried him off on the eighth day after he had received his wound.— Thus fell Lieut.-col. Edward Montagu, in the 45th year of his age, lamented as he was beloved by the whole army; leaving a widow and three children, the youngest of whom was born about a fortnight before his glorious but lamented death. He served the Hon. East India Company with zeal, fidelity, and superior military talents, during an honourable course of 29 years; had been in more engagements than usually happens even to the active soldier, and had been noticed with the most flattering distinction by every commanding officer under whom he had served. On this last melancholy occasion, his being only mentioned in the general list of the killed and wounded, makes us more anxious that his merit should be known to the world, and as a tribute to the feelings of his afflicted family and friends. In private life he was not less distinguished than in his public services. He was benevolent and generous, possessing, at the same time, the most frank and candid disposition. He was an affectionate husband, a tender father, and a dutiful son. He loved his country with a patriotic ardour; and he died in the contest to extend its dominion and its glory. He will long live in the remembrance of all who knew him; and it remains for the Nation whom he served so well, and for whom he died too soon, to transmit his name to after-times.

On his passage to England, Lieut.-col. Boujonnor, in the E. I. Company's service.

GENT. MAG. July, 1800.

At Copenhagen, M. Schack Pattson, the oldest minister of the King of Denmark. He was the leading member of the commission appointed to try Queen Caroline-Matilda and the celebrated Struensee, who was beheaded at Copenhagen in 1771.

At Bourdeaux, in France, James Delamain, esq. of Cognac, father of Mr. James D. of Hull.

At Paris, Gen. D'Arçon, the famous engineer of the Spaniards at Gibraltar. He had been constituted by Bonaparte one of the Conservatory Senate.

At Dublin, aged 73, Lieut. James Boyd, of the royal navy, 41 years a commissioned officer, and regulating officer of the impress service in that city.

At the Royal hospital near Dublin, aged 78, Capt. Burton, one of the few remaining veterans who bled at the battle of Dettingen, on which memorable day he received seven shots.

Mrs. Mary Edlin, eldest daughter of the late Baron E. of the Exchequer in Scotland.

Of a paralytic stroke, Mrs. Eliz. King, wife of Mr. T. K. of Marshalsea, Dorset.

Mrs. Arrowsmith, wife of Mr. A. of the Customs at Poole.

Mr. Ingram, postmaster, of Corfe Castle, and brother of Mrs. I. late of Salisbury.

William Spurrier, esq. merchant, of Poole, co. Dorset.

At Ansford, aged 95, Mr. Woodforde.

At Stonehouse, Dr. Walker, one of the physicians of the Royal hospital, Plymouth.

Lieut. Harrison, upwards of 40 years an officer in the 1st West York militia.

At Andover, Mrs. Thorp, relict of Dr. T. rector of Tackley. co. Oxford.

At Bridgewater, William Tuckett, esq. stamp-distributor for the Western division of the county of Somerset.

Mrs. Kirkpatrick, wife of James K. esq. banker, of Newport.

At Romsey, aged 86, Mr. Savage, well known to the neighbouring poor, from the numerous charities he dispensed. The deceased, who was formerly a carpenter at Beaworth, a few miles from Winchester, by a very parsimonious manner of living, had amassed a considerable sum of money. Though he denied to himself almost what was necessary, yet he was extremely charitable to others, and for several years past he annually gave large donations of bread to the poor of the adjoining towns and villages. We understand that he has directed by his will, that these charitable donations should be continued.

Mrs. Rooke, wife of Mr. R. of Pertwood farm, near Warminster.

Mrs. Macie, widow of John M. esq. of Western-house, co. Somerset.

Mr. John Bannister, attorney, the oldest law practitioner in Liverpool.

At Folkestone, aged 76, Mr. John Hall.

At

At Lenth am, aged 77, Mr. Robert Mercer, a wealthy and respectable farmer.

At Little Bardfield hall, aged 91, the relict of Henry Wale, esq.

At Malling, near Lewes, Suffex, aged 85, universally respected and lamented, Luke Spence, esq. who had been more than 60 years acting magistrate for that co.

At Bursflock, co. Dorset, aged 81, Mr. Paull, sen.

William Challinor, esq. high sheriff for the county of Salop.

At Watford, J. A. Nicholl, lieutenant of the royal navy, lately returned, on-board the Bellerophon, from the Mediterranean.

At Credenhill, Mrs. Eckley, relict of the Rev. Richard E.

At Cam, Mrs. Littlehales, widow of Mr. Edmund L. draper, of Shrewsbury.

At Oxford, Mr. Wm. Parker, upholder.

Aged 60, Mrs. Sarah Margetts, wife of Mr. P. M. of Oxford.

At Shipwood-under-Wichwood, co. Oxford, aged 71, Mr. Peter Brookes, senior brother of Rev. Dr. B. vicar of that parish.

At Ipswich, aged 75, Mr. Jn. Ashbridge, musician, late of Lambeth.

At Godmersham, Kent, aged 85, Mr. Benjamin Andrews.

At Sandgate, aged 54, Mr. H. Andrews.

At Brighthelmstone, Suffex, Mrs. Wayte, widow of the Rev. T. W. rector of High Ongar, Essex.

At Salisbury, Mrs. Baker, relict of E. B. esq.

At Brutford, near Salisbury, Mrs. Morres, wife of the Rev. Mr. M. vicar thereof.

At Dorchester, Mrs. Templeman, wife of the Rev. N. T. rector of the Holy Trinity and St. Peter, in that town.

At Shillingstone, Mr. Robert Candy.

E. B. Nightingale, fifth son of Sir E. N. bart. of Kneefworth, co. Cambridge.

At Bridgewater, in the bloom of youth, Miss Sealy, eldest daughter of John S. esq. and sister-in-law of Dr. Gibbes, of Bath.

At Curry-Rivel, Devon, aged 90, Mrs. Sparry. She was nurse to the present Earl of Chatham and Mr. Pitt; and, since then, has been liberally supported by the Countess-dowager of Chatham.

At Compton Pauncefoot, Miss Palmer, eldest daugh. of the Rev. John P.

At Seathwaite, co. Lancaster, aged 93, Mrs. Anne Walker, wife of the venerable incumbent of that chapelry, the Rev. Robert Walker, to whom she had been married 66 years.

Hugh Paine, esq. of the Tithing, near Worcester; who, having alighted from the stage-coach, to walk up the hill between High Wycombe and Oxford, expired immediately as he had resumed his seat upon the box. He served the office of mayor of Worcester in 1797.

At Cheltenham, the Hon. Stephen Digby, brother of the late, and uncle of the present, Earl Digby, and ranger of Richmond park.

Aged 85, Mrs. Mary Twiss, relict of Francis T. esq. late of Norwich, and formerly of Rotterdam.

At Norwich, Miss Louisa Squire, daughter of Mr. Edward S. merchant.

At Louth, Mrs. Martha Green, widow of the brother and sister-in-law of the late Bishop of Lincoln.

At Huntingdon, aged 68, Mrs. Anne Farrer.

At Barnsley, co. York, Jane wife of the Rev. Mr. Mence, of that place.

Suddenly, on the day appointed for his marriage, Mr. J. Joyce, of Tawstock, Devon.

Capt. Pountney, of Upper Millichorde, co. Salop.

At Liverpool, by the bursting of a blood-vessel while playing at tennis, Jonathan Blundell, esq.

Gilbert Heathcote, esq. fourth son of the late Sir William H. bart. of Hurttley-lodge, Hants.

At Midhurst, Suffex, aged 82, Mrs. Top-lady, relict of Thomas T. esq. many years secretary of the Salt-office.

At Nantwich, in Cheshire, aged near 100, Mrs. Masterfon, a maiden lady, lineally descended from Thomas M. esq. who had a command in France under the Black Prince, and was knighted on the field of battle by that illustrious hero.

Sir W. Stanley, bart. of Hooton, Chesh.

Samuel Oxenham, esq. of Headon cottage, near Exeter.

Near Bath, Mrs. Burnsted, wife of the Rev. J. H. B. vicar of Bramshaw.

Edward Phillips, esq. late a captain in the first Shropshire regiment of militia.

At Andover, in his 72d year, Thomas Gale, esq. in the commission of the peace for Hants.

At Lyme, Dorset, Mrs. Edye, widow of John E. esq. of Frenchay, near Bristol.

Mr. Edw. Warford, of Nempnett, Som.

At Camberwell, Surrey, of a decline, aged 39, Mr. Stephen Day, partner with Mr. Bunnell, of Bedford-street, Covent-garden. He was distinguished by extraordinary talents for business, by a clear and discriminative understanding, unremitting industry, unyielding perseverance, and active enquiry; joined to the strictest integrity and the most sacred regard to truth. He was gentle, friendly, and benevolent; exemplary in all the relations of life, and firmly attached to the principles of religion. At 12 years of age he came an errand-boy to Bedford-street, where his good qualities gradually raised him to a share in the business, in the management of which he had for many years taken a leading part. He has left a wife and one daughter.

At Caerleon, co. Monmouth, aged 85, Mr. Richard Richards.

Mr. Snooke, a respectable sarge-maker at Honiton, Devon.

Mr. Jonathan Dash, late master of the riding-house at Bath.

Killed, by being thrown out of an open carriage near Whitehaven, the Rev. Alan Chambré, of that place.

At Carlisle, in a very advanced age, the Rev. Robert Miln, M. A. many years pastor of a dissenting congregation in that city, and author of a work of considerable celebrity, intitled, "Physico Theological Lectures," &c. &c.

Rev. J. Toms, of Bishopsnympton, Dorset, senior fellow of Exeter coll. Oxford.

At Minsterworth, aged 74, the Rev. Thomas Parker, M. A. rector of Taynton, co. Gloucester, and of Welsh Bicknor, co. Monmouth.

Aged 70, the Rev. John Houghton, of the city of Norwich.

At Repton, co. Derby, Rev. William Bagshaw Stevens, D. D. fellow of Magdalen college, Oxford, rector of Seckington, and vicar of Kingsbury, co. Warwick, in the gift of Sir Francis Burdett, bart.

At Gunton, in his 85th year, the Rev. Richard Parkinson, rector thereof; B. A. 1735, M. A. 1739; of Christ's college, Cambridge. The living was in the gift of Sir Charles Saunders, bart. 1774.

At York, aged 79, the Rev. Hewley Baines, of Bell-hall; B. A. of Trinity college, Cambridge, 1745.

At Hereford, in his 60th year, the Rev. Dr. Luntley, rector of Brampton-Bryant, and a prebendary of Hereford cathedral. He was of St. John's college, Oxford; B. C. L. 1764, D. C. L. 1769. The living is in the gift of the Earl of Oxford.

Aged 84, the Rev. Mr. Jeffreys, who had been 56 years vicar and resident incumbent of the parish of Bachchurch, co. Salop, in the gift of the Crown.

At Wootton Courtney, co. Somerset, the Rev. Mr. Bryant, many years rector thereof.

Rev. Mr. Lloyd, rector of Stanstead, co. Suffolk.

At Hapton, co. Norfolk, aged 84, the Rev. Daniel Phillips, minister of the Dissenting congregation there. He was the son of the Rev. Daniel P. a dissenting clergyman, who resided at Gwinfryn, near Puheli, in North Wales. He received his classical education in the school of Puheli, whence he was removed by his father to the academy at Caermarthen. He finished his studies with Dr. Latham, who conducted, for many years at Finbern, near Derby, a seminary devoted to the education of young men for the ministry, amongst Protestant-dissenters, with distinguished and deserved reputation. On leaving this academy, Mr. P. accepted the office of pastor to a small congregation. It was here, that he first rejected a very liberal offer in the Established Church, which was made by a near relation, and which was afterwards repeated, both for

himself, and with a view to his son. On these occasions, he might have exchanged the narrow income of 35l. per ann. which he received as a minister among the Dissenters, for 250 in the Established Church; but he could not conform, with an approving conscience. He had the greater merit in relinquishing all prospect of preferment in the church, on account of his circumstances in life, for he had a young and numerous family; and when the patronage of his friend was pressed upon him for the last time, he had lost the greater part of his wife's fortune by a bankrupt. From Ripley, Mr. P. removed to Eastwood, and afterwards to Sowerby, in Yorkshire, where he officiated as minister more than 40 years. On the death of Dr. Stanton, he was appointed successor to that gentleman, at Hapton. Here he spent, in retirement and independence, the last 12 years of his life. He was a man of considerable talents, both as a scholar and a divine. His knowledge of the Latin and Greek languages, in particular, was extensive; the former he could both write and speak with elegance and fluency, and after he had passed his 70th year, his correspondence with his son was often carried on in that language. He was much respected in his neighbourhood by Churchmen, as well as by Dissenters; for his separation from the Establishment originated not in party principles, but in the conviction of his own mind; and, while he exercised the right of private judgement for himself, he allowed and maintained that right to its greatest extent, on behalf of others. He died at the advanced age of 84; and, till his last illness, which was lingering and painful, had been rarely prevented from fulfilling the duties of his profession.

At Laytonstone, Essex, Mrs. Betson, wife of John B. esq.

At Lee, at the Bishop of Exeter's, his lady's sister, Lady Anne Carleton.

Mr. Grinnell, of West Ham, Essex, potatoe planter, and owner of considerable property in that and the adjoining parishes.

At Greenwich, Kent, aged 83, Mrs. Rebecca Harris, widow.

At Richmond, Surrey, Mr. Rob. Reeve, corn factor, Mark lane.

At Elm-grove, Middlesex, the seat of Lord Kinnaird, the Hon. Mrs. Wiggins, his lordship's sister.

Mrs. Elizabeth Scrivener, of Lower-str. Islington, spinster. She possessed a fine understanding, and amiable manners.

Gen. S. L. Morris, colonel of the 61st regiment, and governor of Quebec.

In Dean's yard, Westminster, Mr. Tho. Glover, son of the Rev. Richard G.

Miss . . . Spottiswoode, youngest daughter of R. S. esq. of Austin friers.

Mr. Roper, a salesman, of Bishopsgate-street, dropped down in a fit, and expired.

Aged

Aged 25, Lieut. Charles-William Parker, great nephew of the Rev. Dr. P. rector of St. James, Westminster.

In Quebec-street, Thomas Ker, esq.

Mrs. Choppine, wife of Mr. F. C. of Park-lane, and daughter of the late Sir C. Bishopp, bart.

In her 95th year, Mrs. Sampey, widow of Mr. John S. late of King-street, St. James's square.

In Grosvenor-str. the Hon. Mrs. Browne.

In Baker-street, Portman square, aged 80. Henry Roberts, esq. late of Lisbon.

At Parry's hotel in Suffolk-street, the Hon. Mrs. Moore, wife of the Hon. Mr. M. of Saperton, in Ireland.

Mrs. Jane Catharine Keate, widow of George K. esq. of Charlotte-street, Bedford-square, author of many learned works, particularly an History of the Pelew Islands, published in 1788, in which the story of Capt. Wilson's sorrows and his comforts is wonderfully engaging, and well displayed by the historian. The wisdom of the islanders in a state of nature, and their magnanimous humanity to strangers in distress, are so very pathetically and so interestingly related, that every one who has a soul to feel must be wrung with grief, or exalted with transport, at the events introduced; and who will not lament the loss of Prince Lee Boo, whose fate was more particularly to be regretted from his gentle and amiable manners, and his ardent thirst of knowledge? He was buried in the churchyard of St. Mary, Rotherhithe, having died of the small-pox soon after his arrival in England. (See his epitaph, written by Mr. Alderman Watson, vol. LVIII. p. 631.) Mrs. Keate was sister of Sir Charles Grave Hudson, bart. of Wanlip, co. Leicester; by whom he had one daughter, married to John Henderson, esq. of the Adelphi terrace, in 1795.

July 1. At East Retford, co. Lincoln, aged 76, the Lady of Sir Wharton Amcotts, bart. sister of the late Charles A. esq. of Kettlethorpe, in the same county, by whose death, in 1777, she divided with her sister, Mrs. Buckworth, his considerable estates, which are still possessed by Sir W. Her ladyship had issue only one daughter, Lady Ingilby, by whom she was attended during the last three months of her gradual decay, which she bore with that resignation and piety for which her whole life was ever conspicuous.

Aged 32, Mr. John Bullen, of Lincoln, wholesale brewer and merchant.

Found drowned in the parish of Heighington, William Taylor, of Branston Booths, near Lincoln, aged about 60.

At Swalcliffe, co. Oxford, William-Richard Wykham, esq.

At his house in Margaret-str. Cavendish-square, aged 80, Sir Robert Goodere, bart.

At his chambers in the Temple, Mr. Moses Pitt, of Birchin-lane, Cornhill.

2. At Walthamstow, Essex, aged 77, universally respected, Burton W. Ibie, esq.

Rev. John Ryley, M. A. rector of Fobbing, in Essex.

After a short illness, Mrs. Rebecca Spring, of Twickenham, Middlesex, relict of Tho. S. esq. of the Custom-house.

At his apartments in Bruton-street, John Neilson, esq. of the island of St. Croix.

At Harrowgate, Mrs. Waddington, wife of the Rev. Tho. W. prebendary of Ely.

At Hinckley, co. Leicester, after a life of exemplary piety and benevolence, in her 80th year, Mrs. Anne Hurst, relict of the late William H. esq.

At Drummond castle, in North Britain, James Drummond, Lord Perth, so created Oct. 26, 1797.

4. Of apoplexy, John Harrison, esq. of Bramley, co. York.

Suddenly, at Heathfield, co. Somerset, Mr. Jas. Bond, a very respectable farmer.

At Leicester, much respected as a character of information and integrity, Mr. Wright, maltster.

John Milward, of the hamlet of Offcote and Underwood, in Derbyshire, aged 59, hung himself in his own house, by means of a pocket-handkerchief, which he fixed to a hook in the bed-post. No cause but insanity could be assigned for this desperate act. Though this unfortunate man possessed property worth 5 or 600*l.* and lived in the most abstemious manner, he had been long under constant apprehensions of wanting the necessaries of life.

5. Capt. B. Kellerie, a French emigrant, aged 60, shot himself in a field near the Jews' Harp. He had been seen by some children at play previously to his fatal resolution, when he took a pistol from his pocket, and discharged its contents at his head. The shot, however, only grazed his forehead, and penetrated through his hat. On this he instantly discharged a second pistol, with which he had taken care to provide himself, the ball of which went completely through his head. In his pockets were found a leather purse, containing half-a-crown, and a piece of paper on which was written his address. He was an officer under the old government of France. At the commencement of the war, being actuated by principles of royalty, he abandoned that distracted country for an asylum in England, where he obtained commissions in the British service for his two sons, who followed their father's fortunes. The gallant youths had not been long in their new situations before they volunteered on a secret expedition, in which they fell a sacrifice to their military enterprise and ardour. This domestic calamity, and the absence of his wife and daughter in France, operated so powerfully on Capt. Kellerie's mind, that he frequently betrayed symptoms of derangement, which led

led him at last to the commission of the fatal & already stated.

At Woodford, Essex, Henry Eggers, esq. Jun. of Great Garden-street.

Suddenly, at Sevenoaks, in Kent, Mrs. Whitehead, relict of the Rev. Charles W. late vicar of East Grinstead, Suffex.

At Gargunnock-house, Scotland, Colonel James Bidingtoun.

6. In Smallbrook-street, Birmingham, aged 75, Mr. Thomas Whateley.

7. Endeared to his numerous acquaintance by his general benevolence, the Rev. John Downing, rector of Envile, co. Stafford, and in the commission of the peace for that county.

Mr. John Probin, of John-street, Birmingham, gunsmith to the Prince of Wales, one of the most ingenious and celebrated manufacturers of his profession.

In Finsbury place, Mrs. Grellet, wife of Mr. Frederick G. merchant.

Mr. Higgins, accomptant, of Bristol. On the 5th, while viewing the alterations now making in the theatre of that city, he fell from the scaffolding into the pit with such violence as to fracture his skull in a most shocking manner, of which he languished till the 7th.

At Bristol, Capt. Painter, of the marines.

Aged 33, Mr. Richard Loseby, keeper of Leicester gaol.

8. At Bristol hot wells, John Granville, esq. captain in the Staffordshire militia, and only son of the Rev. Mr. G. of Colwick.

In consequence of a duel fought at Netley camp between him and Ensign Obree, of the 9th regiment of foot, Lieut. Smith, of the same regiment. The challenger, Smith, fired first without effect, and his antagonist's shot lodged in his temple, when he leaped up, and instantly expired. The quarrel in which this unfortunate duel originated is unknown; but those who attended the coroner's inquest confessed that the unhappy man who fell drew on himself the mischief by the repeated challenges he sent. Verdict, Manslaughter.

A. Liffon-green, Paddington, Thomas Phillips, esq.

At the George and Blue Boar inn, Holborn, Capt. Peter Warburton, of the Royal Irish artillery, lately from the W. Indies.

Aged 73, Samuel Clayton, esq. of Enfield Old park; whose brother died on the 23d ult. (see p. 596).

In a very advanced age, Mrs. Stooke, a respectable lady of Exeter.

9. At Hampstead, Mrs. Magny, wife of Mr. M. of Queen-street, Cheapside.

At Icklingham, near Bury St. Edmund's, Mr. Samuel Payne, of Vauxhall, distiller.

10. Aged 22, Mr. Brown, surgeon, of Somerset-street, Portman-square, a young man of very promising abilities, shot himself. He wrote a treatise on Scrophula, and in recommendation of fac-

titious air in that disease; and displayed some poetical merit in a poem on the subject of Inkle and Yarico. He commenced his public career with the most enterprising spirit; and, if his means could have enabled him to persevere a few months longer, it is probable that he would, according to the phrase, have pushed himself into good business, which his knowledge and talents in all likelihood would have enabled him to secure and improve. On the day when he committed the desperate act, a party of gentlemen dined with him; but a creditor made his unwelcome visit at the same period. Mr. B. made some excuse for retiring into an adjoining room, which closed by a spring-lock, and immediately discharged a pistol through his head. It is supposed that his affairs had arrived at a very critical period, and that he was apprehensive of more than the creditor who immediately annoyed him, and thought there was little chance of being released from his difficulties. The Coroner's inquest brought in their verdict Lunacy.

11. After a few hours illness, in her 99th year, Mrs. Mary Keyworth, of Brattleby, near Lincoln, widow.

In London, the Duke de Duras, one of the peers of France.

Mrs. Morton, wife of Dr. David M. of Howland-street, Fitzroy-square.

Found drowned in the New River, aged about 60, Mr. Henry Gimber, hair-dresser, many years one of the beadles of the parish of St. Dunstan in the West, Fleet-street.

12. Mr. John Ragland, of Falmouth.

Aged 52, William Barbor, esq. major-commandant of the Fremington and Bitterdown volunteers.

At Esher, Surrey, Mr. J. Hill, linen-draper.

Aged 72, the Rev. Christopher Marshall, M. A. commissary and second prebendary of Wolverhampton, rector of Winfrith-Newbury, Dorset, and 42 years curate of the parish of Great Halseley, co. Oxford.

13. At Whittlesea, Mr. Simon Smith, an opulent farmer.

At Mansfield, the Rev. John Wright, vicar of Colston Basset and Kintonton.

At Bath, the Hon. Miss St. John, sister of Lord St. John, of Bletsee.

Mrs. Brooke, wife of Major B. of Gower-street, Bedford-square.

Mrs. Pitt, widow of Mr. Moses P. of Birch-lane, Cornhill, who died on the 1st instant (see p. 700.)

14. At his seat at Newnham, co. Warwick, in his 82d year, the Right Hon. Basil Fielding, Earl of Denbigh, Viscount Fielding, one of the lords of his Majesty's bed-chamber, and Earl of Desmond in Ireland. This noble earl was descended from the earls of Hapsburgh, in Germany. Geoffrey, Earl of Hapsburgh, being oppressed by Rodolph, Emperor of Germany, came

came over to England, and one of his sons served King Henry III. in his wars; whose ancestors laying claim to the territories of Lauffenburgh and Rhin Filding, in Germany, he took the name of Filding. One of the bravest of the late Earl's ancestors was Earl William, of whom Lord Clarendon observes, "that he served King Charles I. from the beginning of the civil war, with unwearied pains and exact submission to discipline and order, as a volunteer in Prince Rupert's troop, and engaged with singular courage in all enterprises; but was mortally wounded in an engagement with the enemy, April 3, 1643." The late Earl was twice married; 1. to the daughter of Sir J. Bruce Cotton, by whom he had two sons (Lord Fielding and the Hon. C. Fielding), both deceased; 2. to Dame Sarah Halford, relict of Sir Charles Halford, bart. and now Countess-dowager of Denbigh. His Lordship's titles, &c. descend to the eldest son of the late Lord Fielding, a minor.

15. Miss Elizabeth Copland, third daugh. of Gabriel C. esq. of Clapham, Surrey.

Aged 77, Mr. Redmile, of Cliphsham, co. Rutland.

16. Mr. Lloyd, farmer, of Elsthorpe, near Bourn, co. Lincoln.

At an advanced period, Harley Vaughan, esq. serjeant at law, of Leicester; a gentleman of much professional ability.

At his chambers in Gray's inn, aged 73, John Dickins, esq. senior registrar under the Lord Chancellor. He had been 64 years in that office, in various situations.

At his house at the Polygon, near Southampton, Bryan Edwards, esq. M. P. for Grampound, co. Cornwall. He has left an only son to inherit his great fortune. By his elegant "History of the West Indies" he has raised a monument to himself more lasting than any marble; whilst the number of workmen he employed, and the poor whom he relieved, will bear record to his benevolence and worth. He exercised his literary talents in a memorable way in Jamaica; for, by the strokes of his pen, he drove Peter Pindar from that island; and that bitter Satirist never dared to attack his character while he remained in this country.

17. Fell down in a fit, and expired immediately, at Swinley camp, Mr. Cantrell, keeper of the New Inn at Windsor. He was owner of the principal futtling-booths, and heat and over-fatigue are supposed to have occasioned his sudden death.

At Kensington gravel-pits, Archibald Todd, esq. of Milk street, merchant.

At Leatherhead, Surrey, Mr. T. Cooper, brewer.

At Bristol hot wells, Miss Jane Carleton, one of the coheiresses of the late Lough C. esq.

18. At her house in Newcastle, in her 92d year, Mrs. Scott, mother of Lord Eldon and Sir William Scott.

At Bristol hot wells, Miss Harriet Morehead, second daugh. of Sir John M. bart.

19. Mrs. Wellman, relict of Mr. W. of Longcott, Berks.

At Exeter, Christopher Gullett, esq. of the Middle Temple, barrister at law.

At Bridge Castrerton, near Stamford, co. Lincoln, Mr. Wharrey, of London, whence he came to attend the funeral of his brother, who died about a fortnight before.

At Post Wigham, co. Lincoln, aged 68, Mr. J. Priestman, farmer and grazier.

At Hull, aged 42, Mrs. Cowham, wife of Capt. C. late in the Baltic trade.

20. At Crowland, co. Lincoln, Mr. John Smith, tailor and shop-seller, of Stamford.

Aged 27, Mr. Jo. Tomlinson, clerk in the works of Messrs. Wigglesworth, Jalland, and Co. at Claypole mill, near Newark.

At Paddington, in her 67th year, Mrs. Johnstone, widow of Major David J.

21. At Bristol hot wells, Mrs. Reeks, widow of Robert R. esq. of South Enderly.

22. At his house near the prime lead works at Derby, Archer Ward, of

Mr. Gamble, raff-merchant, of Melton Mowbray, co. Leicestershire. Returning from Whitfendine feast, he was thrown from his horse and killed immediately.

At Exmouth, Devon, Mr. S. Mayward, brother of Mr. R. H. surgeon there.

23. At Birminghams, St. Ives, Mrs. Buchanan, of South-street, Fish Bay square.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

St. James's, R. IGHINGTON, Wm. Dundas, June 25. R. sworn of his Majesty's most honourable privy-council.

Whitehall, July 1. Earl Temple, to be one of the commissioners for the management of the affairs of India.

St. James's, July 4. Thomas Johnes, esq. appointed lieutenant of the county of Cardigan, took the oaths appointed to be taken.

St. James's, July 5. Hon. Wm. Elliot, to be a lord of the Admiralty, vice Wallace.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. Jos. Lowthian, New Windsor V. R. vice Majendie, promoted to Chester see.

Rev. Wenman-Henry Langton, of Wadham college, Oxford, rector of Warham, Norfolk, admitted B. D.

BILL of MORTALITY, from June 24, to July 22, 1800.

Christened.		Buried.			
Males	8017	Males	6587	2 and 5	139
Females	7075	Females	7125	5 and 10	76
Whereof have died under two years old		361		10 and 20	58
Peck Loaf 6s. 1d				20 and 30	108
Salt 14s. per bushel; 3d.½ per pound.				30 and 40	143
				40 and 50	123
				50 and 60	126
				60 and 70	99
				70 and 80	77
				80 and 90	43
				90 and 100	11
				100 and 110	1

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending July 19, 1800. 1705

INLAND COUNTIES.

MARITIME COUNTIES.

INLAND COUNTIES.										MARITIME COUNTIES.											
Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans		Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans			
s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.		
Middlef.	140	5	00	0	54	2	48	3	66	11	Effex	137	0	66	0	61	0	45	8	65	0
Surrey	140	0	00	0	58	6	49	8	73	9	Kent	130	6	00	0	49	6	44	3	59	0
Hertford	128	1	00	0	00	0	45	4	67	9	Suffex	140	0	00	0	00	0	43	9	00	0
Bedford	133	5	94	4	56	6	48	3	75	6	Suffolk	144	4	00	0	55	11	45	10	65	9
Hunting.	127	5	00	0	55	0	42	10	61	8	Cambrid.	129	5	00	0	56	4	39	0	73	0
Northam.	120	4	76	6	55	10	33	6	86	6	Norfolk	121	1	84	0	53	0	45	9	72	0
Rutland	110	0	00	0	67	6	49	0	80	0	Lincoln	111	3	80	0	55	1	42	10	73	0
Leicester	116	3	00	0	55	2	50	10	69	2	York	110	6	78	8	61	7	51	1	88	8
Notting.	125	6	00	0	62	6	62	2	90	0	Durham	115	4	89	4	00	0	60	2	00	0
Derby	121	6	00	0	00	0	58	6	102	0	Northum.	106	4	79	7	64	1	60	5	96	0
Stafford	140	11	00	0	70	2	61	10	94	5	Cumberl.	126	3	101	0	88	8	77	5	00	0
Salop	151	0	101	0	87	4	51	10	53	10	Westmo.	162	7	106	8	86	4	69	10	00	0
Hereford	148	2	102	4	81	0	53	4	78	4	Lancast.	137	0	00	0	79	10	69	8	97	4
Worcest.	149	4	00	0	65	2	56	7	33	11	Chester	137	6	00	0	84	2	72	8	00	0
Warwick	139	3	00	0	67	6	59	8	86	4	Flint	123	1	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
Wilts	147	0	00	0	65	8	50	4	86	0	Denbigh	146	0	00	0	00	0	59	9	00	0
Berks	139	10	00	0	51	3	47	6	68	0	Anglesea	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
Oxford	133	8	00	0	49	10	50	11	80	9	Carnarv.	123	0	84	0	80	0	36	0	00	0
Bucks	129	4	00	0	53	9	47	9	69	9	Merion.	154	6	101	8	104	0	64	0	00	0
Montgo.	153	7	112	0	92	9	48	0	00	0	Cardigan	136	11	00	0	80	0	00	0	00	0
Brecon	153	6	00	0	73	7	51	2	00	0	Pembroke	123	6	00	0	78	0	00	0	00	0
Radnor	134	8	00	0	87	6	47	11	00	0	Carmar.	140	4	00	0	79	2	38	8	00	0

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

136 4|90 5|68 9|51 5|77 3

Average of Scotland, per quarter.

102 5|64 0|64 0|54 7|95 9

AVERAGE PRICES, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated.

INLAND COUNTIES.										MARITIME COUNTIES.											
Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans		Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans			
Districts	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	Districts	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.		
1	137	3	71	9	54	8	43	2	71	4	9	137	9	90	5	76	0	45	2	77	3
2	139	5	90	5	56	0	44	6	66	11	10	151	4	90	5	66	2	52	0	75	11
3	121	1	84	0	53	0	45	9	72	0	11	146	1	90	5	75	3	34	0	77	3
4	108	5	76	8	59	2	47	7	80	6	12	145	8	90	5	65	3	45	2	75	11
5	110	10	83	6	64	1	59	9	96	0	13	105	1	64	0	66	6	60	0	99	2
6	140	9	102	10	88	1	74	4	77	3	14	116	3	64	0	71	6	53	8	120	0
7	137	2	90	5	81	3	70	3	97	4	15	101	5	64	0	68	1	60	4	100	0
8	141	8	97	3	88	0	55	10	77	3	16	84	3	64	0	51	7	43	9	68	3

PRICES OF FLOUR, July 28.

Fine	90s. to 95s.	Middling	80s. to 110s.	Horfe Pollard	10s. od.
Seconds	88s. to 92s.	Fine Pollard	20s. to 22s.	Eran	15s. od.
Thirds	75s. to 88s.	Common ditto	13s. to 17s.		

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, 86s. 7d.

PRICE OF HOPS.

Kent Pockets	12l. 12s. to 15l. 15s.	Suffex Pockets	12l. os. to 15l. os.
Ditto Bags	12l. os. to 14l. os.	Ditto Bags	12l. os. to 13l. 13s.
Farnham Pockets	12l. os. to 16l. os.	Effex Bags	12l. os. to 14l. os.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW.

St. James's—Hay	3l. 16s. od. to 6l. 18s. od.	Aver. 5l. 7s. od.
Straw	1l. 16s. od. to 2l. 8s. od.	Aver. 2l. 2s. od.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the returns made in the week ending July 23, 1800, is 69s. 3d. $\frac{1}{2}$ per cwt. inclusive of the duty of Customs paid or payable thereon on the importation thereof into Great-Britain.

SMITHFIELD, July 28. To sink the offal—per stone of 8lb.

Beef	3s. 8d. to 5s. od.	Pork	4s. 8d. to 5s. 4d.
Mutton	4s. od. to 5s. od.	Lamb	4s. od. to 6s. od.
Veal	4s. 6d. to 6s. od.		

TALLOW, per stone of 8lb. 3s. 7d.

COALS. Best in the Pool os. od. to os. od. Sunderland, oos. od. to oos. od.
Yellow, 76s.—Mottled, 84s.—Curd, 88s.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN JULY, 1800.

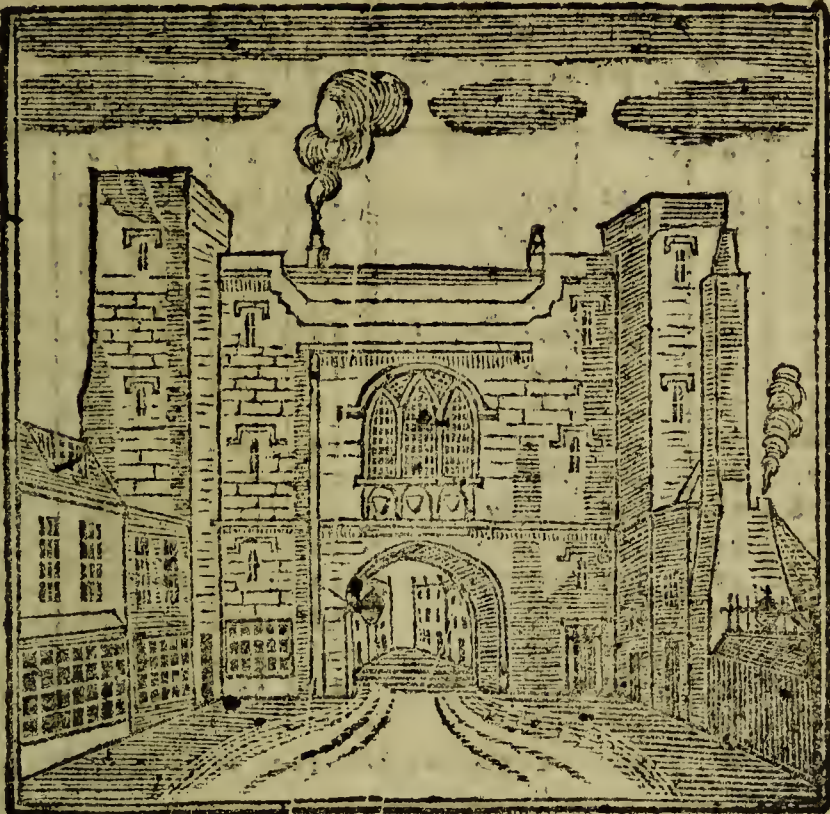
Day	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Bk Red.	3 per Ct. Confols.	4 per Ct. Confol	5 per Ct. Navy.	5 per Ct.	Long Ann.	Short Ann.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	S. Sea Stock.	New Ann.	Exchq. Bills.	Om- num.	Irish 5 per Ct.	Imp. 3 per Ct.	English Prizes.	Irish Prizes.	Irish Lot. Tickets.	Eng. Lot. Tickets.
28	161 3/4	63 1/8	64 3/4	81 3/4	—	96 3/4	18 3/4	5 3/4	211 1/4	11	—	—	1	2 1/2	91 3/4	62 1/8	99	90	8	16 10 0
29	Sunday	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30	161 1/4	63 3/8	64 1/8	81 1/2	—	96 1/4	18 1/4	5 1/4	211 1/4	11	—	—	2	2 1/2	92 1/4	62 1/8	99	90	8	16 10 0
1	161 1/2	63 3/4	64 1/2	81 3/4	—	96 1/2	18 1/2	5 1/2	211 1/4	12	—	—	2	2 1/2	92 1/4	62 1/8	99	90	8	16 10 0
2	161 3/4	63 3/4	64 3/4	81 3/4	—	96 3/4	18 3/4	5 3/4	—	10	—	—	2	2 1/2	92 1/2	62 1/8	99	90	8	16 10 0
3	161 3/4	63 3/4	64 3/4	81 3/4	—	95 3/4	18 3/4	5 3/4	—	—	—	—	2	2 1/2	92 1/2	62 1/8	99	90	8	16 10 0
4	162	63 3/4	64 3/4	81 3/4	—	96 3/4	18 3/4	5 3/4	210 3/4	—	—	—	2	2 1/2	92 3/4	62 1/8	99	90	8	16 10 0
5	Sunday	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	162	63 3/4	65	81 3/4	—	96 3/4	18 3/4	5 3/4	210 3/4	—	—	—	2	2 1/2	93 1/4	62 1/8	99	90	8	16 10 0
7	162	63 3/4	65	81 3/4	—	96 3/4	18 3/4	5 3/4	211	—	—	—	2	2 1/2	93 3/4	62 1/8	99	90	8	16 10 0
8	162 1/4	63 3/4	65 1/4	82 1/4	—	96 3/4	18 3/4	5 3/4	211	—	—	—	2	2 1/2	93 3/4	62 1/8	99	90	8	16 10 0
9	162 1/4	64 1/4	62 3/4	82 1/4	—	97	18 3/4	5 3/4	210 1/2	—	—	—	4	2 1/2	92 1/2	62 1/8	99	90	8	16 10 0
10	162 1/4	63 3/4	64 1/4	82 1/4	—	96 3/4	18 3/4	5 3/4	—	—	—	—	4	2 1/2	92 1/2	62 1/8	99	90	8	16 10 0
11	162 1/4	63 3/4	64 1/4	82 1/4	—	97	18 3/4	5 3/4	—	—	—	—	4	2 1/2	92 1/2	62 1/8	99	90	8	16 10 0
12	161 1/4	63 3/4	64 1/4	82 1/4	—	97	18 3/4	5 3/4	210	—	—	—	4	2 1/2	92 1/2	62 1/8	99	90	8	16 10 0
13	Sunday	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	161 1/2	63 3/4	64 1/2	82 1/2	—	96 3/4	18 3/4	5 3/4	210	—	—	—	4	2 1/2	92 1/2	62 1/8	99	90	8	16 10 0
15	162	63 3/4	64 1/2	82 1/2	—	96 3/4	18 3/4	5 3/4	210 1/2	—	—	—	5	2 1/2	93	62 1/8	99	90	8	16 10 0
16	16 3/4	63 3/4	64 1/2	82 1/2	—	97	18 3/4	5 3/4	210 1/2	14	67	62 1/2	3	2 1/2	93 1/2	62 1/8	99	90	8	16 10 0
17	16 3/4	63 3/4	64 1/2	82 1/2	—	97 1/8	18 3/4	5 3/4	210 1/2	15	67	62 3/4	2	2 1/2	93 1/2	62 1/8	99	90	8	16 10 0
18	16 3/4	64 1/2	65 1/4	83	—	97 1/8	18 3/4	5 3/4	212	—	—	63	3	3 1/4	94	62 1/8	99	90	8	16 10 0
19	164	64 1/2	65	84	—	98 1/4	19	5 3/4	—	—	—	—	4	3 1/4	94	62 1/8	99	90	8	16 10 0
20	Sunday	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21	164 1/2	64 1/2	65 1/2	83 1/2	—	98 1/8	19	5 3/4	212	14	—	63 3/4	4	3 1/4	93 3/4	63 3/4	99	90	8	16 10 0
22	163 1/2	64 1/2	65 1/2	83 1/2	—	98	19 1/8	5 3/4	211	13	—	63 3/4	4	3 1/4	94	63 3/4	99	90	8	16 10 0
23	164	64 1/2	65 1/2	83 1/2	—	98 1/2	19 1/8	5 3/4	206	—	—	94 1/4	3	3 1/4	94 1/4	63 3/4	99	90	8	16 10 0
24	166	65 1/2	65 1/2	83 1/2	—	99	19 1/8	5 3/4	208	—	—	95 1/2	4	3 1/4	95 1/2	64 1/4	99	90	8	16 10 0
25	166 1/4	65 1/2	65 1/2	83 1/2	—	99	19 1/8	5 3/4	206 3/4	—	—	—	3	4 1/2	—	—	99	90	8	16 10 0
26	166	65 1/2	65 1/2	83 1/2	—	99	19 1/8	5 3/4	206	—	—	—	3	4 1/2	—	—	99	90	8	16 10 0
27	Sunday	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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THE

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Whitehall Even.
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English Chron.
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Morning Herald
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Courier—Ev. Ma
Courier de Lond.
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By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for August, 1800.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.						Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.					
D. of Month.	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Aug. 1800.	D. of Month.	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Aug. 1800.
July	o	o	o			Aug.	o	o	o		
17	60	74	56	30,12	fair	12	69	80	59	,10	fair
28	57	69	55	,12	foggy	13	61	74	57	,21	fair
19	56	68	56	,16	cloudy	14	59	74	66	,18	fair
30	58	74	60	,21	fair	15	68	83	67	,15	fair
13	63	77	66	,19	fair	16	62	76	59	,25	fair
1	66	84	74	,15	fair	17	64	85	69	,10	fair
2	69	87	76	,05	fair	18	69	80	66	,14	fair
3	69	80	72	,02	fair	19	64	77	64	29,90	fair, thund. m.
4	68	74	57	,06	fair	20	65	77	66	,75	fair, thund. nt.
5	60	66	55	,28	cloudy	21	58	67	58	,70	fair
6	56	72	65	,30	fair	22	55	64	53	,70	fair
7	59	69	57	,29	fair	23	56	56	51	,71	showery
8	60	70	60	,38	fair	24	52	55	50	,74	rain
9	61	72	59	,30	fair	25	51	64	55	,78	showery
10	66	81	64	,24	fair	26	56	64	54	,88	cloudy
11	68	86	69	,01	fair						

W. CARY, Optician, No. 182, near Norfolk-Street, Strand.

Days	Wind.	Barom.	Thermom.		Hygrom. feet in.	State of Weather in July, 1800.
			1.	2.		
1	S.	30,16	60	59	14.4	sun, fog at night
2	NW	12	58	58	.9	cloudy
3	W	29,86	57	57	3.5	fine day
4	SW	82	62	60	4.9	slight showers
5	W	83	61	59	5.5	gloomy, and unpleasant
6	W	84	62	61	.3	fun and pleasant
7	S	75	64	63	.4	showers
8	W	80	65	64	.4	heavy shower
9	W	95	60	58	.5	fine day, rain at night
10	W	30,10	58	57	.6	very fine
11	SW	o	59	58	.6	slight shower
12	W	15	56	56	.8	a little rain
13	NW	16	58	57	.7	a few drops of rain
14	S	11	62	60	.5	black clouds
15	SW	18	62	63	.4	gloomy, misty rain
16	S	o	62	62	.3	gloomy, misty rain
17	W	22	62	63	4.6	gloomy
18	NW	25	60	61	5.3	gloomy
19	NW	25	58	59	.4	gloomy
20	NW	8	57	59	.4	gloomy
21	NW	10	60	60	.5	sun
22	NW	10	61	62	4.8	gloomy A. M. sun P. M.
23	W	26	66	66	5.1	sun and clear
24	SW	34	66	67	.1	sun and clear
25	S	38	67	65	.8	ardent sun, no clouds
26	E	23	68	66	.7	ardent sun
27	SE	18	67	66	6.0	ardent sun, white clouds
28	NW	13	63	64	5.0	a few drops of rain
29	W	18	64	65	4.5	overcast A. M. sun P. M.
30	W	17	65	65	5.1	ardent sun
31	SE	13	66	64	.2	ardent sun

July 14. Some observations made upon the road from Manchester to Liverpool. A few fields of the hay-grafs yet uncut. The crops upon the high lands heavy, the quality good. The harvest favourable. The hay in the stacks of green colour and fine flavour. Wheat, barley, and oats, in full ear. Potatoo crops, with some exceptions, luxuriant.—15. The air so stagnant, that although the thermometer stood but at 62°, yet every body complains of languor.—20. Gathered the first ripe gooseberries.—24. Privet

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For AUGUST, 1800.

CHEDDER MEETING, JULY, 1800.

 C HEDDER CLIFFS, where the hand of Nature has drawn a copy of the stupendous scenes of Switzerland, are become the theatre of an act of beneficence, which has civilized the inhabitants, and restored the pure manners of unadulterated simplicity, such as distinguished the hardy peasants of the Alps before their innocence was withered by the blast of French barbarity.

The 24th of July witnessed the annual meeting of the Societies established at Chedder by the Miss Mores; the Sunday-schools, and the new institution for the benefit of women. Those amiable and exemplary dispensers of the blessings of Heaven, who seem destined to reform the manners of their country, and whose very look is active benevolence, can be described only by that magnificent allusion to creative genius, which represents the immortal Peter in the middle of a landscape, displaying before him the most disgusting objects of a barren wilderness, and behind him

the animated traces of a luxuriant cultivation. The children of the inhabitants of this village were, a few years ago, as rugged as the rocks which they climbed. They seemed to be sent into the world only to prove the miseries of nature, and to act in opposition to the duties of morality, which they had never learned. By the institution of the Miss Mores they are instructed in religious knowledge, and are become patterns of regularity and sobriety of manners, without being deprived of that manly sense of British independence, which is best inculcated and secured by conformity to the liberal restraints of civil society, and by a willing submission to the laws of their country. Several hundred children of both sexes appeared in clean and decent attire in the buildings appropriated to the Sunday-schools.

The advantages resulting to the industrious poor from Benefit Societies are proved by their universal adoption, and by the attention of the Legislature to their security. But these laudable institutions had

Privet flowers.—25. The thermometer 71° at eleven A. M. in the shade, Northern aspect; at 12, rose to 72° , and before one to 73° . Put another thermometer into the middle of a thick privet edge, and Southern aspect, and in 15 minutes it rose to 77° ; whilst another thermometer, a foot below the surface of the earth, stood at 65° . Another thermometer, exposed to the rays of the sun, and Southern aspect, in a few minutes rose to 108° ; whilst a fifth thermometer, exposed to the rays of the sun, in a Northern aspect, stood at 80° .

At the end of the month, the ground is strewed with leaves fallen from trees as if Autumn. The trees have actually perished. The hay harvest nearly completed; and, although never a more favourable season for making hay, and of superior quality, more stacks have taken fire than ever remembered, owing to the early season when the grass was cut, its great succulence, the continual honey dews, and the gloominess of the atmosphere; which causes united required more time than usual to mature the hay; but the general gloom, which seemed to forebode ruin, caused alarm; and, therefore, at too early a stage was put together, and the consequences were as above stated. Whereas the less the sun, provided other circumstances are favourable, the better the quality of the hay.—Fall of rain this month 9.10 inches. Evaporation 3.5 inches.

Walton, near Liverpool.

J. HOLT.

been

been hitherto confined to one sex. The Miss Mores have established a *Female Society* on similar principles, and endowed it, by contributions which they promoted, with such a fund as must insure its permanency. By means of *six-pence* a month, each member becomes entitled to provision in sickness and infirmity, and with other specified assistance. These privileges can be forfeited only by a neglect of religious duties, or an habitual violation of morality. It will be easily conceived, that the number of members is fast increasing, and that examples of decency in conduct are becoming more and more frequent. This was likewise the annual meeting of that Society.

At one o'clock the village was filled with a great concourse of the neighbouring Clergy and other respectable characters, who came to witness so interesting a solemnity. After being elegantly entertained with a cold dinner by the Miss Mores in the school-house, they joined the procession of women and children to Chedder church, where a sermon was preached on the occasion by Sir Abraham Elton.

The charge of a self-interest, to which all other considerations are sacrificed, is often laid to the Clergy of the Establishment by an illiberal jealousy. From this charge the preacher of that day must be totally exempted. Possessed of an affluent fortune, having resigned his preferment in the Church, Sir Abraham Elton dedicates his abilities, with the most disinterested independence, as a clergyman, as a magistrate, as a scholar, and as a social character, to the benefit of the publick. On this day he preached a sermon, which rivetted the attention, excited the admiration, and awakened the sensibilities, of a crowded audience. For strength of conception, brilliancy of allusion, elegance of language, and irresistible method of inculcating the rational principles of vital Christianity, we have never heard a finer discourse. He forcibly displayed

the advantages of classical learning, and the dangers of enthusiasm, in the character of a preacher of the Gospel of truth and peace. Could our Establishment afford a general supply of such preachers as Sir A. E. the meeting-houses of Methodists would soon be changed into chapels of ease to the mother-churches, which would become too small for their congregations.

On their return from church, the school children and the members of the Female Society were again entertained by their kind benefactresses. To the latter, Miss Martha More addressed an encouraging and affecting speech, in which she proved the political as well as the civil and moral advantages of the institution. Their property in a fund of nearly 200*l.* exclusive of their subscriptions, strongly attaches them to the place of their habitation. Two instances of habitual immorality were punished with expulsion from the Society; and three young women, who had married with a blameless character, received each a Bible, 5*s.* and a pair of stockings, the present and the workmanship of the Miss Mores. Similar institutions, in consequence of the happy effects of this prototype*, are already adopted in other places; and the founders of these will have (and may they long enjoy!) the satisfaction of having effected a great reform in the manners and civilization, and increased the comforts, of their country.

The occasion of this day exhibited a scene which Peter Pindar himself might have viewed with complacency, which might have drawn from him a recantation of his satire on Miss Hannali More; and such a beautiful Ode to Beneficence as would have softened the resentment of the severe author of the *Baviad*.

* Those who have travelled in France will recollect *la Rosière de Salensi*, where a crown of roses, and more substantial presents, were given to the most meritorious young woman in the village.

Mr. URBAN, Aug. 2.

AS the residence of the Clergy upon their livings is of the utmost importance to Religion, I cannot but feel a peculiar pleasure in the reflexion, that many an heedless inattentive priest will be compelled, by the steps which are now taking by an unprincipled informer, to visit his parishioners more than once in a year. Those gentlemen who live in London, and have small benefices in the city, who, though they do not live in their parishes, yet do their duty regularly and conscientiously, are certainly severe sufferers by the prosecutions which are now commencing against them*. It is to be hoped that, at the next meeting of parliament, their case will be taken into immediate consideration, and some alteration be made in the law which punishes non-residence with indiscriminate severity. But what apology can be made for those clergymen who, in the nervous language of the Bishop of Rochester, "are to be found in every season of the year, and at every hour of the day, in circles of dissipation?" who tell us gravely that they are studying men instead of books; who, considering their livings as annual incomes, without any personal duty annexed to them, sink their clerical character into that of a fashionable trifler, and degrade that holy function to which they were solemnly ordained by their bishop? On such men the law ought to be inflicted with the utmost severity, as by their misconduct a door has been opened to a set of ignorant hot-headed zealots, who have gone about leading captive silly women, and poisoning the minds of the multitude with their noxious principles. I know not a more valuable character than that of a clergyman, who, like a shep-

herd, lives in the midst of his flock; who watches like a parent over the morals of his people; who seasons the minds of the young and old with wholesome instruction, and, by adapting his arguments to their several capacities, smooths the path to eternity. Such characters reflect a peculiar lustre on society. May their number daily increase! I am an old-fashioned clergyman, and am sorry to see many of my brethren more anxious to distinguish themselves at the card-table than in their profession. Such is the depravity of the times, that a clergyman who excels in games of chance, and who is what the world calls a *bon vivant*, is more likely to meet with preferment from a luxurious age, than the man who divides his time between his duty and his study who preserves an even uniform course of action, and who feels an inward satisfaction in consoling the mind when depressed by the hand of affliction, and imparting to it the salutary comforts of Religion. If such men lose their reward in this world, they will be amply compensated for every virtuous struggle by the Supreme Arbiter of their destiny at that important period when the honours, riches, and pleasures of this world shall be less than nothing, and vanity.

Yours, &c. CLERICUS.

Mr. URBAN, Aug. 15.

I WAS a subscriber to the superb publication, which has lately been completed, of Holbein's Portraits; a work which does credit, not only to those who have been peculiarly engaged in it, but to the age and to the country in which it has been produced. It has been generally understood (for I will not presume to offer my thanks for his Majesty's gracious permission that

The popular opinion very absurdly includes all *non-resident* clergymen among those who neglect their duty. So far is this from being always the case, that the first gentleman prosecuted in London proved that he never was once absent from his church, Sundays or prayer-days, and performed all the duty himself. His offence was, that he resided out of the parish; and if he does so ten yards, it is as much against the act of Henry VIII. as if he were distant ten miles.

the portraits might be published) that we are indebted to three persons for this grand addition to the English cabinet: to Mr. Chamberlaine, as the instrument of disclosing them; to Mr. Lodge, as the author of the Lives; and to Mr. Bartolozzi, as the engraver of the Portraits. I received, however, the other day, from my bookseller two several publications relative to the work in question, which, he tells me, ought to be bound up with it; the one by Mr. Chamberlaine, conveying an alphabetical list of the portraits, which I could easily have made myself; the other by Mr. Lodge, with a correction of errors and two chronological catalogues, which, perhaps, might have cost me somewhat more trouble. Neither of these *feuilles volantes* appear to me to be of much use; but a consideration of some importance arises from an ambiguous expression in the leaf which bears Mr. Chamberlaine's name:

"The readers of the biographical sketches which accompany this work will readily see the propriety of having employed Edmund Lodge, esq. Lancaster herald, in *drawing up* these tracts."

These words immediately follow an acknowledgement in general terms to certain ingenious persons for their assistance during the progress of the work; and the fair inference is, that those gentlemen furnished the matter, and that Mr. Lodge arranged that matter; for the odd phrase "drawing-up" can, in my conception, have no other meaning. Mr. Lodge, on the other hand, in the sheet which he has published, styles himself "author of the Biographical Tracts."

Now, Mr. Urban, the subscribers to the great and expensive work in question certainly have a right to require a distinct and unequivocal answer to the question,

Who was the author, strictly speaking, of the biographical part of it? And the answer cannot be conveyed through any better medium than the Gentleman's Magazine, which is, in truth, the proper place of record for detached facts of literary history. I hope, therefore, that either Mr. Lodge or Mr. Chamberlaine will condescend, through that respectable channel, to satisfy the publick as to that point; and that they will excuse me for having made an enquiry in which idle curiosity has no share. J. P.

Mr. URBAN, *Stamford, Aug. 10.*

REVOLUTIONS happen in the Republic of Letters as well as in bodies politic; Robert Burton has been delivered from obscurity*, into which for the most part he had fallen, by the "Illustrations of Sterne" by Dr. Ferriar; and Mr. Dunster, by his ingenious "Letter on Milton," has redeemed from oblivion the once-admired Joshua Sylvester. That Milton was an attentive reader of Sylvester's *Du Bartas*, few, who have read Mr. Dunster's Letter, can doubt. But my business is not with Milton.

While the subject is yet on the carpet, I request a small portion of your Magazine, to enquire when the various editions of Sylvester's *Du Bartas* were printed. The copy which I possess is the curiously-printed one (4to, dated 1613), of which Mr. Dunster has given so particular an account in his Letter on Milton, p. 51. In this, "The History of Judith" (which was translated by Thomas Hudson) appears, from (Lownes) the printer's Preface, to be the second edition; the "Lachrymæ Lachrymarum, or, the Spirit of Tears distilled," &c. is expressly called the third edition; and "Du Bartas his divine Weekes and Workes," which are printed at

* It is a little singular that almost at the same instant of time the works of Robert Burton should have been re-published by the London booksellers; and an excellent account of him, with a good portrait, introduced by the Historian of Leicestershire in his lately-published volume (see p. 663), under the township of Segrave, where Robert Burton was for some years rector. EDIT.

the beginning of the volume, are said, in the title-page, to be *now fourthly corrected and augmented*. Mr. Dunster has not noticed this, although the same edition was before him, but says, he has no doubt but this is the second edition. I have not the folio, 1621, "which was printed," says Wood*, "after his death, with his portrait laureated." In the third page of my copy is a portrait of *Du Bartas laureated*; which, it has struck me, might be a mistake of Wood for Joshua Sylvester.

I can find no farther account either of Hudson, the translator of Judith, or his works, but that extracts from his poems are to be found in England's Parnassus, 1600. Drummond, of Hawthornden, commends the translation of Judith as excellent, supposing it the work of Sylvester. The conjecture of Mr. Dunster (note, p. 84), that Robert Young succeeded Lownes is just. At the end of "The Testament of the Twelve Patriarchs, the Sons of Jacob: by Rob. Groshead, sometime Bishop of Lincoln," 1638, is Lownes's sign of the star, with his initials on each side, H. L. (Humphrey Lownes); and in the title it is said to be "printed at London, by R. Y. [Rob. Young] for the Companie of Stationers." This may possibly be the reason why so few books of consequence, as Mr. Dunster has observed, issued from the Bread-street-hill press; as Lownes as well as his predecessor might have been employed chiefly to print for that body. I am inclined to think that the sign (which Mr. D. mentions in a note, p. 84) of Young's house, the design of which is, two hands holding an anchor with a snake twined round it, was a favourite symbol at that time with printers in partnership; for, in a very scarce old book in my pos-

session, the title of which for its singularity I will cite at full below†, is exactly the same device at the end, which was the sign of John Caldock and Henry Bynneman.

That Sylvester was an admired writer in his time we have every reason to suppose. Wood says, he was called "the silver-tongued Sylvester;" and Phillips, the nephew of Milton, observes, that his translation of Du Bartas "has ever had many great admirers among us." (Theatr. Poetar. p. 277, ed. 1800.) This may also be proved by the many testimonials, which have more than the usual merit of such productions, prefixed to his works. So low were the works of this once-celebrated writer esteemed, that Mr. Dunster gave but 3s. for his copy in folio; "a little worm-eaten indeed, and *caret titulo*;" and mine cost me but 5s. and it is perfect and in good condition. I shall think myself obliged by any information on this subject. O. G. GILCHRIST.

Mr. URBAN,

Aug. 5.

IT has been a fashion with most of the Whiggish and democratic writers to abuse the whole of the royal House of Stuart. I will not pretend to vindicate *all* the actions of that family, as they (like others) were subject to the failings and infirmities of human nature; and in a feeling mind the misfortunes of several of them must excite commiseration. The only remaining descendant of the name now living has lately had *his* share of misfortune also, and has been assisted since by the munificence of our Sovereign, much to his honour (see p. 688). But, admitting that the family might be faulty, yet some of them were instruments (under Providence) of accomplishing desirable events. James Stuart, the sixth of that name, King of Scot-

* Athæn. Oxon. vol. I. p. 594. ed. 1721.

† "A courtlie Controversie of Cupid's Cantels; containing five tragicall Historyes, by 3 Gentlemen and 2 Gentlewomen: Translated out of French by Henry Wotton, and dedicated to the Lady Dacre of the South." At London imprinted by John Coldock and Henry Bynneman, 1578." See Herbert's Ames, p. 982.

land, united in his person the sovereignty of two near kingdoms, which for a long period before were at invariable enmity; and his great grand-daughter, Queen Anne, completed the connexion by a conclusive *Union* and incorporation in 1707, to the mutual benefit of both. At the present time too, a noble gentleman of the name of *Stewart* (equally conspicuous in the senate and the field) has been an active instrument, in conjunction with other patriots, in promoting and bringing to effect a complete *Union* between Great Britain and Ireland, to his great honour, and, I hope, to the advantage of *all the three* kingdoms.

I cannot forbear thinking that the symbols and motto of the Order of St. Patrick (instituted in 1783) had a tendency to the Union, now nearly completed. The field and the colour of the cross are the same as that of St. George, but it is disposed saltire-ways; and so far it resembles that of St. Andrew. It is surmounted by a trefoil, or *shamrock*, charged with *three crowns*: and the motto, *quis seperabit?* has also a strong allusion.

Would it not be proper to alter the name of the Order of the Bath, and call it *the Order of the Union*? The badge and motto are very suitable; and with the addition of a shamrock attached to the sceptre along with the rose and thistle, it would be complete, especially if the three crowns were formed more like the imperial crown, and surmounted by a cross instead of the fleur-de-lis; and it might be useful to enlarge the number of the knights to, perhaps, 12 more. As the plan of the Union is not only to connect Great Britain and Ireland more closely, but also to cause Ireland to be more at *unity in itself*; and as at present our national and royal cockade consists of three colours, red, white, and blue, taken from the flags of St. George and St. Andrew, would it not be right

in future to add the colours borne by the adverse parties in Ireland (orange and green) to them? And, with respect to the royal titles and arms, would it not be proper to omit *France*, and style the king, “Sovereign of the *united* kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the East and West-Indies?” &c. &c. And the royal arms in future might be marshalled in six grand quarterings: 1. England; 2. Scotland; 3. Ireland; 4. East-Indies (an elephant); 5. West-Indies (an alligator); 6. the usual arms of Brunswick, &c. &c.; which by no means should be omitted, as a part of *them*, the white horse, was borne by Hengist, a chief of our Saxon ancestors, as his ensign, more than 1300 years ago, in this Island. I think there has always been an error in colouring the field of the Irish arms blue; for the flags I have formerly seen there, with the golden harp and crown, were always *green* in the field; and should it not be so in the king’s arms too?

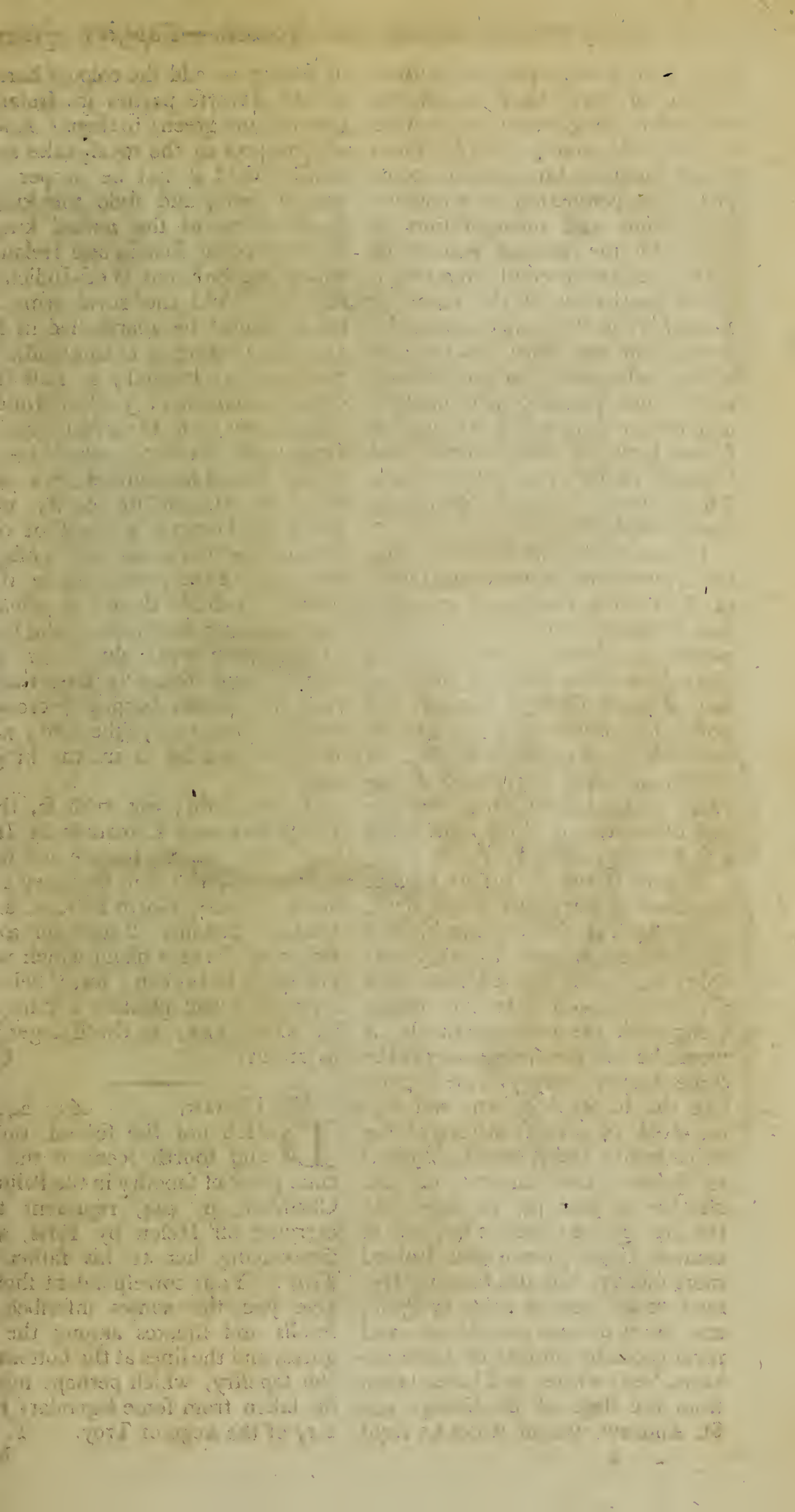
To conclude; my wish is, that Protestants and Romanists in Ireland may mutually forgive and forget what is past; and that they and South Britons, North Britons, and Cambro Britons, all together *united*, may form a chain which will not easily be broken; for, “behold how good and pleasant a thing it is, BRETHREN, to dwell together in UNITY.” G.

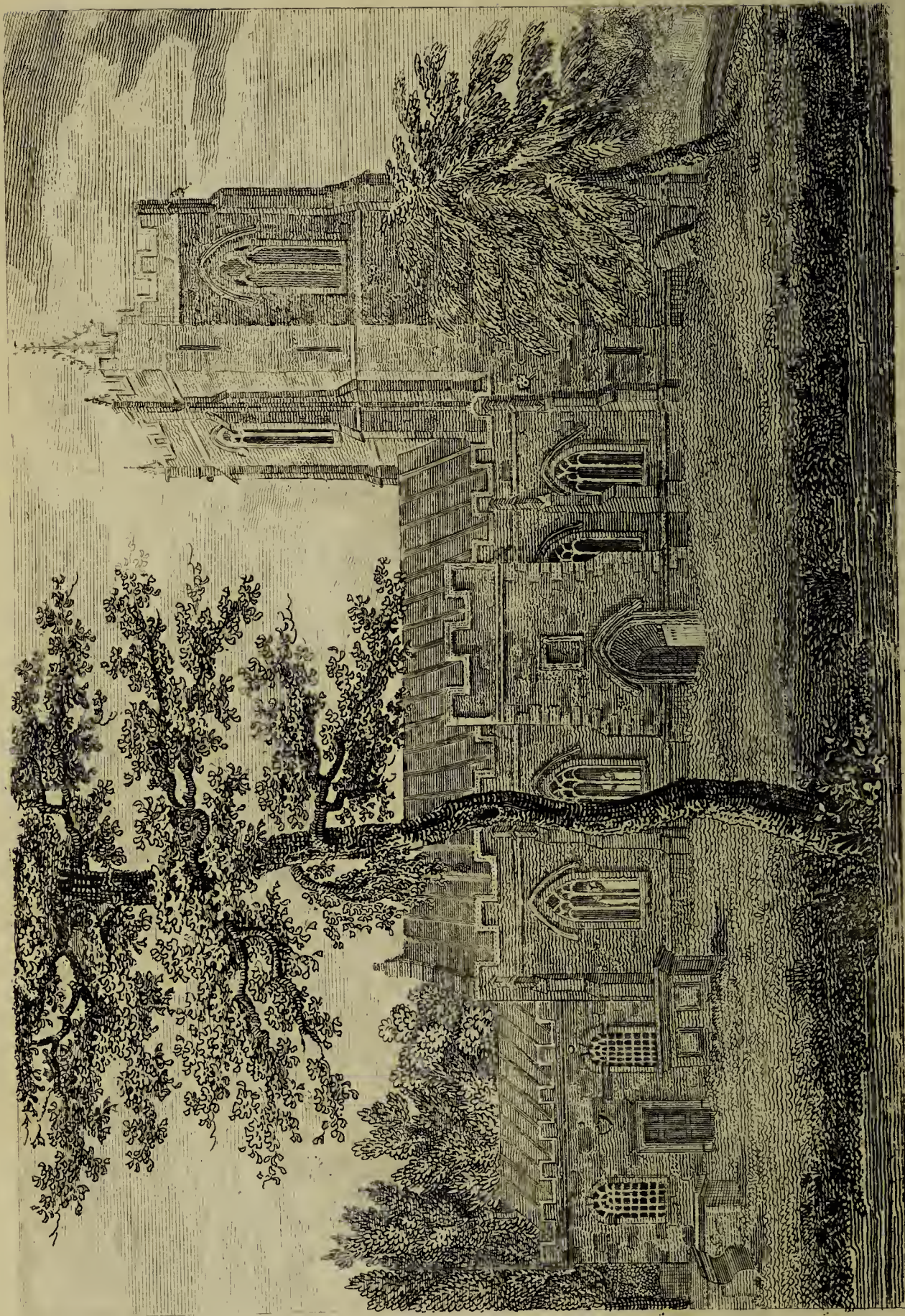
Mr. URBAN,

Aug. 24.

DOES not the second, third, and fourth scene of the second piece of tapestry in the Painted Chamber, p. 424, represent the carrying off Helen by Paris, and introducing her to his father at Troy? Your correspondent should give you the names inscribed in scrolls and squares among the figures, and the lines at the bottom of the tapestry, which perhaps might be taken from some legendary history of the siege of Troy. P. Q.

Mr.





Mr. URBAN,

July 29.

THE annexed is a North view (Plate I.) from an original drawing, of the church of Sydling St. Nicholas, in Dorsetshire, being dedicated to that saint. It is a very handsome specimen of our early church architecture, and is built of a most durable quarry-stone of the country. It has an embattled tower of considerable height, containing a good peal of bells, and is covered, as are the body and chancel, with lead. The inside is remarkably neat and well proportioned, and has a large side aisle. In the chancel are several handsome mural monuments of the family of Sir John Smith, bart. as well as one or two old stone ones, and very antient grave-stones in the body of the church. N.

RETROSPECT OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.—ESSAY VII.

IN consequence of the intelligence which his Majesty had received, the most active preparations were made for being ready to meet the alarming exigencies of the times: and a very few weeks manifested that there were the fullest grounds for the strongest apprehensions; for it was not only in Scotland that preparations were making for rebellion, but the partizans of the Pretender were active in different parts of this kingdom; and the Tories, being deeply chagrined at their total exclusion from all places of trust and confidence, too readily entered into their views; so that the Jacobites assured the Pretender that, if he would but make his appearance in Great Britain, all ranks of people would immediately join him, and further his designs on the Crown. Embracing this favourable report of the prejudices of the people, he applied to the French king, who secretly willing to place the Chevalier on the throne of these kingdoms, promised his assistance, and actually commenced the equipment of a

small squadron to further his designs; and Orford and Bolingbroke, being attainted of high treason, and seeing all hopes of a reconciliation cut off, gave into the views of most of the Tories, and corresponded with them on this dangerous and fatal subject. But that indefatigable statesman and intrepid soldier, the Earl of Stair, being at this time ambassador at the French Court, discovered all their designs, and early apprized his sovereign of the machinations of his enemies in that country.

Though the death of Louis XIV. which happened on the 1st of September, in a great measure thwarted, if not frustrated, the designs of the Pretender; yet, as his party had then publicly embarked in his cause, they could not recede; and therefore the Earl of Mar assembled the clans in the Highlands, and being joined by the Marquises of Huntley, Tullibardine, &c. proclaimed the Pretender at Castle-town on the 6th of September. Several of the disaffected noblemen were confined in Edinburgh castle; and the Duke of Argyle was sent into Scotland as commander in chief of his Majesty's forces. And in England several of the members of the House of Commons, *viz.* Sir William Wyndham, Messrs. Anstis, Harvey, &c. were taken into custody; but Mr. Foster, included in the number of those who were to have been secured, by some means evaded their pursuit, and assembled a body of men in Northumberland. Considerable endeavours were also made in the Western counties in favour of the Pretender; but the vigilance of the Government baffled all their designs; though in the Northern counties his abettors considerably increased: and in October the Earl of Derwentwater and Mr. Foster, having taken the field with a body of troops, proclaimed the Pretender at Alnwick, Warkworth, &c. and intended to have taken possession of Newcastle,

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Newcastle, but were prevented by the activity of Gen. Carpenter.

The earls of Wintoun, Carnwath, Nithsdale, &c. having now joined the confederacy, the Earl of Mar found himself at the head of upwards of 10,000 men well equipped, and proposed attacking Gen. Carpenter, and marching direct into England; but the proposition of attacking the General being over-ruled, a detachment of them entered England by the Western border, and advanced to Preston, where they were attacked by Gen. Willis, having six regiments of horse and one battalion of foot; but the rebels having fortified the town, the king's troops were repulsed with considerable loss. But Gen. Carpenter arriving on the following day, the rebels were compelled to lay down their arms, and surrender at discretion. Some of the officers, who had served in the king's army, were tried as deserters, and immediately executed; the remainder were sent to London, and the common men imprisoned at Chester and Liverpool.

The Earl of Mar having retired to Perth, was now advanced to Dumblaine, intending to penetrate into England; but being there met by the Duke of Argyle, who had only about 3500 men, whilst the earl's army consisted of nearly 9000, a battle ensued, on the very same day that the rebels surrendered at Preston, which, after being hotly contested, terminated in the reciprocal defeat of the left wing of both armies, with a slaughter of nearly 500 men on each side. The duke then retired to Stirling, and the rebels to Ardoch. About the same time Inverness was secured for the king by Simon Fraser Lord Lovat, and was a most sensible loss to the rebels, who now found that their men were continually deserting to the king's troops, or retiring to their homes in the Highlands.

Desperate as the Pretender's cause now was in Scotland, and from the attempt of the Duke of Ormond, who visited the Western

coast of England to sound the dispositions of the people, it was manifest that it was nothing better there; yet, as the Chevalier had been assured that his presence alone was wanted to cause a general rising of the people in his behalf, he determined on immediately paying a visit to the Northern parts of the kingdom. Travelling in disguise through France, he embarked in a small vessel at Dunkirk, attended by the Marquis of Timmouth and five other gentlemen. On the 22d of December, he landed at Peterhead, and soon had an interview with the Earl of Mar, &c. at Fellerosse. Being solemnly proclaimed king, he published a declaration, which was soon followed by six proclamations, disclosing his views, and enforcing the obedience of his subjects. He next reviewed his army at Perth, and fixed on the 23d day of January for his coronation.

The king's army having been reinforced by the Dutch auxiliaries, the Duke of Argyle had made considerable advances towards Perth; and, having possessed himself of several places in its environs, and thereby in a great measure cut off the Earl of Mar's communications, the Pretender judged it most prudent to evacuate Perth, and retire to Dundee. Being closely pursued, he embarked at Montrose, together with the earls of Mar and Melfort, Lord Drummond, and several other persons of distinction; and in five days arrived in safety at Graveline. Gen. Gordon, being left in command of the rebels, retired with a number of the principal persons to Aberdeen, and, embarking in three vessels, made good their retreat to France.

The earls of Derwentwater, Carnwath, Nithsdale, and Wintoun, with the lords Kenmuir, Nairn, and Widdrington, were impeached of high treason, and pleaded guilty, except the Earl of Wintoun, who petitioned for a longer time before trial; which being granted,

granted, the others received sentence of death. Though the strongest interest and solicitations were made in behalf of the condemned lords, the council resolved that sentence should be executed upon them. Nithsdale having made his escape, Derwentwater and Kenmuir were beheaded on Towerhill on the 24th of February. Foster also made his escape, but upwards of 20 of the rebels were executed at Preston, &c. four or five at Tyburn, and the majority of the remainder petitioned for transportation; which lenity was extended to many, though several died in confinement through the inclemency of the weather, &c.

Thus ended the rebellion, which perhaps never promised any thing but destruction to its abettors, and which probably was more instigated by his Majesty's improvident and unlimited patronage of the Whig party than to any desire to favour the designs of the Pretender, at least as it respects England. Though much as the lapse of time has proved the Union to have been favourable to the best interests of Scotland, yet the inhabitants of that kingdom were at that time exceedingly embittered by that measure, and were determined, if possible, either to change the government of the realm, or to throw off their allegiance to England. But Providence, in his goodness and wisdom, frustrated the designs of the enemies of these kingdoms, and thereby entailed on their posterity the manifold blessings which their ancestors thrust from themselves.

T. MOT, F.S.M.

Mr. URBAN,

July 7.

THE famous controversy between Dr. Sturges, and Mr. Milner, both of Winchester*, appears now to have risen to a height that has attracted the attention of the publick in an eminent degree. Mr. M. defends the great religious

characters of antiquity for their holiness of manners, their charity, and their professions of a single and a chaste life. Dr. S. laughs at ancient customs, and thinks "a monastic day" a grievous trouble, however he may approve of the old saying, "charity begins at home;" and that self-denials are mighty foolish. Mr. M. in animated scenes raises our minds to adore the architectural beauties of Winchester cathedral, and other public edifices, which, while they stand before us unaltered, stamp the page of history with authorities which cannot be questioned. Dr. S. takes part with the new system of "architectural innovation," whose "iron hand" is making such dreadful havock round the land, and who seemingly desires to witness the same alterations made in his sublime structure as have been so lately brought to pass in its neighbour church of Salisbury. Mr. M. strange to tell (although a clergyman of the Catholic communion)! is necessitated to protect the established Protestant Service of the Church of England against many of its pastors; and particularly is constrained, in numberless instances, to remind the Doctor of his duty in that line of life unto which it has pleased Heaven to call him. What a frightful picture has Mr. M. drawn of the doctrines of Hoadlyism, and the sentiments of his followers at the present hour!

If we look for profound knowledge of our history; for depth of argument in vindication of certain ideas; for the exposure of many dark calumnies which have so long blackened our historic records; for the triumphant lights in dispelling the poisoned arts of prejudice; for the Christian and divine advances to universal charity in sentiment, and that our Creator is father of us all; in short, seek ye for loyalty, attachment to the Government, love for our gracious Sovereign, or every impulse that dignifies the human heart, in Mr. M.'s

"Answer

* See some introductory matters relating thereto vol. LXIX. pp. 749, 750.

“Answer to Dr. S.’s Reflections on Popery,” you will there find them all. Who, that are England’s friends, need dread the rays of truth?

Falshood, and the hideous monster of the day, Democracy, shall rear their envenomed and envious heads in vain; Britain’s sons shall yet prevail; and, while surrounding nations groan under their direful sway, calm repose shall here preside. Heaven protects our King, and we are safe!

Impartiality guided by Conviction.

MR. URBAN, Jan. 12.

MR. FRIEND, p. 500, quoting a production of his own, says, “he denies that John looked upon Jesus as the Supreme Being, for a very plain reason, because John does not say that Jesus is the Supreme Being; and, if he meant to convey that notion to us, Mr. F. has no doubt he would have expressed it clearly.” For my part, I know not how he could have expressed it more clearly than he does. The Scriptural terms for the Supreme Being are God and Jehovah; and this Evangelist, in the very outset of his Gospel, when we expect plain words in their plain sense, calls the *Logos*, or Word, “God.” And afterwards, ch. xii. 41, when he informs us that the glory of Jehovah, which Isaiah saw (ch. vi.), was the glory of Jesus, or the same Word incarnate, he in effect calls him Jehovah. And in his first Epistle, he declares of “Jesus Christ,” that “He (*ὁ υἱος*) is the true God, and eternal life,” ch. v. 20.

But if “the Supreme Being,” which is certainly an allowable, were also, what it is not, a Scriptural expression; it must be remembered, that the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, are the Supreme Being; and that there is an incongruity in applying to one of the ever-blessed persons separately that expression, or any other which strictly belongs to the Three in One; in the same way as it would

be absurd to say a part is the whole, the soul is man; or an angle of a triangle is the triangle. I borrow these allusions merely to shew the impropriety of the expression, not to explain the doctrine of the Holy Trinity; which, whether taught in Scripture, as I believe, or not, as Mr. F. contends, neither lessens nor increases the incomprehensibility of the one eternal and glorious Lord God.

Whether, “the words, ‘in the beginning,’ mean a time at a limited distance from the present time, or not,” I shall not enquire; for, “the question” does not “hinge on this point.” The question is not about those words taken by themselves, but in their connection, coupled with their proper verb, “In the beginning *was* the Word.” St. Chrysostom, commenting on this verse*, expressly and repeatedly says, *ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν*, *in the beginning was*, denotes eternal existence; and I see no reason to doubt that he understood the language of St. John (which was also his own language), and the doctrine of the Apostles, as well as any writer of the present day. Whatever exists is either temporal or eternal; and whatever is temporal commenced either *in* time, or *with* time. But the *Logos* neither commenced in time nor with time; for when time began, “In the beginning, the *Logos* was.” Since, then, he is not temporal, he must be eternal; or, as the Scriptures affirm of him, “the same yesterday, and to-day, and for ever,” Heb. xiii. 8: or, as he declares of himself, “I am Alpha and Omega, the beginning and the ending, saith the Lord, which is, and which was, and which is to come, *the Almighty*,” Rev. i. 8, with verses 11, 17, 18.

“The testimony of Jesus (we are informed, Rev. xix. 10), is the spirit of prophecy.” And the great argument on this head is the bearing of so many prophecies, the

* Homil. I. and Homil. XIV. in Joan.

centering of such various, and apparently opposite, characters of humility and of honour in the person of our blessed Lord. Certain ancient hereticks lessened the force of this argument, by denying the true humanity and real suffering of our Holy Redeemer. Some later sceptics do equal injustice to the other part of the argument, by explaining away all such passages as set forth the exalted nature and proper divinity of our Lord. The Church of England admits *both*, the circumstances of abasement and characters of dignity, as equally true; professing "that our Lord Jesus Christ, the Son of God, is God and Man, but one Christ." To Him be glory for ever and ever! Amen.

Yours, &c.

R. C.

Mr. URBAN,

July 25.

WILL you allow me to submit to your readers what I am very much disposed to consider as a just explanation, and the only explanation, of the difficulty relative to the *hyssop* mentioned in the Gospel of St. John? The concordance of the fact is this: St. Matthew and St. Mark mention the reed, and St. John only the *hyssop*. I never could assent to the usual mode of reconciling these writers. I do not believe that what St. Matthew and St. Mark separately call a reed should be the same as what St. John calls *hyssop*. I think there was a good reason for insisting upon the circumstance of the reed. The commentator to whom I had recourse was Pliny, who has assembled the *sponge*, the *vinegar*, and the *hyssop*, in one passage; and, as far as it relates to the manner of applying the *hyssop* (and I restrain it to this), it appears to me to be decisive and satisfactory.

Speaking of the medicinal uses of *vinegar*, and in what ways it was employed, Pliny says, "*calidum in spongiâ appositum, adjecto sulphuris sextante sextariis tribus aceti, aut hyssopi fasciculo,*" lib. XXIII. cap. I. And we have here

not only the *hyssop* but the *lunch of hyssop*. What becomes now of the common solution that the botanist proposes respecting the size of the plant? As to the reed, was it the reed which they placed in our Saviour's hands in mockery, when they invested him with the purple robe? By its being so near at hand, I am inclined to think it was. But I do not lay much stress upon this circumstance. Does not St. John supply the particular of the *hyssop*, which he himself might have seen, standing near the cross? T. F.

Mr. URBAN,

July 26.

MR. HASTED, in his History of Kent, vol. III. 601, gives an account of the augmentation of a poor vicarage, that of St. Stephen's, *alias* Hackington, by a grant of the great tithes. This was done, in 1588, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, with consent of the archdeacon, and at the solicitation of Sir Roger Manwood, who then held the lease of those tithes, which he surrendered for this purpose. Sir Roger was probably one who had a serious sense of religion, and, having found the duty of his parish much neglected, was desirous the inhabitants should have the benefit of a more regular discharge of it, and thought that, if the living was better endowed, the duty would be better done. To secure the performance of it, however, it was stipulated, that the vicar should reside constantly in the parish, and should not, on any pretence, take or keep any other benefice with cure so long as he kept this vicarage, nor serve any cure of souls elsewhere, nor apply himself to any ministry, or office of clerk or petty canon in any cathedral church. To the performance of these conditions the vicar, on his institution, was to be bound *by the sacredness of an oath*.

The archbishop and Sir Roger thought that they had now secured the object of their good intentions; they judged it possible that a man might

might take the gift and forget the injunction of the giver, but a clergyman could never forget *the sacredness of an oath*. At that time of day they had not seen a college, in despite of the oath taken by each individual on his admission, refuse to elect one of their founder's kin to a fellowship, though he had expressly ordered that his kindred should be elected before all others. It appears, however, in the same page of Mr. Hasted, that the vicar's oath was not regarded so long as that of the college alluded to. In less than 70 years, one Gough, or Goffe, held the rectory of Norton together with this vicarage. In 1728, Hughes was rector of Smarden and prebendary of Chichester, as well as vicar here; and Bunce, who died in 1786, was vicar of this parish, and held the curacy of Stodmarsh, and was one of the six preachers of Canterbury cathedral.

Yours, &c.

A. B.

Mr. URBAN.

Aug. 4.

HAVING filled very many pages in your Magazines, and may send more rambles, I must tell you why I have been so long silent. The respectable *Benevolus*, the late master of the *Lancashire Collier girl*, hath paid the great debt of nature, and died amidst his faithful domesticks, "as he had lived, *a pattern to all mankind*." It was to him I often addressed myself when I put forward my thoughts through your Publication; and I believe my re-visit to Buttermere made its appearance just in time for him to see it. Prepared as his friends were, from his debilitated state of health, and resignation under his sufferings, to hear of the change, yet our hearts naturally on the departure of so good a man bleed afresh. A kind of mental stagnation came over me, and I have not had my pen in my hand for several months.

Since my silence, I perceive another *Rambler* uses the same signature which I have so long assumed.

I know not whether he or I first wrote under it; but, I dare say, he would wish to give his writings a right parent; and it may occasion somewhat of puzzle to ascertain our future rambles without discrimination of signature; though, I frankly confess, it would be false knowledge in the author of a *Fortnight's Ramble*, to be thought to write about "*Antiquities and palaces*," of which he understandeth nothing, but who professedly only describes the humble scenes of life. Yet, that our native thoughts may flow in their own channel, one of us should change the title; and I am willing either to continue *A RAMBLER**, or to subscribe myself *A Rambler, sen. A Rambler, jun.* or, what the eccentricities of my excursions may entitle me to,

AN ORIGINAL RAMBLER.

Mr. URBAN, *Teddington, June 15.*

HAD your valuable correspondent, who signed himself *A Southern Faunist*, continued his contributions to the public information through the means of your estimable Magazine, it would not have escaped his observation, that the present season is particularly unproductive to the hawthorn-tree. The exuberant blossoms of fragrant *May*, with which our hedge-rows used to be adorned in the spring of the year, have this season been nearly sought in vain in my neighbourhood, or at best found only in trifling patches wide apart. The fine old bushes of hawthorn in Bushy-park, whose beautiful sheets of blossom and fragrant perfume were usually the delight of all who, from their residence in its vicinity, could enjoy the prospect, and catch the scented gale, have this season fallen greatly short of their wonted produce. A prolific show of haws has usually been regarded as predicting a hard winter.

* We do not know the respectable correspondent who has addressed us lately under this signature; but have no doubt that he will readily add some distinctive mark.

Should

Should the converse of this position hold good, we may surely trust in the ensuing winter being very favourable.

I have not the means of ascertaining how far the above observations may hold in a great extent; but, if it is generally the same as in my neighbourhood, and for many miles around, it is a striking characteristic of the present season.

I am a new correspondent, Mr. Urban, and not in the habit, as you will probably have found out by this time, of writing for the press. You will, therefore, if you think these observations worthy your notice, make such corrections as you see necessary; or omit the whole, as in your wisdom it shall seem meet. T. C.

Mr. URBAN, *Cowbit; April 10.*

“Read and revere the sacred page.”
Night Thoughts.

A GAINST French principles and their boasted philosophy, which carries us back to a state of nature, it may not be unreasonable to reflect on what great and good men have said in former times on the excellency of the Scriptures. I shall, therefore, cite a few passages from the antient Fathers on this subject. “*Tolle, lege*, i. e. take and read the Scriptures; for whatsoever is in them, believe me,” says St. Augustine, “is high and divine; there is verily truth, and a doctrine most fit for the refreshing and renewing of men’s minds, and truly so tempered, that every one may draw from thence that which is sufficient for him, if he come to draw with a devout and pious mind, as true Religion requires.” And St. Jerom says, “*Ama Scripturas, et amabit te sapientia*, i. e. love the Scriptures, and Wisdom will love thee.” And St. Cyril against Julian, “even boys that are bred up in the Scriptures, become most religious.” “I adore the fullness of Scripture,” says Tertullian against Hermogenes. And again, to Apelles, an heretick, he says,

“I do not admit that which thou bringest in of thine *own* without Scripture.” So Justin Martyr before him: “we must know by all means,” says he, “that it is not lawful or possible to learn any thing of God, or of right piety, save only out of the Prophets, who teach us by divine inspiration.” Thus we see these excellent Fathers fed men with the pure milk of the word, and not with philosophy and the vain deceit of mere human reason.

The 151st Psalm, of which your ingenious correspondent Christianus has given a translation, p. 11, does not appear in the Hebrew, no more than the addition at the end of Job, which the Vatican copy of the Septuagint tells us is met with in the Syriac Bible. Collyer says, “the Jews did not receive those books into their canon which were not written originally in the holy language; and that the canon of the Old Testament is not deficient on that account, because Christ and his Apostles acquiesced therein as perfect, and as being entirely what was constituted by Ezra as a prophet, and the rest of the great council in his time.” J. MILLS.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug. 6.*

TOO much praise cannot be bestowed on you for preferring in your last the antient church of Berriew, which, it is to be feared, will not have so venerable, simple, and picturesque, a successor. How little skill the bulk of our architects have in church architecture, let the new church of BANBURY attest; a building more like a gaol than a Christian temple; of which it were to be wished some correspondent would send you an accurate drawing, that it might be compared with the old church engraved by Capt. Grose. G.

Mr. URBAN, *July 29.*

NO answer having hitherto been made to my requisition, LXVI. 771, after the particulars of the life of Wm. Law, the celebrated mystick,

myſtick, I now ſend you the reſult of my enquiries, which end with reading Mr. Gibbon's *Memoirs of himſelf*, in 2 vols. 4to.

His words are :

"Mr. Law died at an advanced age, of a ſuppreſſion of urine, in 1761, at the houſe of Mrs. Heſther Gibbons, known by the name of the Cliffe, in Northamptonſhire, where ſhe ſtill reſides. In that family he has left the reputation of a worthy and eminently-pious man, who believed all that he profeſſed, and practiſed all that he enjoined. The character of a Non-juror, which he held to the laſt, is a ſufficient evidence of the tenaciousneſs of his principles in Church and State; and the ſacrifice of his intereſt to his conſcience will be always reſpectable.

"His theological writings, which our domeſtic concerns induced me to read, preſerve an amiable though imperfect ſort of life, in my opinion; but here, perhaps, I pronounce with more confidence than knowledge on the merits of the man no pen can juſtify. His laſt compositions ſeemed tinctured too much with the myſtic enthuſiaſm of Jacob Behmen; and his diſcourſe on the abſolute unlawfulness of the ſtage may be called a ridiculous intemperance of ſentiment and language.

"But theſe fallies of phrenzy muſt not extinguiſh the praiſe that is due to Mr. Law as a wit and a ſcholar. His argument on topicks of leſs abſurdity is ſpecious and acute; his manner is lively, his ſtyle forcible and clear; and, had not the vigour of his mind been clouded by enthuſiaſm, he might be ranked with the moſt agreeable and ingenious writers of the times.

"While the Bangorian controverſy was a fashionable theme, he entered the liſts. He reſumed the conteſt again with Biſhop Hoadly, in which his Non-juring principles appear, though he approves himſelf equal to both Prelates.

"On the appearance of the 'Fable of the Bees,' he drew his pen againſt the licentiousneſs of the doctrine of that writer; and Morality and Religion muſt rejoice in his applauſe and victory.

"Mr. Law's maſter-piece, the 'Serious Call,' is ſtill read as a popular and powerful book of devotion. His precepts are rigid, but they are formed and derived from the Goſpel; his ſatire is ſharp, but his wiſdom is from the knowledge of human life; and many of his portraits are not unworthy the pen of La Bruyere. If there yet exiſts a ſpark of piety in his reader's mind, he will ſoon kindle it to a flame; and a philoſopher muſt allow that he is more conſiſtent in his principles than any of the tribe of myſtic writers. He handles with equal ſeverity and truth the

ſtrange contradiction between faith and practice in the Chriſtian world. Under the names of Flavia and Miranda, he has admirably deſcribed Mr. Gibbon's two aunts, the worldly and the pious ſiſter."

This is the character this famous hiſtorian is compelled by the ſpirit of truth to give to the piety and goodneſs of Mr. Law, the moſt original writer of his day.

The following account of a uſeful and remarkable character I found upon the firſt leaf of Cotton Mather's Works, fol. 1694:

"The Rev. John Eliot, who firſt preached the Goſpel to the North American Indians, was born at Waverley in 1604, and educated at Cambridge, where he took up the degree of B.A. He arrived in New England in 1631, where he married a perſon who followed him from Europe the next year, 1632. His ſituation as a paſtor was at New Cambridge; but he exerciſed himſelf more among the native Indians than the ſettlers, for whoſe particular benefit he tranſlated the Bible into the Indian language. It is printed in 4to, and was the work of more than five years. He ſet up and promoted a charity-school at Connecticut, over which one of his ſons afterwards preſided. Increase Mather, miniſter at Boſton, wrote a letter to the learned Leuſden, Hebrew profeſſor at Utrecht, wherein he mentions Mr. John Eliot's labours as the tranſlator of the Scriptures, and ſeveral other treatiſes of practical divinity, into the Indian tongue. The latter part of his life he ſpent at Natick, near Roxborough, about a mile from New England. He died in 1690, and was ſucceeded in his church by an Indian preacher. His youngeſt ſon, Benjamin, kept a bookſeller's ſhop and printing-office under the Weſt end of the town-houſe, at Boſton, in New England, in 1700."

Yours, &c. H. LEMOINE.

Mr. URBAN, *Liverpool, April 17.*
BEING a good ſubject, I am always well pleaſed to view the King's arms decorating our public buildings, where they are often to be ſeen very well executed, agreeably to the deſcription given of them in books of heraldry; which, I believe, invariably ſtate that the ſupporters of the royal ſhield are a lion and unicorn rampant. But, Sir, I have obſerved of late years with no ſmall concern, that



Fig 2

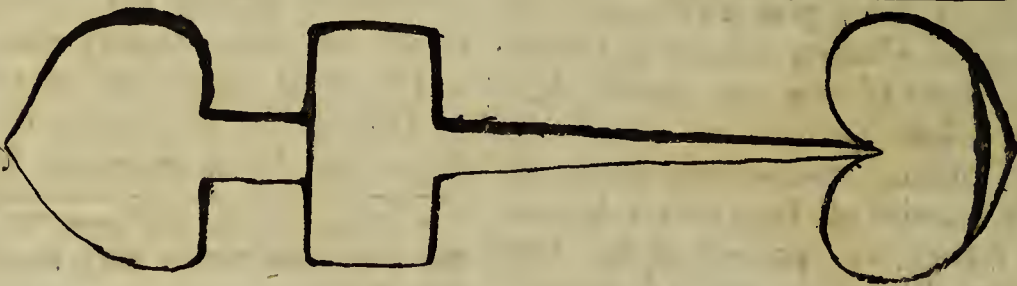
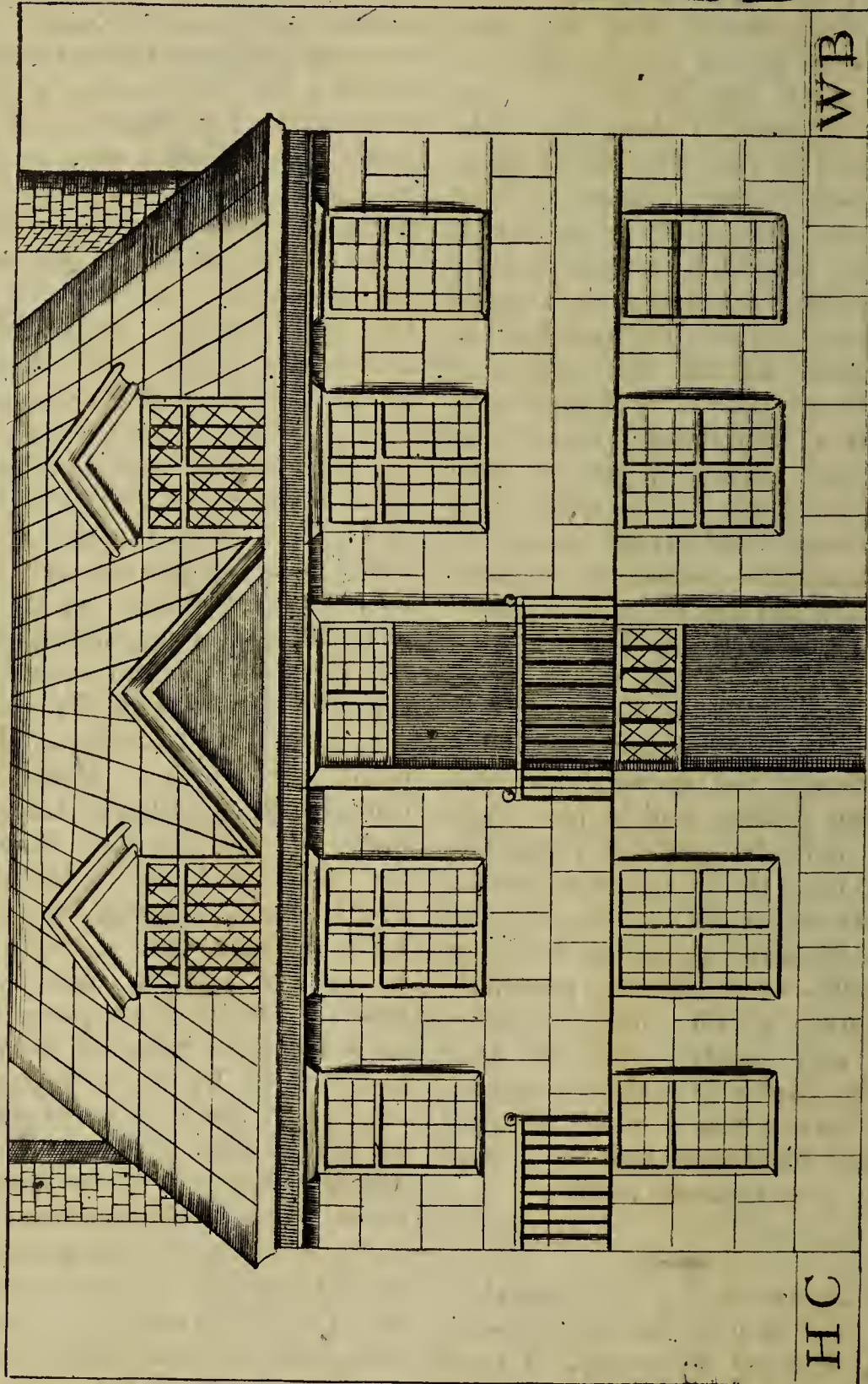
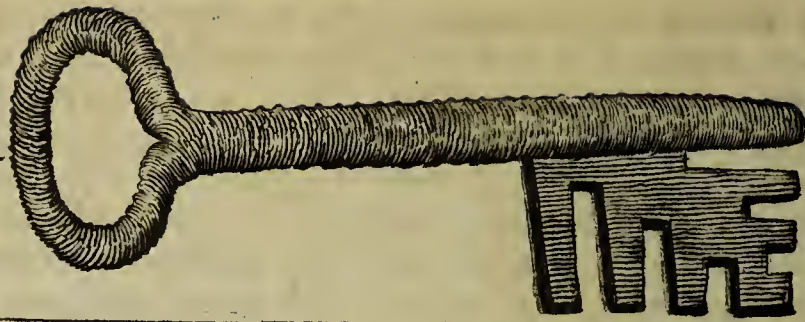


Fig 3



H C

W B

The LADIES SCHOOL at HIGHGATE

that a new fashion has sprung up amongst our artists, and our lion and unicorn, instead of standing up stoutly, as they used to do, are now represented in a variety of fanciful postures; both sculptors and engravers exhibiting them to our view, sometimes *crouching*, sometimes *lying-down*, and at other times very quietly *seated with their backs upon the shield*. I have been informed indeed by some *connoisseurs*, that this shews *taste*; but cannot be persuaded that it is *true taste*, because it errs against propriety; such fantastical representations not displaying thereby the king's arms. Perhaps I am in the wrong, as this style seems to prevail very much, *particularly in this town*; and should therefore be very much pleased if any of your correspondents, who understand Heraldry, would favour your readers with an opinion on this subject; and inform us, whether these *men of taste* are, by the rules and laws of that science, at liberty to give us a lion and unicorn, *couchant*, or *crouching*, or *dormant*, or what they please, and *turning tail upon the king besides*, and to pass them upon us for the genuine supporters of the royal shield; or whether the practice ought not to be considered as an ignorant deviation from the principles of a science peculiarly accurate, which no pretended taste can justify, whatever skill may be displayed in the execution. Your giving this a place in your valuable Miscellany will very much oblige your constant reader,

ROYALIST.

Mr. URBAN; Aug. 1.

AS it is now the fashion to illustrate the works of topography, I send you a fac-simile of the Ladies' Charity-school at Highgate (*Plate II. fig. 1*), which Mr. Lyons has noticed as "a very scarce print," and which was built on the model of Dorchester-house. The school was projected by Mr. William Blake, a woollen-draper,

in Maiden-lane, Covent garden, for the education and maintenance of about 40 fatherless boys and girls; and to be called, "The Ladies' Hospital, or Charity-school;" the boys to be taught the art of painting, gardening, casting accounts, and navigation, or put forth to some good handicraft trade, and to wear an uniform of blue lined with yellow; the girls to be taught to read, write, sew, starch, raise paste, and dress, that they may be fit for any good service. The projector, according to his own account, had himself expended the greater part of his fortune (*viz.* 1000*l.*) upon the undertaking, by purchasing Dorchester house, and other premises. He published a book (now rarely to be met with), called, "Silver Drops, or Serious Things," being a kind of exhortation to the ladies to encourage the undertaking. Prefixed to this work are several letters of application, in the name of the hospital boys, to individuals, whose names do not appear; but the first was to Lady Winchester, the second to Lady Grace Pierrepont, the fourth to Lady Northumberland, the fifth to Lady Salisbury, the 12th to Lady Ranelagh, the 19th to Lady Falkland, the 22d to Lady Clayton, the 23d to Lady Player, the 24th to Mrs. Love, the 25th to Mrs. Pilkington*. On a frontispiece to the book there is a print of Dorchester house, and his own mansion at Highgate; the margins of the print are full of notes, in which he complains of the want of encouragement, which threatened to defeat his plan; laments that he is treated as a madman; and observes, that if Sir Francis Pemberton, Mr. William Ashurst, and his own brother, F. Blake, would yet comply, all might be immediately forwarded, to the great advantage of the town of Highgate. It appears that some boys had been received into the

* These names are from MS notes in the copy now before me; the others remain blank.

hospital,

hospital, and that subscriptions had been collected; but the undertaking soon dropped. C. H.

Mr. URBAN,

Aug. 3.

THE antique iron key (*fig. 2*) was discovered in the foundation of the wall of Lowestoft church-yard, which was taken down to enlarge the burying-ground in 1794.

Fig. 3. is another antient piece of iron, perhaps part of a vane, found behind a fire-place in this town. ISAAC GILLINGWATER.

THE PURSUITS OF ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION. No. XXVI.

The ANTIENT PALACE of the KINGS OF ENGLAND at WESTMINSTER, continued.

The Interior of St. Stephen's Chapel and its Cloisters.

IN these piles the Genius of Architectural Innovation stands before us in all the callous prejudice of modern art. His wanton and barbarous sway here knows no bounds; wherever the eye is turned, the most shameful havock has been made on some of the most inestimable works of architecture that ever adorned this country; and perpetrated in a way that will for ever reflect something more than disgrace on those who first gave the orders for the sacrilegious disfigurement, and for the converting many of their parts into uses the most low and contemptuous. My honest zeal in behalf of our national Antiquities would here be excessive, did I not consider the fate that yet awaits them; a fate that can only end in their entire extermination. I have seen the grinning and overbearing joy on the faces of more than one of those who are awaiting the moment of their long-delayed expectations* of

raising their "iron hands" to tumble to the earth these venerable emblems of Royalty and England's former glory. For them I reserve all the censure of my *iron pen*. But let me not anticipate the story of the scenes opening to our view; let their present state call on the keen sensations of my accompanying friends; they will soon with me vent the bitter reproach that such things are; and heave the unavailing sigh, that all these insulted glories within a short-lived space will be no more.

Already (p. 129) have we been made acquainted with the situation of the cloisters; their attached buildings, the general purpose to which they have for some years been appropriated, and of the entrance into them on their North side. Their erection we owe to the enlightened mind of Dr. J. Chambers, physician to Hen. VIII.; and, to use the expression of a celebrated Antiquary†, "the Architect seems to have rivalled himself in the elegance of the designs of the several groins, each of them differing from the other," &c. Could our pen go on to point out the magic beauty of their varying forms, our praise would never be exhausted; but as it is, we must be content to observe, that the work of the groins are in the same style of those in the chapel of Henry VII.; and that their several centres are enriched with religious *baso-relievos*, arms, and devices‡, the whole of the most delicate and pure workmanship; indeed, a perfect school for the refinement of our antient architecture.

I now experience a most severe struggle of the mind, in joining with the silken wreaths of praise the thorny bands of harsh invective and severe reprehension—well, be it

* Ever since the year 1789, when the idea was first hatched of this palace falling a sacrifice to modern art. See the list of the Architects who subscribed their opinions on the business in the public prints of the time. Point me out that "Architect" who would refuse a good job for the sake of preserving any one of our antient structures.

† See Antient Sculpture and Painting, vol. II. p. 28.

‡ Many of which are engraved in the second volume of the work last cited.

so: and now speak of the North side of these cloisters, half of which we find unmolested, the other half filled with menial apartments.

The East side is entirely free from all innovations, being, happily for us Antiquaries, wanted as a passage to some principal rooms in this residence. Here we may, for an interval of Antiquarian delight, behold, uncontaminated by any modern intrusion, one entire range of antient splendour. How exquisite!

South side.—The whole line partitioned off into offices of the first requisition, from the larder down to that sequestered cell where Nature tells the proudest of us all we are but common mortals.

West side.—Its Southern extremity is parted off, to give a passage from the great hall into Old Palace-yard; while in the rest of this range we find staircases, coal and rubbish holes, the servants hall, and *their kitchen*.

The exterior fronts next the area of these cloisters shew a richness of design unusual to such attendant parts of a religious structure; and we notice over them a continued gallery, the whole work remaining nearly in its first order. The interior of the gallery has undergone (excepting the windows) an entire modern change, bare walls and a coved cieling being the poor apology for (we may naturally conclude) elaborate wainscoted panneling, and the open or compartmented timber cielings usual in the upper stories of antient apartments.

In this area, and projecting from the West cloister, is one of those rare and delicate morsels of art which appear to have been the crown to the fame of our antient architects, a private chapel or oratory; which, whether intended for religious purposes only, or annexed to a monumental design, were usually carried to an excess of workmanship that knew no bounds but what elegance and true taste re-

strained. The plan of this chapel is oblong, with three cants of an octagon Eastward. Standing at its West end, we are entirely carried away (while our eyes are raised above the capitals of the columns) by that enthusiastic delight to which we have so often in these Pursuits had occasion to give way. Shall we tell of its minute parts, its diversity of interwoven compartments, its ornamental devices? Or shall we enjoy this mental feast in silent extasies? It must be so. Far otherwise be now our thoughts; for, to all the parts below, sacrilegious phrenzy has nearly done its worst. Here, where the altar stood, a door has been knocked out, to give a view into the kitchen of the master, placed in the centre of the area of the cloisters. The windows to the right and left give place to two coppers; of the two windows in continuation on each side, one makes way for an oven, and the other is decorated with a stone cistern placed against it. The rich compartments, filling up the divisions of the North and West sides, have been cut away for doors, shelves, the hanging-up of wicker bottles, skewers, and pudding-cloths. The West side is an entire blank, all the parts having been demolished. Indignant enquiry is confronted with being told, this place is the scullery! Since I drew a view of this chapel in 1791, its fate has been much aggravated. After the demise of the late Duke of Newcastle, some assurances were given in a certain Society of men, many of whom are fond of the study of Antiquities, that a proper attention should be paid to so precious a remain; but conveniency—

"I love to line my belly planks;
Care I for F. A. S.'s thanks*?"

On the story over this chapel is

* Lines from a Hudibrastic MS. called "The Pursuits of Antiquaries from the Year 1791 to the Year 1799," now (we are given to understand) under consideration to be laid before the publick.

another

another of the same style, which, before the ceiling was destroyed, appears to have exceeded it in grandeur, by far more numerous decorations of niches for statues, &c. &c. It is now a sleeping-room for servants!

St. Stephen's chapel appears to owe its foundation to William Rufus, to have been in part re-built by Edward I. and brought to the summit of all magnificence by that illustrious Patron of the arts, Edw. III. The Rolls containing the whole business relative to the erection of this chapel are still preserved in the Exchequer. How dear and valuable a mine of instruction this account would be, if published to professional men, who might wish to be made acquainted which way to construct their edifices so that they might stand the blast of Time for at least 50 years to come! In this structure Edward left no means unused to collect all the skill and science in his kingdom; and so eager was his desire to fix architectural perfection on this spot, that many of the counties in England were ransacked for the most celebrated Artists to effect this purpose. I must own that, being prepared with this information, my expectation was raised to the highest pitch; and, as far as what is left of this *acmé* of human art to enable me to judge, I solemnly declare, correcting my opinion by years of experience in the study of our ancient architecture, that this chapel, before the sacrilegious days of the 16th century, must have been the first of all the architectural works in the land, where sublimity of design, grandeur of arrangement, richness of ornaments, where sculpture, painting; and gilding, dazzled the rays of vision to receive an emanation of those realms of light which await the blessed. No common praise is now my theme; had I the eternal-catching comprehension of the inspired Milton, I could but faintly tell the wonders of this place. I may, indeed, conceive in some de-

gree their resplendence; but the effusions from my pen must fall far below their most distant rays; yet not so low, but some few sparks may awake insensibility to regret that something more than a cold introductory narration of facts had not preceded the engravings of the plans, elevations, sections, ornaments, &c. of this chapel, published by the Society of Antiquaries, and which thus concludes,

"The chapel of St. Stephen was soon afterwards (the first year of Edward VI.) FITTED-UP for the meeting of the House of Commons, which had before usually assembled in the Chapter-house of the abbey of Westminster, and has since continued to be appropriated to the same use to the present time;"

without one word in commendation of the edifice which was to be illustrated. That we may not deprive the indefatigable hand who made the drawings of the said plans, elevations, &c. (where we find he has, from the existing authorities, attempted a restoration of the elevations of some of the works, and particularly in his restoration of the interior of the small chapel in the area of the cloisters) of *one-half* of the reward of his labours, be it understood, that it was he who wrote the description of the several plates; where, like a true Antiquary, in particularizing the *minutiae* of the ornaments on the columns, entablatures, &c. he exclaims,

"But the Artist (the Architect of the building) designed that the whole of the work should have the same attention paid it; and that one universal blaze of magnificence and splendour should shine around, making this chapel the *ne plus ultra* of the art, worthy of the Saint whose name it bears, and of its Founder, Edward III. the great patron of Ancient Architecture."

Left I should be thought singular in selecting this sentence, I believe the pages of this Magazine, the professed Repository for subjects relating to our Antiquities, have already borne them, and ushered in by the legitimate father of Antiquarian studies, the very learned Director of a Society which he formerly thought worthy his presence.

The

The undercroft, or basement chapel, consists of five divisions, made by clusters of columns supporting the groins (in which are bosses with rich religious *bas-reliefs**) of simple and massy forms, well calculated to sustain, and give a pleasing introduction to, the light and refined elegance of the profuse enrichments in the chapel above. In the first division Westwards, on the right and left are door-ways; one an entrance to and from the great hall, in the avenue of which are still the original stairs ascending to the above chapel, now turned into a lamplighter's lumber-hole. The second and third divisions have on each side windows of a very noble fashion; the fourth and fifth division, their sides plain. No traces are visible of the remains of the altar, modern pointed windows usurping its situation. The innovations made here are as follows: the first division is a common thoroughfare from Old Palace-yard to the great hall; second division, a store-room for all the rubbish of a low mechanick and his necessary receptacles, with the Westminster pillory, and, till within these few years, the Westminster ducking-stool; third division, boarded off into apartments for the said mechanick; fourth and fifth divisions converted into the principal eating-room of the adjoining habitation in the cloisters, &c.

"Sarlains of beef and drinking-glasses
Are here the only sight that passes,
Where erst in solemn pomp took post
The silver chalice, wafer'd host †."

The original stairs of ascent to the porch being now turned to other purposes, new staircases have been constructed to give admittance to it; and, for the sake of putting a guinea or two into the pocket of some hedge carpenter, a common fence has been put up, for no other purpose, one would think, than a pretence to mutilate the

screen of this much-admired porch. I have in this survey before dwelt with rapture on this screen, and could again and again repeat the delightful task; but our observation is now led to the interior of the porch, where we discover the original cieling is wanting, all the other parts remaining unmolested; except the lower range of compartments of the screen, where the said hutch-like carpenter has made certain accommodations for servants and loungers to annoy the passers-by below.

Could I but convey one glimpse of the excellence of this little spot to the eyes of him who could preserve it, those hovering phalanxes of Architectural Innovation would soon be driven into the distance of disappointment, their hopes of demolition would then be no more!

We are now in St. Stephen's chapel, where not the least particle of Antiquity can meet our attention; the *sitting-up* for the meeting of the House of Commons has so completely shut out from the face of day St. Stephen's "holy scene."

"Here stools and benches, sconces, matting,
Take place of stalls, missals, copes of satin;
Here inkhorns, maces, speaker's chair,
Take place of altars, crosses rare;
For shining paintings, gold and silver,
Here's wainscot boards, ye cannot pierce;
Here's every thing which was not then:
Here's, No! Yes! for *Orcmus*, *Amen* †!"

Therefore, in order to empower me to go through my investigations, I, like another Guy Vaux, with candle and lantern, leading my accompanying friends, was compelled to crawl under and behind the benches and wainscoting of the *sitting-up*, and afterwards to ascend over its cieling; from which painful attempt I have been enabled to form some idea of the original design of the interior of this chapel, as so much of the work in these shut-out parts are left to tell a tale, which, one time or other, will make the patrons of antient art brand the names of those who, by

* Engraved in *Antient Sculpture and Painting*, vol. II.

† Hudibrastic MS. before hinted at.

† Hudibrastic MS.

the said *sitting-up*, have deprived the publick of one of the first specimens of antient art in this or any other kingdom.

AN ARCHITECT.

(*To be continued.*)

Mr. URBAN, *August 23.*

THE writer who has obtained the chief fame in any nation in any branch of general Literature, Wit, Poetry, Criticism, History, &c. seems to resemble a governor of a citadel, or of some important battery, which commands a principal part of a subjacent city. In his hands, if he is friendly to the inhabitants, is their principal security against the enemies of their welfare; but, if he is hostile to their city, he is enabled, from his elevated station, to pour down on them inevitable destruction. Regarding the moral and religious interests of a nation in this point of view, it is impossible that good and pious men should observe with indifference any of the grand fortresses of Literature in possession of men whose whole delight seems to consist in pointing against their fellow-citizens the destructive engines of Infidelity. In France, Voltaire possessed himself of the batteries of Wit, Poetry, Criticism, Philosophy, and History; Rousseau seized the eminence which afforded him the opportunity of scattering his combustibles amongst the passions. All who affected general knowledge or fine feelings were enlisted under Voltaire and Rousseau. These men had thought enough for the whole nation; all that remained was to repeat their dogmas. By whom, sir, are the grand out-works of History and Philosophy possessed in this country? By Gibbon and by Hume. To deny the just claims of these writers to distinction would be vain. They are great, and they are formidable. Every man, therefore, is most strenuously the friend of religious principle who most completely

baffles the attack which they have made against the very foundation of our belief. I have, therefore received the greatest pleasure in my perusal of a late excellent publication, which not only comprizes and arranges within the compass of one octavo volume all the strongest arguments on which a rational belief in Christianity finds its sure foundation, but also admirably directs the younger Clergy to the best method of urging those arguments with greatest effect against hereticks and infidels of every description. The work to which I allude is intituled, "*The Libertine and Infidel led to Reflection by calm Expostulation. A farewell Address to his younger Brethren, by John Dancan, D.D. rector of South Warmborough, Hants.*" I have found in this work such forcible observations on, and striking examples of, Hume's shallow sophistry, that I cannot but ardently wish this work to be recommended to every reader, not only of his *Essay on Natural History of Religion*, but of his *English History*. I am glad to see quoted by Dr. D. in his "*Libertine led to Reflection*," a valuable tract, which many years ago was certainly attributed to Dr. Hurd, but which Dr. D. observes, "is now understood, upon good authority, to have been written by Dr. Warburton, of whose strong features it bears throughout the peculiar stamp," namely, "*Remarks on Mr. D. Hume's Essay on the Natural History of Religion.*" I apprehend that a cheap edition of this energetic tract would, at the present time, produce more beneficial effect on society than any other of more general tendency. If these kints, through the means of your valuable *Miscellany*, should contribute in any degree to fix the attention of the publick on the work first-mentioned, and to produce a re-publication of the latter, your merit, Mr. Urban, in making them public, will considerably en-

ance the pleasure which the perusal of your Magazine has for very many years afforded to

Member of the Established Church.

Mr. URBAN, *August 16.*

THE accounts of Hanlope and Castlethorp, in vol. LXIX. pp. 57, 1024, have given me great pleasure, not only from the very correct manner in which the subject is narrated, but from the anticipation of some more enlarged history of that part of Buckinghamshire. Several interesting particulars of the Newport Hundreds are related in Pennant's Journey to London; and, I understand, Brown Willis's MSS collections are very copious. I lament that the late Mr. Knapp, (whose death has cut off our hopes of a general history of the county) has left his MSS unarranged, and much fewer in number than might have been expected; but I should be glad of some information on this point. I beg leave to suggest to your valuable correspondents, that the churches Willien and Wolverton, with Dr. Busby's extensive charities, would afford interesting subjects of research. In the same neighbourhood is Milton Keynes, the residence of Dr. Lewis Atterbury. The churches of Newport, Pyrringham, and Chicheley, will probably offer many curious monuments to their notice. The beautiful monument of Lord Chancellor Nottingham, in Ravenston church, is noted in the peerage, and is worthy of engraving. T. L.

Mr. URBAN, *Gray's Inn, Aug. 7.*

AS nothing that tends in any manner to the improvement of mind, and the general advancement of science, can be foreign to your agreeable Miscellany, I shall make no farther apology for troubling you with the following observations on the study of the law, more by way of hints, and as an incitement to a fuller discussion of so important a subject, than presuming to decide where men of far

superior abilities and experience have widely differed from each other in their respective plans, and, seemingly, without having given sufficient attention to their own to render them profitably practical.

The first point I shall take into consideration is, the utility of attending a special pleader's office, and with what previous preparation such an attendance might be attended with advantage to the pupil. He must be, indeed, a person of extraordinary industry and application who can derive much information in such an office; with the total legal ignorance with which nine out of ten of those that enter one are generally possessed: and it is a matter of astonishment how so many have made it a step to profit and honours, when we consider the situation of a young man who is placed there. A raw youth from school or college is sent to a special pleader's for three or four years, where, for a premium of 100 guineas *per ann.* he is allowed a seat at a desk, with the privilege of copying special pleadings, or of leaving them alone; the latter he is naturally enough inclined to do; and when we add to this propensity the dryness of the employment, a want of all previous knowledge of the subject, and of a person to instruct him in the nature and grounds of this extremely difficult science (for a special pleader of eminence, and consequently in great business, cannot be supposed to have sufficient leisure to direct the studies and pursuits of his pupils), and a total want of all controul or authority, can we be surprized at seeing the Box-lobby, the Opera, Bond-street, and every place of public entertainment, continually haunted with law students, there wasting in idle; if not pernicious, pleasures those precious hours, which, devoted to study and the pursuits of their profession, intermixed with instructive and wholesome recreation, might gain them the well-earned approbation of

of their own consciences, and the esteem and confidence of their fellow-citizens? Should there happen to be several pupils in the same office, as is frequently the case, even the labour of copying (un-instructive and barren of improvement as it is) is at a stand, and the comparative merits of a Parisot and a Hillisberg, a Banti and a Mara, Covent-garden and Drury-lane, and the *dashing* operations of the approaching Sunday, supersede all employment as well as every topic of rational conversation.

The course of study, therefore, that strikes me as the most eligible to attain the qualifications necessary for the profession of a Barrister, and the most likely to render the path of legal knowledge less thorny and laborious, nay, even strew some flowers in that barren and inauspicious road, but which I with diffidence submit to the consideration of wiser men than myself in the science of education, and which, as in almost direct opposition to the *dictum* of the immortal Blackstone (whom no student but must revere, and who is above all gratitude as he is above all praise), cannot but be advanced with all that hesitation and embarrassment which a scholar must feel in combating his master's favourite proposition; this course then would be, after having given my pupil the usual education that a good grammar-school affords, and made him a complete master of the French and Latin languages, in the intervals of which study, and as an assistance to it, an arrangement of such law maxims* as have any pretence to purity of diction, and other books of that nature, might be put into his hands, to bring him acquainted with some of the leading features of the law, and enable him to read with greater pleasure and improvement Blackstone's Commentaries; which is one of the very

* For instance, a very useful little book of the kind, called, *Principia Legis et Equitatis*, by Tho. Branch, esq. 12mo, 1753.

first books that should be put into his hands. Having thus given him some insight into the nature of the law, I must confess I do not think any step more proper to be taken, either with a view of increasing his stock of knowledge, or as calculated to give him a proper idea, accompanied with habits, of business, than to place him, at 16 years of age, in the office of an attorney of general practice for three years, not to copy the trash that abounds there (among which may be reckoned a great deal of special pleading); but to see the mode in which business is carried on; the different offices through which a cause passes, and to trace it practically from the writ to the verdict. He may there, likewise, at his leisure hours, take precedents and notes in the particular line for which he is intended, and read the best approved elementary or theoretical treatises of the law, such as Woodeson's Vinerian Lectures, Fonblanque's Treatise of Equity, and Reeves's History of the English Law (which last, dry and repulsive as it certainly is, may be considered as an indispensable preparative to the well understanding of Coke), till he finds himself competent to the perusal of the Commentary on Littleton, and the other works of that great ornament of English jurisprudence, Lord Chief-justice Coke. These latter I would not have him hastily attempt; for, should he then find himself unequal to the task, he might relinquish it with a disgust that might deter him from the attempt another time, when he would find himself better able to understand them. He should, therefore, wait with patience till he finds himself capable of bestowing all that attention on them which they will fully require. In fine, when he should have acquired habits of steadiness and application, which would render him superior to the dissipations and frivolities of that sink of iniquity the metropolis, which draw

so many young men, formed for a higher sphere of action, into their destructive vortex, to the complete disappointment of their friends, and to their own ultimate vexation and regret; and not till then would I place him with a special pleader for three years more, to copy precedents and draw pleadings, the reason and grounds of which he would now understand; to read all the modern, and a few antient, reporters, and such other books as his own judgement will now point out to him: and if at the end of that time he does not find himself equal to the duties of a counsellor, he must, by persevering industry and assiduity, gain what has been denied him by nature either in quickness of perception or retention of memory.

What I have said above, though concerning more particularly the student in the courts of common-law, would, I think, hold equally good as the best means of making a good equity draftsman, and, perhaps, might not be unserviceable in forming a conveyancer.

A NEW CORRESPONDENT.

MR. URBAN,

Aug. 9.

THE parish of Farlington, so famous in the journals of travellers for including the hill of Portsdown, is situate within a few miles of Portsmouth, bounded by the several parishes of Bedhampton, Widley, Wimmering, and an arm of the sea on the South, called West Harbour, at the entrance of which is placed Cumberland fort. The parish is in the hundred of Portsdown. The soil varies very much. Along the Southern part of the down, the large fields lying exposed to the genial warmth of the sun, and the efficacy of the sea-breezes, being also sheltered from the piercing North winds, great crops of corn are generally expected to be produced; nor is the industrious husbandman deceived in his expectation. That part of

the parish which lies immediately under the North side of the down is not equal to the former, yet, if a due course of modern husbandry was observed, would amply repay the farmer; and its vicinity to the forest renders it desirable, by enabling the tenant to keep a much larger herd of cattle. The soil near the summit under an experienced farmer will produce great crops of sainfoin. The parish contains in the whole about 2500 acres of arable, meadow, pasture, sheep down, woodland, and about 200 acres of forest and waste lands now remaining uncultivated. The greatest improvement to this district was that of inclosing from the sea 225 acres. This was owing to the abilities and persevering industry of the late owner, Peter Taylor, esq.; but this addition is considered as extra-parochial. There are also 300 acres; a moiety of the purlieu in Bere forest, which has been from time immemorial enjoyed by the lords of the manors of Drayton and Walsworth. The annual value of the parish 2100l. The village of Purbrook, together with the heath; at the time of Mr. Taylor's purchase, was of little value: it consisted of 75 acres, uncultivated and unhealthy. He employed every means in his power to improve it; which he at length effected at an enormous expence, having expended, as I am credibly informed, nearly 100,000l. However, this proved beneficial to himself, and improved the country around him; Architecture reared its head, and a universal spirit of improvement took place. He built also an elegant mansion, which is universally admired. This house stands at the foot of the down. A short and pleasant walk leads the traveller to its summit, which presents his astonished eye with every thing variegated in nature. To give a full description of this most beautiful, most extensive prospect, would require a far abler pencil than mine.

The

The views to the South present us with a sight of the Western extremity of the Isle of Wight, Spithead, St. Helen's, the islands of Hayling and Thorney. Chichester cathedral bounds the distant horizon from our sight. The prospect to the North discovers the lofty and extensive range of hills of Farlington, Chalton, and Harting, interspersed with woodlands. The picturesque, the beautiful scenery beneath us serves as a contrast to the sublime. We are at a loss which to admire most: so crowded seem the objects, our attention cannot be long held; but, lost in a pleasing confusion, the mind dwells with rapture on the scene. In the evening the landscape varies. What a glow of delight arises in a person's mind on casting his eyes over this vast expanse of water, tinged with azure by the declining sun, with scarcely a breath of wind to disturb its surface!

On the 26th of July a large fair is held on the down. I cannot tell when it commenced. On this day may be seen a large concourse of people, who resort here from every part of the country. It continues three days. The first generally proves a day of business, the second of pleasure, and the chapmen on the third pack up their goods. The late Mr. Taylor once endeavoured to make a passage through this hill, with a view of conveying water to supply the town of Portsmouth. Four shafts were sunk; but the design was not then carried into effect. No doubt the utility of telegraphs suggested the idea of placing one on this hill, which is admirably calculated for the purpose of conveying intelligence. There is a mount on the declivity of the down towards Bedhampton, which has given rise to much conjecture. It is known by the name of Bevis's grave. Some suppose it a barrow, others a station of the Romans to convey signals. The manors of Farlington and Drayton, including the whole parish, were formerly in

the possession of the priory of Southwick, and I conjecture to have belonged to it ever since the 20th year of Edward III. It continued in the possession of the monastery till its dissolution, when Hen. VIII. by letters-patent, bearing date the 29th of June, in the 32d year of his reign, granted the above to Will. Pownde, esq. and Elianor his wife, and their heirs, with its rights and royalties, together with the advowson of the rectory of Farlington. These possessions descended to Anthony Pownde; thence to his eldest son, Richard Pownde; and at length became vested in fee in Mr. Smith, of whom Mr. Taylor, in the year 1764, purchased it, including all the lands of the parish, of the value of 1500*l.* *per annum*, except three small farms, which were claimed by other persons. The above estate, for 60 years previous to Mr. Taylor's purchase, was in the possession of a distressed mortgager, and receivers under decrees in Chancery, whose sole aim was to raise money by selling of timber, by which means it was open to the encroachments of every one. By an inquisition, taken in the first year of Edward VI. it appears that Anthony Pownde died the 29th of February, seised of the manor of Drayton (among other estates), which he held of the king by grand serjeantry, "*ad inveniend' unum homin' custod' orient' port' castr' de Porchest' per xv dies tempore guar'*;" which tenure convinces me the grant was of great antiquity. This manor of Drayton went out of the family of the Powndes by a female branch, and remained thus severed from Farlington a number of years. In 1703, Mr. Smith, who was previously seised of Farlington (in conjunction with one Clemence), purchased the manor and land of Drayton from the co-heirs of Mr. Richbell and Sir Benjamin Newland, and divided the whole amongst themselves. The fatal consequences of the South-sea scheme drove Col. Smith,

Smith (after mortgaging his manors of Farlington and Drayton) to the Continent, and involved him in difficulties which terminated only with his life. He is said to have lived in habits of intimacy with Mr. Norton, of Southwick house, who, in compassion of his distresses, made him many valuable presents, as some report, to the amount of an hundred a year. The ecclesiastical history of the parish remains in great obscurity: when or by whom the present church was founded, I cannot learn. It adjoins the high-road on the bottom of the South side of the hill, and appears to have been built with large flints cased with stone. A grave-stone of a knight-templar was, some time since, in repairing the church, discovered. This might induce one to believe the church, or the site of it, to be of early date. John de Farlington in 22 Ed. I. and Ralph de Drayton, were both benefactors to the religious in those days: whether either of them built the present church is a matter of uncertainty. It consists of a single nave, and the chancel, as usually the case, separated from it by a thick clumsy arch. Mr. Taylor added a light and pleasant seat to the church, which he appropriated to the use of his own family. The following inscriptions are placed in the chancel and nave:

"De vo charyte pray for the soule of Antony Holnde. of Drayton, in the countie of South, esquier, whiche detessed the xix day of February, in the yere of our Lorde God MCCCCXXIII. On whose soule Crist have mercy."

"Dedicated

to the memory of JANE EVANS, wife of Peter Evans, clerk, rector of this parish; and six of their [children; who (in sure and certain hope of a joyfull [resurrection together) were at different times under- [neath interred,

viz.

WILLIAM EVANS, June 9th, 1746;

JOHN, September 9th, 1747;

JANE, April 5th, 1749;

DAVID, May 21st, 1753;

RICHARD, November 10th, 1755;

LAURA, September 24th, 1759.

Jane Evans, their mother, was buried Jan. 26th, 1778, in the 62d year of her age; a pious charitable woman.

And,

likewise, to the memory

of

the Rev. PETER EVANS, B.D. who was rector of this parish

43 years.

He departed this life the 14th day

of January, 1781,

in the 76th year of his age."

"Sacred

to the memory of

JANE TAYLOR,

the wife of Peter Taylor, esq.,

of Purbrook-park,

who departed this life

the 29th August, 1770,

in the 61st year of her age.

As a grateful tribute to her exalted virtues, this monument is erected by her affection-

[ate husband,

anno 1774.

Under this stone, and in the same vault

with his wife, are deposited,

the remains of PETER TAYLOR, esq.,

lord of the manors of Farlington and

[Drayton,

in this county; of Milton, in Somersetshire;

and patron of this church.

He was twice elected to represent the

[borough

of Portsmouth in parliament.

Born at Wells, the 11th November, 1714;

and died there, the 3d November, 1777,

in the 63d year of his age."

In the church-yard:

"By the munificence of Peter Taylor, esq. lord of this manor, and patron of this church, this stone was set up in memory of WILLIAM HOOKER, and MARY, his wife, who lived together in a married state seventy-five years. He was buried here the eighteenth of December, 1755, aged ninety-seven years. She died of the small-pox, and was buried here June the fifteenth, 1757, in the hundredth year of her age."

The payments of this rectory are as follow:

	£.	s.	d.
In the king's books	9	13	4
Yearly tenths	-	0	19
Proc. yearly	-	0	10

Rectors.—Francis Nelson in 1665;

Peter Evans, B. D. from 1738 to

1781; Roger Cole, M. A. from

1781 to 1788; John Burrow, D.D.

from 1788 to the present time:

Patrons, the family of Powde.

— Bre-

— Brereton, gent. in 1689; Tho. Dacre, esq. 1725; Thomas Smith, esq. 1742; Peter Taylor, esq. 1777; Charles-William Taylor, esq. the present patron.

The glebe land belonging to the rectory contains about two acres and an half; the church-yard half an acre, adjoining to which stands the parsonage-house, fronting very pleasantly towards the sea. A benefaction to the parish is recorded in the Register in the following words:

"April 23, 1711. These are to satisfy all it may concern, that the money given by Mr. Winter, which was the sum of twenty pounds, for the use of the poor widows of the parish of Farlington; and that the interest of the said twenty pound to be paid and divided among or between the said widows, which receive no benefaction of the parish; and the money to be kept in the hands of the overseer of the poor or churchwardens of the said parish, and the interest to be disposed no other ways, and for no other intent or purpose; and the payment of the same to be on Good Friday, under the yew-tree in the church-yard, every-year."

Yours, &c. FATHER PAUL.

Mr. URBAN, July 29.

IN one of my rambles in the vicinity of the metropolis, I was much pleased with the rural simplicity of West Twyford, near Ealing, Middlesex. The whole place consists only of the church and the manor-house, which is very near it, and is surrounded by a moat. The present church is a brick structure, of very small dimensions, and contains some curious monuments to the memory of the Moyles, &c. For the inscriptions, as well as a particular account of the parish, I refer your readers to Mr. Lysons's *Environs of London**; in which elegant work, however, the following are omitted:

On a flat stone in the chancel:

"Epit. ARTHURI MOYLE, fil. Gualteri Moyle, arm. qui obiit 1^o Januarii, 1681.

His friends' delight, the glory and the pride,
Of masculine worth, dislik'd this world,
and dy'd.

Behaviour, courage, all this world could boast, [lost:
Or age bring forth, with Arthur Moyle is
Whose name requires no gloss to set it off;
Brother and son of Walter, that's enough."

At the West end of the nave, on a flat stone:

"Here lie buried the
bodies of WALTER MOYLE,
esq. and his two little
sonnes, ROBERT and FRANCIS,
1660."

Underneath:

"Here lyes
ANDREW PHILIPS, esq."

Should Mr. Malcolm, or any other of your ingenious correspondents, visit this sequestered spot, I hope they will favour you with a drawing, which, I have no doubt, will please the publick, as well as your sincere well-wisher, though new correspondent, BIN.

Mr. URBAN, Aug. 9.

I AM one of those who have been taught to believe, that the beginning of the 18th century produced some authors who understood the art of writing quite as well as their more enlightened successors of the present day: and I have given myself up without scruple to the study of Addison, Swift, and Pope. The two former of these, however, have, within these few years, been very roughly handled by a great critick; and the latter escaped only because he had the good luck to be a poet. This ingenious gentleman has aimed certain sharp weapons, called asterisks*, with equal skill and success, at what he conceives to be their vulnerable parts. Addison, we are told, "though a man of considerable taste†," is "a writer eminently enervated‡." This wretched author, being thus introduced as a delinquent, is then laid before the reader's, and unmercifully crucified by means of the aforesaid asterisks. The Dean of St. Patrick's, after being compli-

* Vol. III, p. 608.

* See Godwin's *Enquirer*, p. 439.

† Ibid. p. 437.

‡ Ibid. p. 438.

mented

mented upon the integrity of his principles, undergoes the same fate. In the same manner does this modern Aristarchus treat several other distinguished authors who have flourished between the reigns of Queen Anne and George the Second. Shaftesbury, he tells us, was an uncouth writer, and a buffoon. Fielding's genius was *jejune* and puerile; his style feeble, cotic, and flow; and his irony hard, pedantic, and unnatural. The following judicious conclusion is then drawn from these ingenious and polite remarks, *viz.* that every year now produces about half a dozen books written in a style much superior to the old way of Swift and Addison. The author recommends the study of news-papers and political pamphlets*; and hath enlivened his Essay with one or two amusing observations on the vulgarisms of our parliamentary orators, and on the ignorance and barbarism of our bishops and lawyers. I confess, I cannot agree with him in all these sentiments; nor can I say, that the "lofty port†" which the English language hath assumed of late has "seized on a very large portion of my esteem‡." If this letter should so far be approved by you as to be inserted in your entertaining Miscellany, I shall trouble you with some observations on this subject more at length; in which I will endeavour to shew, that the wits of Queen Anne's time were not so low in merit as this author would persuade us; and that the style at present in fashion is liable to some few objections. B. Q.

Mr. URBAN, *Warminster, Aug. 3.*
PASSING through a small village not many miles from Sa-

lisbury, on Sunday last, a few moments before the commencement of the Evening Service, I was led to enter the church, where I was highly gratified in hearing the Prayers of our truly excellent Church read with that decency and pathos which they surely at all times demand. The sermon, which, in point of language and delivery, it must be confessed, appeared to me much superior to country discourses in general, led me to draw out my pencil, and employ my stenographic abilities. Some of the passages were wonderfully striking and *local*. The two following, it is humbly presumed, deserve to be founded with the voice of a Stentor in every church, nay, in the Senate of Great Britain!

"Can provisions in any nation possibly be cheap, where all kinds, even of the bare necessities of life, are withheld from the labouring poor (which are the strength and sinews of a nation) by the monopoly, ingrossing, regrating, and forestalling, of a set of wretches, who, in almost any country but this (such are the blessed effects of our liberty!) would be taken and hung up directly, as indeed they ought to be, who are a disgrace to common humanity itself? And every one is so, who, like a vulture, can feed and prey upon his fellow-creatures. Have we any laws against this vile oppression, or have we not? If we have, I pray God they may be strictly and severely executed §."

"I have it from good authority, that three or four men, I should have said savages, have more than *once* rose the three adjacent markets||. To what purpose does the supreme Father of all mercies, and the God of all comforts, shower down his blessings daily and hourly upon us? What use will that fine crop of corn now on our grounds be of, if in a month or two, by *another* artificial scarcity, wickedly made by one set of men, and as wickedly overlooked by another, we shall be daily starving in the midst of plenty?

Yours, &c. A TRAVELLER.

* Enquirer, p. 374.

† Ibid. p. 373.

‡ Ibid. p. 374.

§ "When wheat was at 42 l. per load there was no corn to be procured; every farmer declared his stock was out, and the distress before harvest must be great indeed. Within a fortnight from that time it fell to 18 l.; and then there was a redundancy of grain. How can these things be?" See the Salisbury and Winchester Journal for this week.—"The farmers are looking after the late scarcity; but not finding it in their barns, they declare their ignorance of the matter." See the Bath Chronicle.

|| Supposed to mean Warminster, Devizes, and Salisbury.

Mr. URBAN, *March 14.*

I SEND you what appears to me extraordinary instances of longevity in one family, accompanied by others in the same small parish of Denton, near Canterbury.

This parish, of which I do not know the exact measurement, does not probably contain more than 1000 acres; and the average of baptisms till very lately has not, I think, been more than four.

Rev. William Lunn was presented to this rectory in 1662; and was buried here Feb. 24, 1704-5.

1. His son, William, baptized at Denton, Sept. 7, 1665; died archdeacon of Huntingdon, March 17, 1746-7, æt. 82. (*Masters's Hist. B. C.* 344).—N. B. His son, Rev. Edward Lunn, died rector of Elsworth, co. Cambridge, 1791 (*LXI. p.* 1067), æt. 84.

2. His daughter, Katharine, wife of — Downing, born at Denton, 1667; buried there 1761, æt. 94.—N. B. Her son, — Downing, died at Hackney, Dec. 25, 1798, aged considerably more than 90.

3. Elizabeth, wife of — Hill, born, 1672, at Denton; died at ditto 1768, æt. 96.

4. Margaret, wife of Sackett. (I think, the Rev. John Sackett, a noted epigrammatist, &c. minister of Folkestone), born at Denton, 1677; died there 1769, æt. 94.

5. Edward, rector of Denton from 1705 till his death, born Oct. 1679, at Denton; died there Aug. 1764, æt. 84.

6. Basil, born Aug. 1682, at Denton; buried there March 10, 1767, æt. 85.

I believe you will think with me that such instances of longevity in one family, as the above, have seldom occurred, proved as they are by the most unquestionable evidence.

For the credit, however, of the uncommon healthiness of the little parish of Denton, let me add, that, in the Register, out of 20 successive names, between 1764 and 1769, in which are included the above Edward Lunn, æt. 84; Basil

Lunn, æt. 85; Eliz. Hill, æt. 96, and Marg. Sackett, æt. 94, there also occur Richard Clarinbowle, æt. 89, Eliz. Prebble, æt. 84, Eve Friend, æt. 91; Eliz. Fox, æt. 84; so that eight out of 20 were verging towards 90.

Last year an old inhabitant was brought to be buried here who had attained his 85th year; and a few days ago the oldest parishioner died, æt. 90. E. B.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug. 15.*

AS all impartial disquisitions in a certain Society, of which I am a member, is in some respect for the present turned out of its usual course, I apply myself to your public-spirited and impartial Repository, where all Antiquarian lore meets with due reverence, to recount, that I yesterday went to St. Stephen's chapel, Westminster, in consequence of hearing that some of its fine remains were under the destroying hammer of the workmen.

I saw some of the most exquisite performances of antient art that this country, or indeed any other, ever produced; falling into dust and rubbish. This their praise I speak, however, in deference to professional men; and we shall, I hope, when your "Architect," in his survey of this palace, shall arrive at this spot, have his particular elucidation of this most curious remain.

Among the many visitors present, there was the very Artist who, in 1791, surveyed and drew the plans, elevations, sections, &c. of this chapel, by order of the Society of Antiquaries, and who afterwards published them. I found him in conversation with a person; who peremptorily told him; that the Surveyor of the Board of Works had given the most direct and positive orders that he should not be permitted to draw from any one object in the place; and, but for the entreaties of the standers-by, would have been, no doubt, compelled to have left the chapel instantly; which, however, was delayed;

laid; and, as far as his eyes went, and his memory could take place, I perceived he was not idle. This business happened about 12 o'clock, and at one I, with him, quitted the spot, the workmen locking us out.

This morning, being eager to renew my delight in contemplating this scene, I went again, but found a man placed at the door to refuse and prevent any one from entering this St. Stephen's chapel; and I likewise was given to understand the abovementioned Artist, like me, had been again repulsed.

I may remark, that a public building is certainly a national possession; and when that building is suffering the loss of some of its most exquisite parts for ever, if any person, capable to illustrate and to present them to the publick, is to be in the most illiberal manner obstructed from perfecting the same, some strange reasons must be the cause for such an unprecedented mode of procedure.

My feelings as a member of the Society of Antiquaries are hurt indeed, to reflect that two of its body, and here I particularly allude to the Artist, should be thus disgraced: and I confess doubts may arise as to the possibility of these my assertions; but it fortunately happened many were present, who, no doubt, as lovers of our National Antiquities, will come forward as well as myself, to confirm the same.

A Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries.

Mr. URBAN, Aug. 16.

IN Dr. Bulleyne's "Dialogue both pleausaunte and pitieul, wherein is a goodlie Regiment against Fever, Pestilence, &c." 1564, 1569, 8vo, is introduced a conversation between a citizen and his wife, and their man Roger, retiring from the city to Barnet, the birth-place of the latter, who tells them the adventures of his grandfather, who was a leader of a band of tall men, under the Earl of

Warwick, at the battle of Barnet; 1471, the night before which he stole from the camp, and hid himself for a whole month in a great hollow oak, whence he escaped without danger. In memory of which "his harness was worn upon St. George's back in their church many a cold winter after; a piece of secret history not to be found in the Chronicles." This servant's brother's name was John Penington, apothecary, in Wood-street. This extract is from the art. BULLEYNE, Biog. Brit. II. 1027 [E] 1st edit. The circumstance of armour worn on St. George's back, not noticed by any of our Antiquaries, I never could understand till accidentally reading an abstract of the old French romance of "Petit Jean de Saintré, reduced into modern language and sentiment by M. de Tressan; and printed by Didot, 1791, 12mo, I found that when Saintré, intending to revenge himself of the abbot who had foiled him in wrestling, produced two suits of armour, and offered him his choice, the abbot is made to say, "I recollect having in my church a great old St. George, all broken, and half covered with rusty armour. If M. Saintré will put me to the trial, on condition of giving me this suit of armour, I will endeavour to win it, in order to restore my St. George to his former honours," p. 284. Nothing like this appears in the English edition of this romance by Treppeset, black-letter, 4to, without date; nor in that of Paris, 1724, 3 vols. 12mo, III. pp. 654, 655.

In the collation given by the abbot to the lady, we find sallades, creffons, vinegar, roasted lampreys, and in paste, and in their sauces, rouges, barbels, salmons roasted, and in paste great *correaulx* [brochets] and great carps, plates of lobsters [*escrevilles plains*], and large eels smothered (*renversees*) à la gallentine, plates of different earthen-ware [*grais*], covers of entremets, and jelly; white, red; and

and gilded, Bourbonnoise tarts, *talemouses* and *flans* of cream, almonds highly sugared and peeled, *cerneaux* of rose-water, figs of *Melique*, *Allegarde*, and *Marfeilles*, and raisins of Corinth, III. 568. Does not this remind you of your old friend's "Form of Cury?" Where, however, we are not informed what *galentyne* was, except it was a preparation of *galengale* powder. Perhaps *rouges* were *rouches*. In this romance, Ib. p. 952, we learn that the cold was kept out of the stomach by a breakfast of toasts and ypcras [*tostees a l'ypocras* & *a la pouldre de duc*] toasts steeped in wine seasoned with some spicy powder, called, in the Form of Cury, *poudre douce*; of which see the Preface to that book, pp. xxix. xxx. D. H.

Mr. URBAN,

Aug. 17.

THE observations on the state of literature by Sainte-Croix, in his essay "Des anciens Gouvernemens fédératifs, et de la Législation de Crète," just published in one volume, 8vo, at Paris, illustrating the power of the Amphictyons in different parts of Europe, are too remarkable not to find a place in your useful Miscellany.

"Les ténèbres répandues sur notre horizon s'étendent chaque jour; le flambeau des lettres ira briller dans un autre hémisphère, il ne se rallumera plus dans les mains qui l'ont éteint. La foule des hommes célèbres en tout genre a disparu; l'origine en remontoit au siècle régénérateur de François premier, et leur nombre s'étoit fort augmenté dans le 17^{me} siècle à jamais mémorable, et si fécond en hommes de génie, en sçavans du premier ordre, &c. La chaîne, après s'être affoiblie pendant longtemps, a été soudain brisée. Il en reste sans doute quelques anneaux épars; mais consumés par le temps, ils vont périr. Des géomètres, des chimistes, des minéralogistes; tous les gens qui cultivent des connoissances relatives à l'art funeste de la guerre, la plupart si étrangers à l'étude de l'antiquité et des lettres, sont encore en grand nombre; mais ils ne survivront pas beaucoup à la destruction que plusieurs ont secondé sans s'en appercevoir. Le sort des sciences est inséparable de celui des lettres, qui, après leur avoir donné naissance, ne cessent de les alimenter." B.

Mr. URBAN,

Aug. 20.

AS the following statement is nearly connected with the future welfare of the study of Antiquity, I make no doubt it will meet with a ready insertion in your Miscellany.

In the year 1791, I was ordered by the Society of Antiquaries (the idea, I have always understood, originating with his Majesty), to survey, and make plans, elevations, &c. of St. Stephen's chapel, Westminster; and, owing to the wainscoting put up against the interior face of the walls, I could not render my illustration complete. Hearing last week that the said wainscoting was taken down for the purpose of getting room for two or three benches, I went for the laudable purpose, as I conceived, of perfecting my survey; when I saw some of the most rare works of Art that this or any country ever produced falling beneath the workmen's hammers; and before I had begun my task, the labourer in trust (to whom I was no stranger) candidly told me he had positive orders from the Surveyor of the Board of Works that I should not be permitted to stay in the chapel, or make any drawings. My remonstrances were in vain, although backed by many gentlemen present. The next morning I went again, in hopes the Surveyor of the Board of Works had reversed his orders; but found them more strongly enforced, and a man placed at the door to keep me out. I afterwards learned that a Foreign Artist was admitted to draw at his discretion.

I now call upon Mr. Wyatt, the said Surveyor of the Board of Works, to come forward and state, like a man and a gentleman, his reasons for refusing me, an English Artist, a Member of the Society of Antiquaries, and a Loyal Subject, in favour of an Alien, to make drawings from the interior of St. Stephen's chapel, Westminster? An explanation the publick have a right

right to know, and I to demand, when we are losing for ever from our sight such an inestimable work of antient Art.

J. CARTER.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug. 23.*
AMONG other difficulties which that respectable body, the Parochial Clergy labour under, there is one of a particular nature, its being expected that they shall sign a certificate for every publican to obtain a licence, or for other persons to obtain certain offices and emoluments, testifying for the good characters of such persons, or in other cases of life and death, in which the Clergy are liable to be imposed upon. When such persons apply, many of the Clergy do not like to refuse them, especially as they throw out it will be the means of preventing them from obtaining an office, or getting a livelihood. But, Mr. Urban, I for myself declare, and hope that many of my respectable brethren will think and act with me, that, let whatever be the consequences, I will not sign any certificate where I do not know, or do not approve, the character of the person applying. And in the case of publicans I will not certify at all; for, I consider the great number that are annually licensed, however profitable to the revenue, to be a public nuisance to the morals and religion of the community at large. CLER. PAROCH.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug. 15.*
THE particulars you have lately inserted concerning Mr. Harte (LXI. 827, 1013, 1178) are extremely satisfactory; and, as they will doubtless be used by future Biographers, it may not be improper to accompany them with a character from the pen of the celebrated "English Traveller," the Rev. Martin Sherlock; of whom, in return, any authentic anecdotes will be particularly acceptable to, Y u s, &c. M. GREEN.

"The first wish of Lord Chesterfield's son[†] was, that Mr. Stanhope should be clever; and he trusted him with a tutor who was a perfect mediocrity. One half of a

man's talents depends upon education[‡] and an able governor will almost create parts in a pupil. It is at least certain, that he shall so far improve natural gifts, that it shall nearly appear creation. There must be parts to draw out parts. Here then was the first capital error his Lordship was guilty of. His next great points that he wished to accomplish were, to make his son an elegant speaker, and a graceful disssembler. Mr. Harte was awkward in his manner, ungraceful in his elocution, and knew very little of his own language, as appears from several passages in the letters in question. I mean nothing less than to reflect upon this gentleman. He was a man of probity and learning. I only mean that he was totally unfit for what appears to have been Lord Chesterfield's principal aim. It is well known how much more prevalent example is than precept; and this nobleman sent a tutor with his son, who was to enforce *howly* by example the direct contrary of what *he* was to teach, *once a fortnight*, by precept."

Mr. URBAN, *Aug. 20.*

IN the church yard of *West H. m.*, by the door, close to the South wall of the chancel, is an altar tomb of stone covered with a blue slab; on which, beneath the following arms (*viz.* a castle between two scaling-ladders, bearing in chief a sinister hand between two helmets; Crest, a wolf's head erased, holding in his mouth a wing expanded), is inscribed, in Roman capitals, on the top,

"Here lieth the body of Mrs. HEALING PRAGELL, who was buried the 29th of March, 1616; who was wife to Captaine John Pragell, who was governor of Warwick, and chiefe generall vnder Queen Elizabeth her ma't's forces in[†] the North."

On the South front:

"Vnder this tomb lieth the body of Mr. CLEMENT PRAGELL, who was borne in this parish, & left for ever five pounds a yeare to the poore of the same, and twenty shillings a year for the keeping this and the next tomb in repair. He died the 16th day of March, anno Dom. 1680, and was aged 73 yeares."

At the foot of this is another similar tomb. The blue slab broken, and clamped with iron.

The arms are, Pale of three coats. First, a chevron charged with three martlets between three owls. Second,

* Lysons, vol. IV. p. 245.

† Mr. Lysons, p. 263, reads *Ursulin*.

‡ Mr. Lysons says, *for* the North.

738 Monumental Inscriptions at West Ham, in Essex. [Aug.

as above. Third, quarterly, 1. a helmet in base; 2 and 3. Barré; 4. three helmets, 2 and 1.

On the top, below the above arms, are these lines in Roman capitals:

"If any stranger passing by
Desire to know who here doth lye,
Read there, I pray, this monument,
Which founded was by John and Clement,
Two happy sonnes, whose pious care
Caus'd them this monument to reare.
See and admire—Heaven is just;
Theire names should live when they are dust,
Who, whilst they did on earth remayne,
On heav'nly thoughts did fix their ayme."

Also,

"Here lyeth y^e body of WILLIA' PRA-
[GELL, who
was buried y^e xi Avgst, 1579.

Here lyeth y^e body of JOHN PRAGELL,
[senior,
who was buried y^e 21st of Novemb. 1590.
Here lyeth the body of RICHARD PRAGELL,
who, towards y^e relief of y^e poore of
this parish, left five pounds a yeare by
will, to be paid during y^e world's end.

He was buried in y^e year of our Lord 1618.
Here lieth y^e body of JOHN PRAGELL, jun.

He was buried Octob. 24, 1633."

"Here lyeth JANE*, daughter of Thomas† Hill. She was wife unto Thomas Pragell, who had issue, John, Thomas, Clement, and Susan.

"This monument was erected at the charge of the said John and Clement, in honour and love to their parents."

[This is on a fresher stone, and well cut; it seems new.]

"Repaired by the church-wardens and no Domini, 1788."

Mr. Challen, the sexton, says, they then laid out 9^l. on these two tombs.

In the church-yard, a small distance from the North wall of this church, is a decayed obelisk, now 10 feet high, "to the memory of Nathaniel Wickham, M.D. who died Sept. 12, 1727, aged 69;" which appears to have been of some note, having the remains of an iron palisade. On the North pedestal are the following lines:

"Left that his sprightly innocence

Should sul'y'd be by longer stay,

Early his soul took flight from hence

Direct to heav'n the usual way.

"Here undisturb'd may 's ashes rest

Till Christ shall them re-animate,

Then glorious rise, for e'er blest'd

Wro' joys which ne'er will terminate."

* Mr. Lysons says *Joan*.

† Mr. Lysons says *John*.

On the North plinth:

"NATHANAEL, son of N. Wickham, of Stratford, doctor in physic, died 17 Feb. 1719-20, aged 5 years and 7 weeks."

On the South side of the church stands also a superb monument with a spire, together 12 or 14 feet high. On the South base is,

"JOHN HENNIKER died the 6th of April, 1749, aged 50.

"HANNAH HENNIKER died the 11th January, 1745, aged 51.

"Below here are interred the remains of Mr. JOHN HENNIKER, merchant*, late of this parish, and HANNAH, his wife. They were exemplary for their mutual love and affection, and justly esteemed by those who truly knew them during their matrimonial state, which consisted of 31 years. They had six children; three of whom were left to mourn the loss of the best of parents. Their only surviving son, Sir John, in testimony of his duty and gratitude, caused this monument to be erected to their memory.

On the West is,

"DAME ANNE HENNIKER, late the much-loved wife of Sir John Henniker, bart. son of the above John and Hannah, died at Bristol Hot-wells the 18th of July, 1792; and was buried in Rochester cathedral."

(where is a monument, executed by Banks, with a pompous inscription. See vol. LXIV. p. 410).

On the North base of this monument are the names of three daughters of John and Anne Henniker, who died infants about 1752.

Arms, a chevron charged with a mullet of six points between two crescents in chief and an escalop in base, *Henniker*; impaling, a chevron between three cygnets with wings expanded, *Swanson*.

In the church-yard, to the South-west, is an altar-tomb, elevated eight or nine feet, with a flaming vase, enriched, thus inscribed.

South front:

"MR. ROBERT WATTS, late of this parish, died the 2d of February, 1747, aged 42."

North front:

"ELIZABETH, wife of Robert Watts, died the 20th of September, 1751, aged 73."

Arms, three arrows in pale, charged in chief with three human heads cou-

* John Henniker was a sail-maker in Wapping, and married Hannah, daughter of Mr. John Swanson, of London.

ped in profile; impaling a chevron between three bears paws erased.— Crest, a greyhound sejant, Argent.

Yours, &c. A TRAVELLER.

Mr. URBAN, *August 9.*

THE chapel within the parish-church of St. Peter, of Hackness, near Scarborough, in the county of York, was consecrated, by virtue of a commission of Richard, Archbishop of York, directed to Richard, Bishop of Sodor, by the name of *St. Margaret's chapel*. It was founded and decently furnished with altar rails, font, pulpit, seats, and two bells, with other necessities for divine worship, by Sir Thomas Posthumus Hoby, of Hackness, knt. The annual stipend for a curate was also settled by him, being equal in value to all the tithes yearly arising out of the precincts of Harwodale, Harwood, and Hingley*.

In the South side wall of the chancel is erected a monument to Arthur Dakins, esq. with his arms, and the following inscription:

"Here lieth interred, in y^e assured hope of the resurrection, ARTHURE DAKINS, esq.; who, after he had attained unto y^e age of 76 years, died y^e 13 day of July, 1592. He left behinde him by Thomazin, his wife, the daughter of Thomas Guy, esquire, and Alice, his wife, sister to sir Wilmund Carewe, of Anthony, in the countie of Cornwall, knight, an only daughter and heyre, named Margaret, whom he twice bestowed in marriage in his lifetime; first, unto Walter Devereux, esquire, second brother unto the Right Hon. Robert, now Erle of Essex. But he died in his first youth, w^{thout} issue, by a hurte received in service before Roane, in y^e year 1591; and then he married her unto Thomas Sidney, esquire, y^e third sonne of the Honourable Sir Henry Sidney, knight, and companion of y^e Garter; but he, after he had two years overlived his wife's said father, died also, without issue, y^e 26 day of July, 1595; whos body was by his distressed widow honourably buried at Kingston upon Hull; and in the 13 moneth of her single and most solitary life y^e said Margaret disposed of herself in marriage unto Sir Thomas Posthumus Hoby, knight, y^e second sonne of Sir Thomas Hoby, knight, who died in Paris in the year 1566, when he there remained ambassador from our most dread sovraine the Q. Ma^{tie} that nowe is."

Arms. Gu. a lion passant-gardent and two mullets in pale Or. between

* Torr's MS. p. 65. dean and chapter of York.

two flanches Ar. each charged with a lion rampant Sa. Crest, a dexter arm embowed proper, holding a battle-axe Ar.

These arms and crest were confirmed to Arthur Dakins, esq. in 1563, with the following motto: "Strike, Dakyns, the Devil's in the hempe."

Can any of your numerous and ingenious correspondents account for the origin of this *singular* motto? The same was used by the family of Dakeyne, of Stubbing edge, in Derbyshire; and is now used by a branch of the same family, long settled at Darley-dale, in the last-mentioned county.

Sir Thomas Posthumus Hoby, in his will, proved the last day of August 1646, directed his body to be buried in the chancel of Hackness church, nigh to his late wife, the Lady Margaret Hoby deceased. Lady Margaret died in the year 1633, aged 63 years. I should be glad to learn any farther particulars concerning Hackness, especially the antient descent of its manor.

Yours, &c.

Z.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug. 10.*

YOUR Lincolnshire correspondents would much oblige me by any authentic account of the descendants of William Tyrwhitt, of Kettleby, whose will is dated in 1639, and whose eldest son, Robert, died before his father. He had a second son, Francis, who married Eliz. beth, daughter and heir of Robert Lloyd, M. D. whose daughter and heir was married to Sir Henry Hurlock, grandfather of the present baronet. The doubt is, who was the wife of Robert; when did he die; and what children, if any, he left? An answer will much oblige,

Yours, &c.

BIOGRAPHICUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug. 11.*

IN vol. LXIX. p. 658, an admirer of Sophocles disturbs an elegant word, *εὐτομῶσ' ἀνδρες*, without sufficient reason, and without giving a better in its stead. It is not necessary always to celebrate the plainiveness of the nightingale; all her notes are "most musical," some only "most melancholy."

The line of Pythagoras, may, I believe, be explained by the proverb, "as your are strong, be merciful." "Hate not your friend," says the Sage, "for a slight offence, though you are powerful," though you are his superior.

superior. The caution is requisite, "for power dwells near necessity," or violence; that is, those who have nothing to restrain them but their own will are apt to be arbitrary and violent. It is a true picture of human infirmity, and, I apprehend, the true meaning of the poet.

R. C.

Mr. URBAN,

July 12.

SALMON in his Survey of England, p. 676, under Shropshire, mentions "an old poem, which is talk'd of in Wales, describing the fountains of the Severn, the Wye, and the Rydal rising on Plinlimmon, in Montgomeryshire. These are called *Three Sisters* who agreed to make a visit to the sea in the morning. Severn was up very early, and took compass through Shropshire, Worcestershire, and Gloucestershire; Wye rose later, and took her journey through the counties of Radnor and Hereford, fell in with her sister near Chepstow, in Monmouthshire, and went hand-in-hand to the Ocean; but Rydal indulged her dreams, and lay so late, she was forced to take the nearest road to Aberystwith."

Has this curious poem (for curious it must be, from the nature of its subject) appeared in an English dress? If not, will any of your Cambrian correspondents indulge us with a translation?

H. D. B.

Mr. URBAN,

August 6.

IT is remarkable that the process of brewing ale without hops, alluded to in p. 622, should be so little known, or at least adopted; for, from what Mr. Fairbanks says, "every good wife pretends to have a knowledge of it." It is in fact no more than what was generally practised in the days of our great-grandfathers. Dr. Andrew Boorde, in his *Regimēte or Dyetary of Health*, 1562, 12mo, speaking of ale, says, "it is made of malte and water, and they the whiche do put anye other thyng to ale except yeste, barme, or goddes good, doeth sophysticall there ale." He adds, that it should not be drunk under five days old. Afterwards treating of beer, he says "it is made of malte, of hoppes, and water. It is a naturall dryncke for a Ducheman." (He has before remarked that ale was natural drink for an Englishman.) And now of late dayes it is much used in England, to the detry-

ment of manye Englyshemen, specially it kylleth them the whiche be troubled with the colyche." I could adduce, if necessary, other instances of the omission of hops in brewing ale, and even a penalty for using them; but the above receipt may be thought a *quantum sufficit*.

E.

Mr. URBAN,

Dudley, August 8.

PERMIT me to inform your correspondent Veritas, p. 502, that a person who libels the dead is punishable by indictment, or information, it being deemed a public offence at the common law, as tending to a breach of the peace, by exciting the friends of the deceased to revenge the attack on his memory, and is, therefore, a matter of public and not of individual concern. See 3 Bac. Abr. 490, Rex v. Topham, 4th Term Rep.

In a civil action, the truth of the accusation may be pleaded in bar of the suit; but, in a criminal prosecution, the tendency which all libels have to disturb the public peace is the whole that the law considers; it is, therefore, in such a prosecution immaterial whether the matter of it be true or false. See 4 Black. Com. R. R.

Mr. URBAN,

August 12.

IT has at times given me great pleasure to write a letter for your Magazine, yet I have not troubled you very often. The subject of the controversy begun between the Inspector and myself I have much at heart, and, therefore, regret the more that you have not inserted my letter of April 12, though you have indulged him with two replies to my former letter, in pp. 201, 518. I since find, p. 605, a letter taking my part against the Inspector. Please to tell B. J. B. "Non tali auxilio, non defensoribus istis, Tempus eget;"

Tell him, if the Papal Power be the first and second beast both, then one and another mean the same thing; tell him, one and one make but one, and, of course two and two do not make four; tell him, to make the little horn of Daniel mean the first beast of St. John (notwithstanding the authority he may quote, whether ancient or modern), is to make the beast pluck off three of his own horns, inasmuch as he makes the Papal Power destroy three of the kings which were his support. Then ask him, whether the

French

French power be not diverse from, and more stout than, any of the ten kings out of which it has arisen?

I could say much more on this subject, but shall only add, that to Hébraïse Mahomet, and to Græcise Pope Boniface, I hold to be equally ingenious, and as equally foreign to the point in question.

Yours, &c.

IULUS.

Mr. URBAN, *West-Ham, Aug. 13.*

THE following lines may, perhaps, be servicable to the *Audious*.

When John Boyse, Boys, or Bois*, (one of the translators of the Bible, in the reign of James I.), was a young student at Cambridge, he received from the learned Dr. Whitaker three rules for avoiding those distempers which usually attend a sedentary life, to which he adhered with equal constancy and success.

1st. Study always standing.

2d. Never study in a window.

3d. Never go to bed with cold feet.

Yours, &c.

ΦΙΛΟΜΑΘΗΣ.

Mr. URBAN, *Cambridge, Aug. 14.*

VIATOR, p. 622, has given us a Latin epitaph of Dr. M. Smith, said to be written by Lord Townshend. It would be adding greatly to the obligation if, in a future Number, he would also favour us with a *literal* translation, in the vulgar tongue. I have myself been attempting an achievement of this nature; but do not find the writing so easy as that "he that runs may read." In reality, there appears to be some difficulty in reconciling the words of the epitaph with the strict rules of grammar. And I am hence inclined to suspect, either that the noble personage in question, who has hitherto been so distinguished for his wit and classic taste, *was not actually* the author; or else, that the epitaph has been erroneously transcribed.

Yours, &c.

STATOR.

Mr. URBAN, *August 15.*

I WAS astonished to find, on looking into Sterne's Sermons the other day, whole passages copied from those of John Norris, M. A. rector of Newton St. Loo, Somersetshire, and Be-

* I am not certain concerning the *orthography*. If any kind correspondent can settle that point for me, the obligation will be esteemed great.

merton, Wilts, and (before) of All Souls college, Oxford; where there is a bust of him (see Gutch.) Norris was an excellent metaphysician (the successful opponent of Locke), and good poet, though infected with the bad taste of his æra (1690). Perhaps some of your correspondents could point out the parallel passages in Sterne and Norris.

T. D. F.

Mr. URBAN, *Dublin, August 16.*

WITH many acknowledgements to your obliging friend P. D. p. 664, I beg permission to inform him, that no monument has been as yet erected, neither have I heard of any such in preparation, for either of the two Peers he alludes to: and concerning the latter of whom, notwithstanding the great elegance of his accomplishments, we may say, as Malcolm does of the Thane of Cawdor, in the tragedy of Macbeth,

"Nothing in his life

Became him like the leaving it."

The cathedral of Christ-church is at present shut up for the purpose of being cleared, and will not be opened until Michaelmas; but, I believe, there have not been any steps taken towards an erection of a monument in it within such time by any national provision; and none such are used in the church of St. Patrick, which is the diocesan cathedral of the archiepiscopal see of Dublin; but Christ church, like Westminster, is a royal institution, with a peculiar liberty, and governed by its own dean, three prebendaries, and other officers.

The song, p. 667, "Blest were the days," &c. was written, as a translation from the Irish, by Mr. M. Morgan, author of the tragedy of Philoclea, and who died in the year 1762.

Yours, &c.

JACK PRANCER.

Mr. URBAN, *August 17.*

HAVING observed in your Magazine, p. 40, a letter signed *No Sockman*, relative to an act of parliament 38 George III. ch. 52, which was introduced (as I believe) into the House of Commons by Mr. D. P. Coke, your correspondent remarks, that this salutary act does not remove all the evils arising from exclusive jurisdictions in chartered corporations having counties belonging to them. Of this he has given one strong instance,

stance, and many more might be added to it: but as, perhaps, some of your readers may be members of parliament, and think with no Sockman, that the provisions of the abovementioned act ought to be extended, I submit to them the adoption of a sweeping clause, which would at once remedy most of the defects of that law, *viz.* that in *such* districts, whenever the proper magistrates belonging to them, shall be absent, or sick, or otherwise incapable of acting, it shall be lawful for any justice of the peace for the county at large to take cognizance of offences committed, or other matters of magisterial supervision, in order that no failure or delay of justice may be occasioned by the temporary want of those appropriate justices, who ought always to be resident, and ready to do their duty, within the limits of their respective liberties, franchises, corporations, &c.

There is reason to suppose that the Judges would approve of this regulation; but, as the existing act was not passed through the House of Commons without some jealous animadversions upon it, perhaps it may be difficult to persuade those, who are interested in local distinctions, to make such a sacrifice of their privileges, even for the public good. A. B.

Mr. URBAN, August 7.

A Constant reader would esteem it a favour, if any of your medical correspondents could point out a remedy for the lols of the sense of smelling. I think it necessary to state my case as exact as possible. I am 35 years of age, and have always been subject to a stuffing of the nose whenever I take cold. I have for the last four or five years entirely lost the smell of flowers, which I am particularly fond of, and am in the habit of cultivating them for my amusement. Any thing strong or disagreeable I can always smell unless I have a cold. I have applied to several of the Faculty; but none of them have given me satisfactory relief. An early answer will oblige,
Yours, &c. ANNA.

Mr. URBAN, August 9.

PASSING a few hours at Fakenone in a tour round the coast, in the enquiries which I was accidentally making, I heard from an inhabitant

of the place of the great relief numbers had experienced, afflicted with the king's evil, from a weed peculiar to that part of the coast; but my informant gave too vague a description to enable me to ascertain the particular plant, which, I was assured, was peculiar to that spot. I shall, therefore, feel very much obliged to any of your numerous correspondents to favour me, through the means of your useful Publication, with a more particular account. A CONSTANT READER.

Mr. URBAN,

Aug. 10.

IT appears by your last, p. 635, that an American clergyman has made good his claim to the Scotch title of Lord Fairfax; some particulars of which family are to be found in your vols. LXIII. 667, LXVI. 379, 925; and it seems that the grandfather of the present claimant was settled in America as well as the Lord Thomas to whom it appears he was uncle. And as the *present* estates of this ancient family appear to be chiefly in America, where it is probable the new Lord Fairfax will reside, I cannot see what use the title will be to him *there*; for, though there may be many Aristocrats in Virginia, there is no House of Lords. G.

Mr. URBAN,

June 10.

YOUR learned correspondent, Mr. Anthony Sinnot, in his remark in answer to the queries of Mr. John Greenwood, p. 127, on the exemption of Ireland from venomous reptiles, quotes Donat, Bishop of Fesula. A full translation of his beautiful panegyrick on Ireland may be seen in a learned work on the history of that country, published some years ago, of which the following is a copy:

FAR Westward lies an isle of antient fame,

By nature bless'd, Hibernia is her name;
Enroll'd in books, exhaustless in her store
Of vein'd silver, and of golden ore;
Her fruitful soil for ever teems with wealth;
With gems her water, and her air with health;
Her verdant fields with milk and honey flow,
Her wooll fleeces vie with virgin snow;
Her waving furrows flout with bearded corn;
And arms and arts her envied sons adorn:
"No savage bear with lawless fury roves,
No ravenous lion, through her peaceful
groves;
No poison there infects, no scaly snake
Creeps through the grass, nor toad annoys
the lake:

AN

An island worthy of her pious race ;
In war triumphant, and unmatch'd in
peace."

Mr. URBAN, *August 16.*

THE following Noblemen have been elected from the Peerage of Ireland to sit in the Imperial House of Lords. Their Lordships are to sit for life ; a mode certainly more consonant to the usages of the Peerage than the octennial elections of Scotch nobility.

1. John-Thomas, Earl of Clanricarde.
2. George-Frederick, Earl of Westmeath.
3. Thomas, Earl of Beftive.
4. Robert, Earl of Roden.
5. John, Earl of Altamont.
6. John, Earl of Glandore.
7. Thomas, Earl of Loughford.
8. John, Earl of Erne.
9. Orway, Earl of Desert.
10. Robert, Earl of Leitrim.
11. Richard, Earl of Lucan.
12. Robert, Earl of Londonderry.
13. Henry, Earl of Conyngham.
14. Francis, Earl of Landaff.
15. Ralph, Viscount Wicklow.
16. Thomas, Viscount Northland.
17. Laurence, Viscount Oxmantown.
18. Charles-Henry St.-John, Viscount O'Neil.
19. Francis, Viscount Bandon.
20. Richard, Viscount Donoughmore.
21. Hugh, Viscount Carleton.
22. Richard, Lord Caher.
23. Edmund-Henry, Lord Glentworth.
24. George, Lord Collan.
25. Charles, Lord Somerton.
26. Richard, Lord Longueville.
27. Robert, Lord Rosmore.
28. James, Lord Tyravilly.

The following Peers of Ireland have already seats in the English House of Lords :

1. William-Robert, Duke of Leinster, is Viscount Leinster, of Taplow, in England.
2. Arthur, Marquis of Downshire, is Earl of Hillsborough, Viscount Fairford, and Baron of Harwich, in England.
3. George-Augustus, Marquis of Donegal, is Baron Fethardwick in England.
4. George-Delapoor, Marquis of Waterford, is Baron Tyrone, of Haverfordwest.
5. Edmund, Earl of Cork and Orrery, is Baron Boyle, of Marston, in England.
6. Basil, Earl of Desmond, is Earl of Denbigh, Viscount Fielding, &c. in England.
7. Charles, Earl of Wexford, is Earl of Shrewsbury, &c. in England.
8. William-Wentworth, Earl Fitzwilliam, is Earl Fitzwilliam in England.
9. John, Earl of Darnley, is Lord Clifton in England.

10. John, Earl of Egmont, is Baron Lovel and Holland in England.

11. Frederic, Earl of Besborough, is Baron Pensonby, of Sysonby, in England.

12. John, Earl of Upper Ossory, is Lord Upper Ossory, of Ampthill, in England.

13. William, Earl of Shelburne, is Marquis of Lansdowne, Earl of Wycombe, &c. &c. in England.

14. Richard, Earl of Shannon, is Baron of Carleton, co. York, in England.

15. James, Earl of Fife, is Baron Fife, in England.

16. Richard, Earl of Mornington, is Baron Wellesley, of Wellesley, co. Somerset.

17. Francis, Earl of Moira, is Baron Rawdon in England.

18. James, Earl of Courtown, is Lord Tattersford in England.

19. George-Grenville-Nogent, Earl Nugent, Marquis of Buckingham, &c.

20. George, Earl Macartney, is Baron Macartney in England.

21. John, Earl of Clre, is Baron Fitzgibbon, of Siebury, co. Devon.

22. George Augustus, Viscount Lumley, is Earl of Scarborough, &c. in England.

23. Thomas, Viscount Bulkeley, is Baron of Beaumaris.

24. George, Viscount Kells, Earl Cholmondeley, &c. in England.

25. John, Viscount Downe, is Lord Dawnay.

26. John, Viscount Strabane, Marquis of Abercorn in England.

27. George, Viscount Midleton, Baron Brodrick in England.

28. James, Viscount Grimston, Baron Verulam in England.

29. Henry, Viscount Gage, Baron of Fife.

30. Edward, Lord Digby, is Earl of Digby, &c. in England.

31. Philip, Lord Sherard, is Earl of Harborough, &c.

32. Francis-Seymour, Lord Conway, is Marquis of Hertford.

33. George, Lord Milton, is Earl of Dorchester in England.

34. Henry, Lord Mulgrave, Lord Mulgrave in England.

35. William, Lord Westcote, Lord Lyttleton in England.

36. Samuel, Lord Hood, Viscount Hood in England.

37. John, Lord Delaval, Lord Delaval in England.

38. William, Lord Auckland, Lord Auckland in England.

39. Alexander, Lord Bridport, is Viscount Bridport in England.

40. Robert, Lord Carrington, Lord Carrington in England.

The insertion of this will gratify

A CONSTANT READER.

To

To the Right Hon. LORD STAMFORD, President, VICE PRESIDENTS, and GOVERNORS, of the ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY.

THE extraordinary success which, through a series of years, attended the operations of your Society, in restoring to life apparently dead persons, was long ago known and admired by several of the first physicians in Copenhagen. Our ingenious Professor, Dr. TORD, in particular, had at different times during the last ten years, with his graceful eloquence, endeavoured to prevail upon his countrymen to erect a similar establishment; but, alas! to no purpose. This, perhaps, may be attributed to the circumstance that only some few of the publick were acquainted with that progress and success which had attended your excellent Institution. Perhaps, also, but a few were at that time acquainted with the powers of medicine against all sorts of asphyxia.

The latter years were productive of those excellent philosophical treatises to which the questions propounded by you gave rise. With the greatest satisfaction we received and perused the works of Goodwyn, Kite, Coleman, and Forbergill; wherein the possibility of restoring suspended animation is, *a priori*, evidently demonstrated; and at the same time, in the *Transactions* of your Society, we found that incomparable collection of facts which, *a posteriori*, confirmed the ingenious theories of the above authors.

It is to these works, so important to mankind in general, and to the Sciences in particular, we owe that success which, in the year 1790, drew public attention to this branch of medical policy in Denmark, by publishing the following short treatise, which we hereby have the honour to send; accompanied, at the same time, with those literary debates to which different opinions amongst some of our physicians gave birth. This pamphlet gained the attention and applause of the publick. We embraced

this favourable event, invited our fellow-citizens to contribute to the erection of a Society like yours, and had the satisfaction soon to find our wish fulfilled.

The number of members within a short time increased to 300 in Copenhagen only, who, by voluntary gifts, raised a sum of money, for which the necessary instruments were procured for the use of the publick. His MAJESTY the King of Denmark, always attentive to every thing that tends to public utility, has also most graciously supported this institution; and has, moreover, been pleased to order the royal ship wharfs, and all armed vessels, to be furnished with such instruments and remedies for saving and restoring drowned persons as they hitherto were in want of. In Norway, Tson, and Jutland, similar societies have been erected.

That in Copenhagen is now fully organized, under the direction of three *economical* and five *physical* members, the latter of whom have published the following short directions for the proper use of the instruments. Notwithstanding the Society, during the first and second years, had to combat a number of prejudices, we still have been happy enough to succeed in our endeavours, restoring to life eight apparently dead persons, two of which were to all appearance dead for upwards of one hour and a half. The number of those that have been saved before life yet seemed to have departed is also considerably increased by the exertions of the Society, and the rewards offered for that purpose.

By acquainting the noble and active friends of the *Royal Humane Society* with the particulars of the institution of our *Humane Society*, we think that we have discharged a duty incumbent on us; feeling ourselves indebted to your spirit of humanity and philanthropy for the benefits derived from it to our native country.

J. D. HERHOLDT and C. G. RAHN,
Registrars of the Copenhagen Humane Society.
Copenhagen, May 2, 1800.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT, 1800. HOUSE OF COMMONS.

February 10, continued.

MR Dundas opposed Mr. Sheridan's motion for an enquiry in a speech of considerable length, in which he combated his arguments with great strength of reasoning, clearly refuting the conclusions he had drawn, and ably defending the principles and conduct of the expedition to the coast of Holland. The Right Hon. Secretary observed, that the hon. gentleman grounded his motion for an enquiry upon general reasonings, and did not mean to fix any im-

putation upon Ministers who planned, or the officers who executed; or rather, according to his account, *miscarried* in the Expedition. It had been formerly the object of enquiries like this to fix the blame, and punish where it lay, but the mode the Hon. Gentleman introduced, was not to have Ministers dismissed, but to deprive them of the necessary confidence, and this at the very time when the House had rejected the proposition for an address to the throne to enter into negotiations for peace. In explaining the object of this expedition, he should not enter into the history of the negotiation

tiation with Prussia, because it would take up too much time, and, in reality, had no connexion with the present business. He would admit, that recourse was had to assistance through the arms of Russia, and the troops of that empire were taken into pay; he did acknowledge this, but nothing should provoke him to say any thing which should create a misunderstanding betwixt the two countries. It was well known to France that it was the intention of England to rescue Holland from her yoke, and which occasioned her to keep a force which she would otherwise have sent against our Allies. Thus one object of this expedition was answered. Another object was the addition to the naval force of this country of so many Dutch ships of war. Thus was the second object of the Expedition accomplished. The third we unhappily failed in; this was the rescue of our old ally. The Hon. Gentleman himself cannot withhold his approbation of the good policy of the third object, though he dissents from Ministers as to the wisdom of their plan. But the Hon. Gentleman has thought proper to excite the jealousy of the Dutch by a pathetic exhortation. Beware of them, he says; remember the injuries they have done you during the American war, and in 1787, and what they meant to do in a late negotiation. Is this proper language from a British senator? But the measures in 1787 were approved of by the Hon. Gentleman and others. That revolution was produced by an army of Prussians under the Duke of Brunswick; and is it more criminal now to employ an army to produce another revolution? The only difference is, in the former case the United Provinces were rescued from the influence of the House of Bourbon; in the present we wished to deliver them from the tyranny of the French Republic; the one it seems was laudable, the other it appears is reprehensible. It had always been the policy of this country to secure to Holland her independence. Queen Elizabeth delivered the provinces from the yoke of Spain; Charles the Second, and after him William the Third, adhered to the same conduct; the same steps were pursued by the House of Brunswick. As to the second object, the capture of the fleet, had we stopped when that

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had been obtained, says the Hon. Gentlemen, the king's ministers had gained themselves immortal honour: this he says at the same time that he inveighs against the manner of its being surrendered. If the Right Hon. Gentleman can reconcile this inconsistency, the Right Hon. Secretary added, he should have an higher opinion of his ingenuity than ever. But the ships were not the only acquisition. we had gained 7000 Dutch seamen, who might have been forced into the French service; we gained likewise 1000 guns, and 40,000 tons of shipping. As to the co-operation with the general military plan, this was fully effected by the Expedition; for whereas the Right Hon. Secretary well knew the French had a design to withdraw troops from Holland, they kept back 40,000 men, which men, but for this expedition, would have been employed against our allies; to the subtraction of this force, therefore, may be attributed the successes of the allied arms in Italy, and that the French abandoned their invasion of Suabia; it was besides the occasion that Massena found his army too weak to pursue his success at the conclusion of the campaign. But the Hon. Gentleman wishes to know what ground Ministers have to think they should meet with support from the Dutch inhabitants; but herein it would not be prudent or safe to satisfy him, for very obvious reasons. It may be presumed, that the Dutch sailors were acquainted with the sentiments of their countrymen, and would not have surrendered if theirs had not coincided with them. There are arguments to be drawn from human nature; whatever some gentlemen may think; and these are strongly in favour of the inclination of the Hollanders to throw off a yoke that was become burthensome, and which they had seen every nation striving at wherever these Republicans had obtained a footing. General Abercrombie sailed on the 14th of August; and it is asked why he could not sail sooner? The reply is, troops could not be sent sooner; they could not be removed from Ireland with safety, because the destination of the combined fleet in the Mediterranean could not be ascertained earlier than that date. The Right Hon. Secretary then entered into a complete defence of the several

several proceedings of the army, entering into a full detail of all its operations, and justifying the measure of the capitulation, when 8000 prisoners were given up who were an incumbrance to us; which was certainly, he added, more humane than to have inundated the country of North Holland, which would have been thereby ruined. The expence of the expedition he stated at considerably less than 2,000,000, though it had been reported to have cost seven. The loss in men by the good management of the chief officer of the hospitals was considerably less than might have been expected from the untoward circumstances attending the expedition. The Right Hon. Gentleman then concluded this able speech with a recapitulation of his reasons for negating the motion for an enquiry.

Mr. *W. Bouverie* spoke in favour of the motion for an enquiry, for which he insisted there was good ground, notwithstanding some partial successes, and a continuance of the war. The public, he insisted, would not be contented with garbled accounts, but would call for a full and fair examination.

Mr. *Tierney* went into the argument in support of the motion at some length. The subject having been fully discussed by Mr. *Sheridan*, we found little that was new in this gentleman's speech.

Messrs. *Percival*, *M. A. Taylor*, *Addington*, *Sir James Murray Pulteney*, *Colonel Hope*, and Mr. *Lorg*, likewise spoke to the question, which being called for at half past one in the morning, there appeared to be, For the Enquiry 45, Against it 261.

H. OF LORDS.

February 17.

Earl *Stanhope* took the oaths and his seat.

Proceeded in an appeal from Scotland, *M'Culloch* against *Allen*.

In the Commons, the same day, *Sir W. Geary* brought in a bill for making a canal from the river Medway to the Thames near Gravesend.

Several petitions were presented from Debtors and others; which were received, and ordered to lie on the table.

The Sheriffs of London attended, and presented a petition, praying for

farther powers, to enable the entrances to the city by Temple-bar and Snow-hill to be made more open.

The House, in a Committee of Supply, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* said, that as a new treaty had been entered into with the Princes of Germany, to furnish this country with a number of troops, to enable her to carry on the war with greater vigour and zeal, he should move, that a sum, not exceeding 500,000*l.* be granted to his Majesty, to enable him to make such advances as would ensure a steady and speedy co-operation with his allies against the efforts of the common enemy.

Mr. *Nichol* declared that this treaty was the most offensive of the kind that Great Britain ever embarked in; and entered into the bitterest invectives against it; he said, it was a lavish abuse of the public money, at a time when the country could not afford it—at a time when it required upwards of two million quarters of wheat to supply the actual deficiency that existed until the end of the harvest next—at a time too when we have shut out by an unreasonable war the best corn country in the world from us—and at a time when we have not the money, in case we had the corn, to enable us to speculate so deeply in human blood. It would require 12,000,000*l.* to furnish the supply of bread corn wanted in this country; and he asked how that sum was to be provided? Were we to transmit it in coin or bullion, or were we to set off our expected remittances for it? In either or any case we were in a desperate situation. Corn and money, however, were not the only articles of life that were likely to be scarce—hay and turnips promised a similar scarcity. We should, therefore, pause before we consented to give away the money of the people in this wanton manner; and till information is obtained on those heads, he was of opinion, that the motion for voting away so large a sum of money should be postponed, and the debate adjourned.

A debate of considerable length then took place on the effects of carrying on the war, and to what purpose it was so carried on. Mr. *Sheridan* and Mr. *Tierney* contended, it was for the avowed object of restoring the House of Bourbon. Mr. *Pitt* insisted that its real and ostensible object was security; security

security against the most dangerous and inveterate foe that ever existed in or against any country. This led into a review of the happiness, the property, and welfare, the country had at stake; and the exertion it called forth from every one to contribute his means in support of those inestimable blessings. In answer to which Mr. *Sheridan* said, the contest we were engaged in was most likely to destroy those blessings, a contest so ruinous that it had already filled the country with *barracks* and *broth-hops*. The motion was then put, and agreed to.

H. OF LORDS.

February 18.

Counsel having finished their arguments in the case between *McCulloch* and *Allen*, in which the Court of Session had passed two interlocutors, one of them was affirmed, and the other was ordered to be reversed.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. *Abbott*, in a long and comprehensive speech, called the attention of the House to the state of the public records; which, he asserted, were in such a decayed situation, so disjointed, and so disarranged, as materially to impede the progress of law-suits. He therefore moved, that a Committee be appointed, to enquire into the state of the public records, to connect and arrange the same, and that they be at liberty to sit, notwithstanding any intermediate adjournment of the House, and to report their proceedings from time to time; the Committee to consist of the *Master of the Rolls*, the *Attorney and Solicitor general*, Messrs. *Varsittart*, *Percival*, *Ryder*, and *Scott*.

On the motion of the *Secretary at War*, Mr. *Rose* was added to the said Committee.

The House then, pursuant to the order of the day, resolved itself into a Committee on the corn-bill, Alderman Sir *John Anderson* in the chair.

Lord *Hawkesbury* rose to combat the assertions which had been advanced on the preceding night by an Hon. Gentleman, whom he did not now see in his place, respecting the origin and causes of the present scarcity of corn. This scarcity, he contended, did not arise, either directly or indirectly, from the present war; nor would the cessation of hostilities materially operate to remove the evil complained of, as the

countries from which we imported our grain were not implicated in the contest, viz. the Baltic, and the United States of America. Our supplies from France were at all times very considerable. He would not allow that the comparative prices of corn between this country and France were to be attributed to the causes assigned by gentlemen on the other side the House. The difference in price, with respect to cheapness, arose from the poverty and diminished population of France. As a proof that the continuance of the war did not interrupt the importation of grain, he stated, that, since September last, when the ports were opened, a quantity of oats, wheat, barley, and rye, a schedule of which he read, had been imported to a greater extent than within the same space of time at any period of peace. In the year 1796, when a similar scarcity existed, a much larger portion of grain had been imported than at any former period whatever. The war, therefore, in no point of view, precluded the supply of this country. The deficit in the produce of the last harvest he calculated to amount to one month's supply. The average produce of wheat, for each of the last seven years, he estimated at eight million quarters. This had been uniformly found inadequate to the consumption of the country; one twentieth of our supply of wheat had been procured from foreign countries. He would not be understood to say, that any reduction had taken place in our agriculture of late years, particularly since the commencement of the war. For the last 30 years we had experienced a deficiency, the population and opulence of the country having surpassed the utmost advantages we were able to make in agriculture. Since the commencement of the war our agriculture had materially increased, which would appear to be the case, from a comparison of the number of inclosure bills, amounting to 470, which had passed the House in the course of the last seven years, though that had been a period of war, contrasted with the seven preceding years of peace—the latter a period of peace the most auspicious to this country he had ever known. The Committee had consulted every source from which information could be derived, to enable them to decide what course was best to be

be pursued in the present emergency. They were unanimous in opinion, that it would be impolitic to enact any compulsory law, similar to that proposed by Governor Pownall, in 1773, imposing restrictions on the miller and baker, which the House of Lords on that occasion thought proper to reject. He recommended voluntary retrenchment and œconomy among all orders, as the best system to prepare the country for the re-visitation of Providence on any future occasion. It would be prudent for the country to reflect, that this scarcity had occurred twice within a very few years. His Lordship then took a rapid sketch of the arguments used by gentlemen on the opposite side of the House, as to the consequences of the war: and offered an ingenious turn of reasoning to prove that the commerce, revenue, and agriculture, had advanced beyond all reasonable ground of hope since the commencement of hostilities. He complimented the charity of the higher orders of society in the present crisis, which must convince the lower classes that their interest and happiness were interwoven with the first wishes of the rich. That charity, however, he remarked, should be more prudently managed, by contriving some substitute for the quantity of animal food consumed in the several charitable establishments; the English nation, unfortunately, being more propense to excess in this respect than any other country in Europe. The scarcity of wheat, it should be understood, would not bear so heavily upon the poor of Great Britain as gentlemen on the other side endeavoured to impress, as above one-third of the population was fed on oats, barley, and potatoes. His Lordship, after a variety of calculations and arguments, which bespoke a diligent study and intimate knowledge of the subject, concluded with moving, "That the Committee do report, that leave be given for bringing in a bill to prevent the sale of bread for a certain number of hours after it has been baked."

The question being accordingly put, Mr. *Hobhouse* rose to mention, that the continuance of the war did operate materially to diminish the quantum of our supplies.

The *Speaker* read several extracts from a MS. which we understood to be the production of his father, tending to prove that a variety of different

species of meal might be extracted from wheat, and that the nutriment consisted less in the virtue of any particular part than in the due admixture and proportion of the whole. In support of this assertion, he quoted the practice of the inhabitants of Westphalia, and the uniform custom of the most civilized and best governed nations of antiquity. He expressed his disapprobation of certain parts of the report of the Corn Committee, and suggested various improvements.

Mr. *Wilberforce Bird* maintained, that the war operated as a material cause of the present scarcity. He requested gentlemen to consider the vast quantity of provisions profusely consumed by the different armies on the frontiers of France.

Mr. *Douglas* offered a variety of arguments to justify the Report of the Corn Committee.

Sir *William Young* spoke in favour of the motion.

Mr. *Wilberforce* was of opinion, that the whole of the grain should be reduced to flour, including the bran, pollard, &c. and that where it was practicable, as in the case of parochial relief, no other bread be allowed. The harvest, he spoke on the authority of Mr. Arthur Young, had amounted to little more than half a crop. It was not right, therefore, to sneer at the saving to be made by using stale bread, as this saving might in fact be made equal to the quantity of wheat to be imported. He thought that several regulations, which could not enter into the confined views of the Committee, might be usefully adopted; amongst these were the use of oat-bread, which was now the food of at least a million of the inhabitants of this island. The use of herrings and mackrel might also be adopted with advantage. He was also of opinion, that it would be proper to offer a bounty on the cultivation of early peas and potatoes.

Mr. *Buxton* was of opinion that the high price of those articles would operate sufficiently in the way of bounty.

The question was then put, and the bill ordered to be brought in.

The *Master of the Rolls* suggested, that it should pass through the House in one day.

On motion, the Committee had leave to sit again.

(To be continued.)

144. *Practical Observations on the Revelation of St. John; written in the Year 1775, by the late Mrs. Bowdler.*

WHEN we see the Book of Revelations taken in hand by a lady, our attention is awakened to see how she handles it. Mrs. B's apology for it is the instruction of her children. "God, who has been pleased to bless me with a numerous family, has thereby made it my duty to instruct them, and that more especially in the Holy Scriptures. Were men born, as some have imagined, with capacities sufficient of themselves to know and understand the truth, instruction were not only needless but rash, as tending to prejudice young minds; but my own experience, as well as that of others, has convinced me this is not the case. The mind of man is a blank; and, if care be not taken to fill it with useful knowledge, it will fill itself with trifles. Prejudice of education is absolutely unavoidable. He who is taught is commonly prejudiced in favour of what he has learnt; he who is untaught is as really prejudiced against the most evident truths, merely because he is unacquainted with them. Reason unassisted will never teach man his duty; and the instruction of the parent was doubtless the design of Providence: the use of reason is to apprehend what is taught, and to rectify, when strong enough, the mistakes of education. That my children may be enabled to do so is the chief reason why I have ventured to put my thoughts in writing. Had I only instructed them by word of mouth, my opinions would have grown familiar, perhaps have been adopted as their own, and, if erroneous, would thereby be more tenaciously retained; whereas, by leaving those opinions in writing, I give them opportunity not only to examine them by themselves, but to call in the advice of more able persons. That I may have made many mistakes is probable; but I hope my endeavours will be mercifully accepted by Him whom alone I ought to please." *Pref.* p. x—xii.

The first vision is of a person described like the Son of man. Chap. iv. opens a second vision, or rather a general scene, to which belong two continued visions, one concerning the fate of the Empire with the Church, as connected with it, called by Mr. Mede *Visio fatorum Imperii*, from chap.

vi. to chap. xi. 19; the other concerning the fate of the Church in its connexion with the Roman Empire during the same period, beginning at ver. 19 of chap. xi. and going on to the end of chap. xvi.; and called by Mr. Mede *Visio fatorum Ecclesiae*.—Chap. vi. The prophecy begins by opening of the four seals, supposed to foretell the events which happened soon after the delivery of the prophecy, and the fourth part of the earth to mean the empire of Rome. The four trumpets affect the third part of the earth, supposed to mean Europe; but the three last called woes are more general. At the sounding of the seventh or last trump, Christ's kingdom is said to be actually come, and his reign to be for ever and ever. The next vision, the third in number but second with regard to the foregoing, *Fata Imperii*, synchronises with it, and begins with ver. 19 of chap. xi. We are carried back to the times of the church under the Jewish dispensation; a woman bringing forth a child to rule all nations with a rod of iron, i. e. Christ, who is carried up to the throne of God from the persecution of the dragon. Chap. xiii. A beast with seven heads, ten horns, and ten crowns, rises out of the sea, and on his forehead the name of Blasphemy; one of his heads is wounded, but healed again. A second beast rises out of the earth, with the horns of a lamb, with the power of the wounded beast, which he causes men to worship, and to make an image of him, to which he gives life; and he causes those to be killed who will not worship the image, and obliges all to receive the mark, the name, the number of the name of the beast from the sea, which is 666. The time of the first beast is 42 months, or 1260 years; the time of the second beast, or beast from the earth, is not set down. It is plain he and the image must be somewhat later in time, as to their beginning, than the first beast; but probably the end of their time will be the same. Chap. XIV. presents the lamb and his followers on mount Sion. Their appearance is followed by three angels, the first proclaiming the everlasting gospel, the second the fall of Babylon, the third the punishment of the worshippers of the beast, and the reward of the righteous; then the Son of man is set forth under another similitude, and probably as gathering his vintage and harvest.—Chap. XV. Seven angels, with

with as many vials, come out of the temple, which is filled with smoke, and no one permitted to enter into it till the seven last plagues are fulfilled. Thus the second vision ends; then follows the vision of Babylon, which appears to be a separate vision, going back even to the foundation of Rome, and giving a minute account of the destruction of that great city, under the symbolical representation of a woman sitting on a seven-headed beast, such as before described. The fall of Babylon is proclaimed by an angel. The three next chapters enter into a more minute detail of those things which were but just mentioned at the end of the first and second visions; the scene of the fourth is again spoken of as present. Alleluias are sung for the judgement of Babylon. A voice from the throne says, "Praise our God;" and the multitude declare that the Lord God Omnipotent reigneth, and proclaim the marriage of the Lamb, who is called the Word or Logos (xix. 20). He appears as conqueror, from the defeat of the dragon, the beast, and the false prophet; which last two are cast into the lake of fire and brimstone. Thousands are with him in white, and the battle seems to be the same as that of Armageddon; but it is a victory of Truth over Falsehood, not of men over men as appears by the sword of the person Cried King of kings; for it cometh out of his mouth as the unclean spirits from the mouths of his enemies. Satan is bound for 1000 years, while the judgement is set, and the Saint reign with Christ on earth. This is the first resurrection. Then follows the last attempt of Satan, and his destruction with Gog and Magog; and then the general resurrection, and the final sentence of men and angels.

Mr. B. proceeds to make a few observations on some remarkable circumstances mentioned in the prophecies:

1. The mark of the beast, which, compared with the mark on the men, who had not the seal of God, in Ezek. ix. 4, seems manifestly to relate to the sin of Apostacy from Christ, and renouncing and denying him the son of God made man; the sin which will draw down the punishments of the latter times; the sin to which men will be particularly exposed, to which pain and misery will drive them; the cause of this offence is therefore justly called Antichrist, as denying the father and

the son. From first to last, Jesus Christ, the lamb of God, his faith, his testimony, is the great object set before us, and, consequently, we may suppose the blasphemy which is to be severely punished is Apostacy.

2. The two witnesses; supposed by some to be Enoch and Elias, who, having not tasted death, will appear on earth to convert the Jews. They cannot be the two testaments, which are indeed witnesses, and preach the testimony of Jesus, but did so long before the 1260 years can be supposed to begin. Calvin and Luther came too late. In the account of the two witnesses are several allusions to former passages in the Holy Scriptures and the ancient Prophets; but the circumstances peculiar to these witnesses are, their being the witnesses of Jesus, and their being candlesticks, or churches, for so that emblem is expressly explained. "The seven candlesticks are seven churches," i. 20. From these allusions, and especially from the long time assigned for their preaching, we may be persuaded that here, as in the text of the vision, things are described symbolically, and that two churches, not two persons, are meant. There is nothing to warrant the application to the Waldenses. The scene of action, quite through the book, is the Roman empire and the Christian church; the witnesses preach not to foreign nations, but to those among whom they dwell, and are killed in that spiritual Sodom and Egypt, where also our Lord was crucified, where wicked Christians crucify to themselves the Lord of Glory, and put him to open shame. The Antichrist by which they fall is, as described by St. Paul, found sitting in the temple of God, the church. The beast and the woman on it are to be seen in the wilderness, in the same place where the persecuted woman and her children are fed for 1260 years. All this seems to shew, that, however Papists and Protestants, Greeks and Latins, may judge of themselves and of one another, and may take each to themselves alone the name of the Church of Christ, they are not so considered in these visions, but are all included in one body, one general scene of action. There is no promise in Scripture to the Christian Church, that it shall not err, any more than that it shall not sin; the only clear, distinct promise made to it is, that, however sinful or erroneous, God will

will not cast it off, and reject it as he did that of the Jews; and, for this very reason, we find that both good and bad, the prophets and their enemies, are all here considered as members of the same body; and we find, also, that, both in the first and second visions, the servants of God are distinguished by marks which would be unnecessary if they formed a separate body, a distinct church. If the witnesses, therefore, whose testimony is the same, the testimony of Jesus, are two candlesticks, *i. e.* two churches, it seems most probable that they are to be understood as types of the two great portions of the Christian Church, divided into East and West, or, as now called, the Greek and Latin Churches. There is something peculiar in the division of these two churches from each other. It came on imperceptibly, not occasioned by any remarkable dispute or error on either side, but by causes chiefly concerning the things of this world, and the princes by whom they are governed, each at the same time going off from the straight line of truth on which at first they walked together; so that, after a long course of years, they found themselves divided in doctrine as well as in outward communication; the spouse of Christ, the invisible Church, still remaining in the wilderness, concealed from the eyes of men, but nourished and supported by God. These two great divisions of the Christian Church, though clothed in sackcloth, though shamefully sunk in wickedness, ignorance, and error, still continue to act the part of witnesses to the truth of the Gospel, and the testimony of Jesus; as yet they preach the faith of Christ; though mixed with errors, they still preserve the sacred Scriptures without any manifest corruption in the essential points revealed by God, and still retain the power entrusted by Christ to his Apostles; a power not placed in their hands as a temporal weapon, but proceeding out of their mouths. Within this church, extending through the whole Roman empire, which is the kingdom of the beast, Christ may still have a chosen flock; and, doubtless, many will find their way to him, even from the bosom of an idolatrous, sinful society; let these then be considered as the invisible church, the woman in the wilderness. Though the cry of "Come out of her, my people," was echoed through most parts of Europe in the

16th century, and to run from the communion of the Papists was accounted the one thing needful, yet our own Church still boasted its not having broken the bond of Unity. It claimed a power to reform itself, and that power it exercised; and happy would it have been for the world if other Protestant Churches had followed its example, and if the Churches of the Romish Communion, instead of joining with the Pope, who drove us from them, had imitated us in a regular, moderate reformation; such scenes of blood and fury would not then have been added, to the disgrace of the Christian Religion, and of Human Nature itself. That cry was certainly premature; its time should be the fall of Babylon, and her fall is to be preceded by the angel proclaiming the everlasting Gospel; but more than two centuries have passed since, and yet no event has fallen out that can, with any propriety, be called the preaching of an everlasting Gospel to all that dwell on the earth. The beast still reigns; the kingdoms into which his heads were divided are much in the same state as at the time of the Reformation; and Babylon still sits on the seven hills, making the nations drunk with the love of riches and pleasures. The outer court, though rejected, is still a part of the temple; the scene of action takes in the kingdoms from beyond Euphrates; the beast described in chap. xiii. is the same as in the days of Daniel; his power, and that of his substitute, is the power of the dragon, the old serpent called Satan; and yet we know that the seat of this Antichrist is in the very temple of God. The Church, as preaching the doctrine of faith in Christ, is a visible-witness; but, as in the vision concerning outward things, called by *Mede Prophetia prior*, or *Fata Imperii*, clothed in sackcloth, and liable to be killed. As, united in charity and holiness of life, she subsists in the persecuted star-crowned woman and her seed, though concealed in the wilderness, and supported by miracle (as in the vision called *Prophetia posterior*, or *Fata Ecclesie*); but, as the true spouse of Christ, triumphant, arrayed in white, pure and unspotted, she cannot appear till the coming of her Lord, at the conclusion of all things — The Church of Rome, by excluding us from her communion, ceased to be a part of the Church; nor does

does Mrs. B. think, as that Church does, that there must always be, somewhere, a visible Society professing the faith without any mixture of erroneous doctrine; at least, things do not seem to be so represented in this book. The Church of Rome, Protestants, and the Greek Church, have all applied to themselves the promises made to the Church; but perhaps it may be time to examine these high pretensions, for, the very circumstance of expecting too much will probably drive such as have not the love of truth into total apostacy. We join with this lady in wishing some able Scripturist would carefully collect and compare all these promises, and give us a summary of what they be reasonably thought to contain. We dare not suppose that all the members of the Greek or Reformed churches ceased to be members of Christ, and partakers of Christian communion, from the moment of their separation. These promises seem rather to belong to sinful and suffering churches, witnessing in sackcloth, than to the Church of Christ, pure and spotless, arrayed in fine linen and the righteousness of the Saints. "Should it please God, amidst the trials of the last days, to preserve a remnant retaining the essentials of a church, and acknowledged worthy to suffer for the faith of Christ, though not unto death, happy would be the members of such a society. But I do not see that the existence of such a little unknown flock should hinder the Christian world, though subsisting in branches almost, if not wholly, unfruitful, yet bearing testimony to the truth of the Christian religion, and the authenticity of the Divine word, from being considered as the Church of Christ, and its destruction as the death of the Christian Religion, left in the state of an unburied corpse, but capable of being called to life again." (p. 64.) "If the two churches of the East and West, still preserving the sacred deposit of truth, however mixed with error, the power of administering the sacraments, notwithstanding the unworthiness of the minister, and the word of truth contained in the Scriptures, though often misapplied; if these, I say, are the witnesses, their death will probably be the seeming destruction of the whole Christian œconomy; an event which doubtless would occasion great joy to unbelievers: and then their revival will coincide with the preach-

ing of the everlasting Gospel by the angel, and will seem to be the same thing; viz. the conversion of the Jews, and the revival of the Christian faith." (p. 74.)

Mrs. B. following Mr. Mede's idea, supposes a total subversion of Christianity; and at such a time of Apostacy and Error, should Christ our Saviour manifest himself to the whole Jewish nation, dispersed through the world, and so touch their hearts that a majority of them should become preachers of true genuine Christianity, what would be the consequence? The same probably as at our Saviour's first coming, those who then wished for a Redeemer to save them from their sins, and were prepared, by a virtuous life, to follow him through all distresses, searched the Scriptures, and were baptised, the Pharisees rejected him because his doctrine was not such as they were accustomed to teach, and because his life was contrary to theirs; and the Romans looked on with indifference till interest prompted them to join in the cry of destruction. Were the Jews, even at this time, as things now are, to become, by a call from heaven, worshippers of Christ, it would amaze us; but would it do much more? The setting aside Mr. Mede's notion of a miraculous call does not invalidate the prophecies concerning the conversion of the Jews before the end of all things, nor the supposal that this event may be foretold in the Revelations, and be signified by the preaching of the everlasting Gospel. Without considering the manner of the Jews conversion, we may say, with regard to the subject before us, that it is probable, at least, that what is said of the preaching of the everlasting Gospel is to be understood of such a conversion, and that the words of our Saviour, "the Gospel must first be preached, and then the end shall come," are to be understood of the same event. And now at last we are arrived at that glorious scene supposed to occupy the seven thousand years, or sabbath of rest, and commonly called the Millenium, which Mr. Mede seems to understand of a new and more glorious state of the church as yet on earth, into which he admits the Saints of the first resurrection, and the sealed ones attending on Christ and this kingdom of the Saints, the seat of which he places in the Holy Land, he considers as the great day, the

the day of judgement. At the conclusion of these 1000 years after the attempt of Gog led on by Satan, he seems to place the general conflagration; during the which he supposes the Saints shall be taken up to meet the Lord in the air, coming to the final judgement, when sentence shall be pronounced." (p. 85.) Mrs. B. observes, that this paradisaical state is not supposed to be a state of trial, but it may be a state of improvement. It may here, perhaps, be seen how great a proportion of happiness man, even in his fallen state, might have enjoyed, if he could have followed the direction of Divine Wisdom. Let us only consider how much remains for improvement in this world; which it cannot be imagined was created for imperfect purposes. Or can we wonder at those who imagine a time may come when the ways of God may be justified before all mankind, by their seeing what this globe might be under the conduct of that Wisdom by which it was created.

The practical instruction which may be learnt from the book before us is next stated. "From a general view of it we may learn to imitate the example of the Lamb, and those who are his. This book sets forth the wisdom and goodness of our Creator, the meekness and tender love of the Lamb, in the most beautiful and affecting manner; but it sets before us, also, that Lamb in his character of judge, and teaches us to love him with the most tender affection, to revere him with the deepest sense of gratitude, and joyfully to take every occasion of expressing, by our actions or by suffering for his sake, how highly we value the privilege of being called by his name. This book teaches us vigilance, patience, courage, and steady perseverance. Any person, who reads the book of Revelation calmly, and with that childlike simplicity so necessary to the right understanding the word of God, will see that it takes in one continued chain of events, in which all times, all nations, are concerned; all are in a state of trial, though the trial may be more severe towards the conclusion, as it was certainly more severe at the beginning, than now. We know not when the reign of Antichrist will end; but we have reason to suppose it is begun: we know that we have a part to act, and that it is the part of a soldier enlisted

under the banner of Christ, whose mark we received at our baptism, whose white garment of righteousness we then put on, and must keep it undefiled. Such is our situation. We are actually called to fight, if not with the terrors of the world, yet with its bad examples, its scoffs and derision, its false maxims, and contempt of honest simplicity; and hard is the task, in these things, so to resist as to overcome. Another doctrine and duty taught through this book is, the doctrine of Free Will and its consequences, or diligent application to the performance of our duty. The unity of the God we are to worship is also a doctrine every where strongly expressed; though the lamb slain, the triumphant Messiah, is always considered as partaking in every act of adoration. God is all in all, in the present state of things, as truly as he will be when the mediatorial kingdom be at an end. Temperance, purity of heart and affections, self-denial, and the love of God, and of all mankind, are virtues every where set forth in this book. All temporal satisfactions are placed on one side, and the love of Christ on the other; and no choice is left, but to take up the cross, or deny the testimony of Jesus. Here I cannot help drawing an argument against the shocking practice of self-murder, so common in these days, but which the law of God, as set forth in these prophecies, will be found fully to condemn."—Mrs. B. proceeds to take a more particular view of the instruction conveyed in the several visions. There is a connexion of the commands given to each one of the seven churches with the other parts of the Revelations, and with the description of the person who speaks; and there is another thing common to them all, which is the expression, "He that hath an ear," i. e. who is attentive and obedient, "let him hear what the Spirit saith unto the Church;" in the plural number. The first requisite towards understanding the Scriptures, and especially the mysteries of this book, that childlike simplicity mentioned by our Saviour, and the exhortations given to these seven churches, are not given to them alone, but to all. They are here singly examined. The doctrine of Providence, both general and peculiar, is thus, particularly the latter, asserted: "I know modern phi-

losopher

losophers laugh at the notion of a peculiar Providence; but it has been acknowledged by the wisest men among the Greeks and Romans, and by all nations, from the beginning of the world, where any thing like religion has been professed; it was taught in the Old Testament, and constantly believed by the Jews; and nothing can be more evident than that it is the doctrine of the Gospel. What is religion, indeed, without it? What is a world, formed we know not how or why, and left to the conduct of blind chance, or directed by general and unchangeable law, by which all freedom of will must be made useless? Can we admire the wisdom of a Deity who, foreseeing the misery of his creatures, could not prevent it? Can we love a Being removed so far above us that he considers us only as a part of this massy globe, and sees us with no other concern for our well being than for the dust on which we tread? What a melancholy scene is a world, if deprived of the tender care of Providence, of the pleasing thought that we act in the sight of a kind parent, in whose hands are all our concerns, and before whom all our thoughts lie open; to whom all our innocent intentions are justified, however misunderstood or misrepresented by our fellow-creatures! on whom, in short, we depend for every moment of our existence; with whom we dare to trust all our hopes, and can lie down in peace whenever he requires that life he has so long preserved! If the notion of a particular presiding Providence be a mistake, oh let me still live and die under so pleasing a delusion!" (p. 145—147.)

"How dreadful an account must be required of the Christian Church for the sacred depositum committed to her trust! An hour will come, at least it seems to be here foretold, when even those witnesses to the truth, the Churches of the East and West, shall be delivered into the hands of their enemies, and punished in this world, in the sight of all mankind—probably to atone for the public offence given by them as a society, particularly by their schisms and shameful opposition to each other, by which the name of God and his law have been made contemptible among the heathen; this, being a sin particularly concerning the church as a society, will probably be

punished whilst it continues to be a society here on earth, leaving the sins of men, as individuals, to the great Searcher of Hearts." (p. 157.)

From the concurring vision concerning the fate of the Church, we may learn that the Gospel positively asserts divine punishment and permission of affliction. "If we give up the Scriptures on that account, will it not still be evident that there are such things in the world as pain and sorrow, and that the good must suffer as well as the wicked? And this matter of fact, which cannot be denied, must be reconciled with the wisdom, goodness, and justice, of the Creator, by some method which reason alone cannot discover. Hence it will follow, that, whatever we think as to the threatening of eternal punishment, the state of those which have not the knowledge of the truth, and such questions, we must set aside all those arguments which are drawn from a supposed inconsistency of certain doctrines with the Divine nature. We must not argue and say he must be unjust, or want wisdom, if things are so and so; for, in fact, we know nothing of the Deity but what himself has revealed to us. Our business is, to enquire what he has taught us, to live as he has commanded us, to use our utmost endeavours to shew our love and gratitude for the blessings we enjoy, and those we yet hope for; and to trust with a steadfast assurance on his goodness and mercy towards ourselves and all mankind, waiting with patience for the manifestation of his justice and other glorious attributes, of which, at present, we can have but imperfect notions." (p. 166.)

"The severity of the final scrutiny does not, I suppose, consist in bringing every idle word to punishment, as of itself criminal, but in bringing it forth to be exposed to censure: the trial is severe, the sentence will, no doubt, be merciful. This representation of things may, if we please, be considered as a picture, not a reality; but let us consider, at the same time, that it is a picture of something that will be real; a picture by which we are to be instructed; and let us therefore think, on every occasion, what our feelings will be in the presence of such a tribunal, and whether any "fiery trial" could go beyond it. Whatever is meant thereby, the scene is truly sublime and awful,

ful, and lifts the imagination above those things which so fully engage the affections of most men here below. Enthusiasm here, as every where, has been very prejudicial to true religion; but there is no reason that we should give up any part of those instructions which God has blessed us with, because others have abused them to their own confusion. If any one be averse to the notions of Mr. Mede and others, as to a Millenium, or local paradise, he is free to understand the whole as a typical representation of the joys of heaven, which certainly are the ultimate wish of all true Christians; but let him secretly meditate on these great objects, and compare them with other places of Scripture; and let him learn to value as he ought that glorious reward set before him under these figurative representations; and, ere it be too late, let him prepare for the judgement and fiery trial which, whatever it be, will certainly search to the very bottom of his heart, and lay open to himself, and before all men, those sins and foolish arts of hypocrisy which now are known only to God." (p. 174--176)

"The concluding vision in the two last chapters strongly inculcate truth and sincerity. The mention of *Hades*, or *Hell*, understood by the Jews of the place of departed souls, shews the separate existence of the soul without the body to be the doctrine of this book against Materialism. It is plain soul are here supposed to be living active beings; and it is plain, also, that the body is not considered as a clog to the soul, since its rising again is to be the time of the soul's entering into complete bliss for ever." (p. 182.)—

"The melancholy idea of passing to an unknown state of darkness and separation from all the comforts of life, which is the transient view of death that strikes most men, is not once mentioned: the heathen notion of purging flames seems likewise unknown to the author of this book; and the late-revived error of the sleep of the soul may plainly be confuted from it. All are considered here as in a state of activity." (p. 181.)

"To me it seems plain that the former visions relate to the destruction of the enemies of Christ and his glorious kingdom on earth, whatever may be meant thereby, and that the account given in these two last chapters is of a state as yet wholly unknown. If this

be admitted, another dispute will, I suppose, be also decided—whether the kingdom be eternal, or to conclude with the office which he, as man, received from God. That his office as mediator, and his kingdom as judge, must have an end, is very evident; for, they must cease of course when those for whom they are undertaken are in possession of the happiness designed for them; the last enemy is destroyed, the heavens and earth are no more; Alpha and Omega, the first and the last, the same from whom the prophecy began, still exists, and declares, "It is done; behold I make all things new;" and then the new Jerusalem descends from God, of which the temple and light is He that sitteth on the throne, and the lamb, considered as one object of worth, one source of blessing for ever and ever."

We cannot but consider this as an interesting commentary on the concluding book of the Canon of Scripture, which we are here taught to consider as a summary of the whole, however slighted or neglected by inattentive, inconsiderate Christians, whether clergy or laity. Candour, modesty, and piety, are the characteristics of the expositress, whose labours in the cause of Religion and Virtue are entitled to our highest regards.

145. *Sens prophétique de l'Exurgat Deus; ou, le Pseaume LXVII. suivant la Vulgate présentant l'Histoire de l'Eglise de Jésus Christ, avec une Idée générale des Hieroglyphes des Lettres Hébraïques, le Texte Hébreu, les Séptants, &c.; des Etymologies tirées de la plupart des mots Hébreux, de ce Pseaume dont plusieurs d'entre eux mais surtout le premier Verset de l'Exurgat en entier hieroglyphiquement analysés. Enfin les Origines du Nom de Dieu de plus de trente Langues différentes, toutes développées d'après l'Hébreu. Par M. l'Abbé C. ... Auteur de plusieurs Articles insérés dans la Collection Orientale de W. Ouseley, Esq.*

THIS Psalm, which in our Bibles is the LXVIIIth, has generally been applied to the removal of the ark to Mount Sion by David, and, in a mystical sense authorized by St. Paul, Eph. iv 8, to the ascension of Christ, and its consequences, the conversion of the nations. After a preliminary description of the hieroglyphical characters of the Hebrew letters, which we confess to be too fanciful for us to adopt or follow, the Abbé (who we understand is a parish-priest of Lower Brittany,

Brittany, whom his ill fortune forced to take refuge in this island, from the fury of Revolution, with others of his countrymen, to the number of 12,000, now reduced to 3000, and subsisting on the allowance of one shilling a day) proceeds to analyse the several verses of this psalm, in their order. The versions agree in the two first, but are materially different in the third, where, in the name *Jah*, or *Jehovah*, the Abbé discovers the three persons of the Trinity. IHOH, without the Masoretic points, is composed of the three tenses of the word *be*; HOH that which *is*; HIH that which *was*; IHIH that *shall be*; the *past* being the attribute of the Father, the *antient of days*; the present, of the *Son*, born *in time*; the future, the Holy Ghost, author of the sanctification to be completed in the life of the world *to come*; and so Rev. i. 9. is an exact translation of the name *Jehovah*. Ver. 7 and 8 represent the giving of the law on Mount Sinai, the ancient Covenant; 9, the inheritance of the land, weakened and re-established, representing the reprobation of the Jews, and the vocation of the Gentiles, to which the 10th verse is understood specifically to allude. The four following verses present, in the Vulgate and LXX, a sense so different from the Hebrew, that the Abbé makes a distinct class of them, in order the better to analyse them. Bp. Horne considers these verses as bearing a double reference — to the successes of the Israelites against their enemies, and to the rapid progress of Christianity. Verse 12 is here translated, “The King of Armies (*Rex virtutum*), the Eternal Father of the beloved (Jesus Christ), among the fairest of his house (the spiritual and teachable Jews), will divide the spoil,” intimating the pouring out of spiritual gifts; and divide the spoils of the vanquished enemy the Devil by Jesus Christ among the pure and humble soul. Ver. 13. What we render *pois* is, in the LXX and Vulgate, *κληρος*, *cleros*, and is here rendered “the portion or division of the two inheritances.” Ver. 14. is rendered “If the Almighty have not yet enlightened with the light of the Gospel the kings who reign over the temporal parts of his heritage, he will hereafter do it in a manner so eminent that they will become more white than the snow on Salmon by the protection they will afford to the Church, and the

increase it will daily derive thence.” Thus far the LXX and the Vulgate; the Abbé turns now to the Hebrew, which exhibits the four verses thus:

11. The Lord shall give the word by signs, announcing a great army (that of Titus against Jerusalem).

12. Kings of armies shall unite and gather together, and then she that sits at home (Rome) shall divide the spoil.

13. When ye shall lie among the captives in mean places, the beds or tents of the destroyer (Rome) shall be covered with silver, and the magnificence of her cloathing shall be the brightness of the purest gold.

14. When the Almighty shall have scattered the kings which reign in her, she (Rome) shall become whiter than the snow on Mount Salmon: referring to the complete establishment of Christianity by Constantine.

We must refer our readers to the original work for the motives for this new rendering. Ver. 15 represents the flourishing state of the Church under the figure of a mountain covered with fat and flourishing pasture. Ver. 16, the rise of heresies and schisms. Ver. 17, the triumph of the Saints of the old Covenant. “The chariot of the Lord carries ten millions of the blessed, exulting with joy. The Lord is in the midst of those of Sinai, in the brightness of his holiness.” Ver. 18 Happy effects of the glorious ascension of Jesus Christ. The latter half of the verse is thus rendered: “Thou hast received gifts for men, even the unbelievers, who did not believe the Lord God dwelt among them.” Ver. 19. Prayer of the prophet concerning the benefits of redemption. As our version, ver. 20, is referred to the death of Christ, Bp. Horne puts on it a similar construction. Our author enlarges his comment on this verse with illustrations of the name of God in different nations, all referable to the Hebrew. The first part of ver. 21 is referred to the Jewish, the second to the Gentile, unbeliever. Ver. 22, to the recall of the Jews; 23, to their punishment for crucifying Jesus Christ. Ver. 24; to their conversion; 25, their triumphant return into the bosom of the Church, whose thanksgivings are expressed in ver. 26; and, in 27, the conversion of the leaders of the rest of the house of Jacob. The Hebrew has, as in our version, Benjamin *the ruler*; the LXX, *εν εξουσιαι*, being a mistake of the Hebrew

brew word. Ver. 28 expresses the conversion of the Jews as the distinguished work of the Most High, and instrumental to the conversion of many infidel nations, ver. 29. Ver. 30 is considered as predictive of the destruction of Mahometism, and of schism and heresy in general. "The company of spear-men," literally *the beasts of the reeds*, a multitude, says Hulsius in his translation, armed with spears and staves, and which our Abbé pertinently applies to the agents of the French Revolution, though primarily to the partizans of Mahomet, who spread his doctrines by the sword. Bishops Bosuet, Lowth, and Horne, apply the character to the Egyptians, which is indirectly approaching to the Arabs; the bulls and calves are here taken for schism and its ministers, who deceive the people with pieces of silver or the hope of gain. Ver. 31. Egypt and Ethiopia embrace the Gospel, or, as Bp. Horne, idolatrous nations in general. Shall we refer to this Mr. King's idea concerning the late events in Egypt? See vol. LXIX. p. 311. The three concluding verses of this psalm are referred to the ascension of Christ and his coming to judgement. Bishop Horne does not carry them beyond the conversion of all nations.

Having concluded his commentary, the Abbé sets before the reader a comparative view of the Hebrew, LXX, Vulgate, and English translations of this psalm.

As restoring the sense of the Hebrew original, this commentary, to which our version in the main adheres, has great merit; but it may be doubted whether the fanciful etymologies ascribed to the language and character are of any real use to the facilitating the knowledge of the Scriptures, or to literature in general.

The author announces by subscription, "Essays on the Principles of Etymology, or the Mechanism of Languages considered, in the Roots of Words, developed from the Hebrew, which is shewn to be *hieroglyphic*, and the most antient of all Languages," in 2 vols. 4to, with upwards of 30 plates of antient characters and hieroglyphic paintings, as a supplement to Fry's *Pantographia*, of which see our vol. LXIX. pp. 137, 879. He also proposes to publish the whole Psalter, explained as the psalm before us; and his illustration of the Lamentations of Jeremiah is ready for the press.

These are among the few instances of the literary talents of the French emigrant clergy, who, in their own country, would have contented themselves with discharging the duties of their station, instructing their rustic charges, without arriving to the honour of authorship; and, as this essay has at least inoffensive novelty to recommend it, we can safely recommend its author to the generosity of the publick.

146. *Instruction sur les Mesures & Poids nouveaux, comparés aux Mesures & Poids anciens, qui offre un moyen facile de connoître les rapports qui existent entre les uns & les autres: Ouvrage utile à tous, ceux qui doivent faire usage des nouveaux Poids & Mesures.* Par Mathurin-Jacques Brissot, Membre de l'Institut National des Sciences & des Arts, Professeur de Physique & de Chimie aux Ecoles centrales de Paris, et l'un des Commissaires des Poids & Mesures. Edition monotype. Par. An. VIII.

IN the ridiculous and complicated state to which the Revolution has reduced their weights and measures, as well as every thing else, such an *Instruction* is absolutely necessary, both to natives and strangers, to serve for what the author calls a *barreme*, or account-book, to answer all questions relating to the new weights and measures. It seems, however, that they are not reduced to one common denomination, but that there are still the "toise de Bourgogne, the verge messine de Metz, the arpent de terre à Orleans," &c. &c.

147. *Plan of Proceeding. Octavo. First Part.* Holmes' *Traet on Bodies Corporate generally, these in Exeter specially, which includes the novel County Rates.* Exeter, 1799. *Second Part.* Holmes' *Epitome of political History, antient and modern, commented on in hope of affording some Information to the middle and lower Classes of Mankind, countenancing Virtue and discouraging Vice.* *Third Part.* Holmes on the *Police of Exeter specially, antient and modern, as an Accompaniment to Izaacke's Memorials of the Court.* N. B. As the Compilation is for the Amusement of the Compiler, Three Years may be required before the Three Parts be published. To be dated the last Day of the Year 1799.

THE author of this *local tract* signs himself, in the preface to his first part, "William Holmes, esq. a deaf free-man of Exeter, S. C. L. — Oxford." Student in Civil Law of Oniel College, as he signs his picture.

143. *A poetical Review of Miss Hannah More's "Strictures on Education;" in a Series of Anapestic Epistles. By Sappho Search.*

AN humble imitation of the Bath Guide, attacking Miss More's religious prudery, Evangelical and Calvinistic piety.

149. *The Siege of Cuzco; a Tragedy, in Five Acts. By William Sotheby, Esq.*

THE subject is the contest between Pizarro and Almagro, for the possession of Cuzco. There is too little incident and interest to fit this composition for the stage, and the language is harsh and abrupt, degenerating into obscurity.

150. *A Sermon, preached before the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in the Abbey Church of Westminster, on Wednesday, March 12, 1800, being the Day appointed for a general Fast. By John Lord Bishop of Oxford.*

HE must be very short-sighted, if not wilfully blind, who does not see that the Revolution of France is a beacon set up by Providence as a warning among the nations how they adopt and follow such principles and practices as have involved, first, the nation, and, by its means, the world itself, in desolation and calamity. The principal speculations of false philosophy, employed to produce innovation and the overthrow of existing governments; that insurrection is a common and even a sacred duty; that the will of the people is the origin and rule of all governments; and that man had only to exert that will in order to be well governed and free; are well combated in this discourse.

151. *Thoughts on the Necessity of prosecuting the War with France with Vigour; with Remarks on the present Scarcity of Provisions, and particularly Bread. In a Letter to a Friend. By the Rev. David Rivers, Author of "Observations on the political Conduct of the Dissenters," &c.*

OUR old friend defends the propriety and prudence of rejecting Bonaparte's late overtures; and denies (with strict justice) that the present scarcity of bread has been in any degree occasioned by the war; and gives, in the appendix, three recipes for making soup, published by Sir James Stonehouse.

152. *The Question of Scarcity plainly stated, and Remedies considered; with Observations on permanent Measures to keep Wheat at a more regular Price. By A. Young, Esq.*

F. R. S. and Secretary to the Board of Agriculture.

WE profess ourselves not always partial to Mr. Young's calculations, or the informations he professes to have received from different counties; and, though we admit the people are persuaded *the evil is from God*, we are not persuaded that it is not aggravated by men, and by men too whose professions are not always consistent with their practices of accumulating to themselves fortunes by monopoly. The remedies proposed are, to encourage the culture of potatoes—to this we see no objection; to prohibit the feeding of horses, kept for pleasure, on oats—how this prohibition is to be enforced, we cannot imagine; the conversion of every scrap of waste and neglected land into little possessions by the poor—of which measure we much approve, provided care can be taken that the *poor only* shall at all times possess them, and that the highways be not spoiled by encroachments; the assignment of gardens and grass-land to labourers, for one or two cows—here we think that *one* cow is sufficient, and that she ought to be *previously earned* by the labourer, which would be a powerful inducement to young servants, both male and female, to be sober and frugal.—From these temporary remedies of a scarcity, Mr. Young proceeds to measures of a permanent nature; namely, 1. Ascertain the prices of corn. 2. A general inclosure. 3. Give land to cottagers. 4. Parochial assistance in food, to be in rice, &c. 5. Number the people. 6. Register the acres of wheat and rye sown. (p. 71.) The tract is concluded by some pious and just reflections. (pp. 85, 86.)

153. *A Narrative of what passed at Killala, in the County of Mayo, and the Parts adjacent, during the French Invasion in the Summer of 1798. By an Eye-witness.*

THIS eye-witness is no less a personage than the Bishop of Killala, who was compelled, for a long period of time, to be a spectator of the scenes here described, and was himself treated with much personal indignity by Gen. Humbert, though that officer afterwards wrote his lordship a letter expressive of esteem and respect. The narrative is extremely interesting, and written in a plain and artless manner; the characters of the French officers are drawn with much vivacity and effect.

The

The Bishop conducted himself with extraordinary presence of mind, good sense, and fortitude; and the ladies of his family, whose sufferings must have been extreme, seem also entitled to equal commendation. It is evident that the natives, under whatever influence (most probably that of ignorant and bigoted Catholic priests), were the most formidable enemies to the peace of the sufferers, as well as to the true interests of the nation. Two editions of this narrative have been published, by Stockdale and Wright; the former, we are told, is that authorized by the Bishop, and the corrections therein were introduced at his suggestion.

154. *Account of Antiquities discovered at Ribchester; in a Letter from Charles Townley, Esq. F. R. S. and F. A. S. to the Rev. John Brand, M. A. Secretary to the Society of Antiquaries.*

THE four plates which accompany this account are the first of a new volume, making a IVth, of the *Valusia Monumenta* of the Society of Antiquaries of London. The articles represented in these three first plates are, a bronze helmet, of finished workmanship, found, in the Summer of 1796, in a hollow made in the waste land by the side of the road leading to the church, and near the bend of the river Ribble, on which stood the station now called *Ribchester*, and, in Antonine's Itinerary, *Cocceium*. They were found, deposited in a bed of red sand, by a boy of 13 years old, as he was at play, and sold by his father to Mr. Townley. The helmet is divided into two pieces; the skull-part ornamented with figures of 11 combatants on foot, and 6 on horseback; and the mask or vizor of effeminate features fastened exactly to the other part by rings and studs. A row of small, detached locks of hair surrounds the forehead, reaching to the ears, and terminating in serpents interwoven. Upon these locks rests a diadem or bandeau; on the lower part of which is represented a bastion-wall, with turrets, the central arch destroyed, the other six filled with figures of Victory, Venus, a sea-monster, and a triton, each twice repeated; a sphinx, supposed to have decorated the top of the helmet, or perhaps to have filled the centre arch above-mentioned, was 1 ft. since the first discovery.

Now for the application of this beautiful specimen of ancient art in Britain,

the back part being supposed to be late Roman work, the front like Grecian, before the time of the Cæsars. This part, therefore, is described to allude to the pantheic representations of the goddess Iris, in her *generating, preserving, and destroying* capacities. "A helmet thus composed in honour of the Magna Mater was a proper appendant in Roman camps, which, as well as the Circensian games, were placed under her particular protection. *She is even called Mater Castrorum on the medals of Faustina the younger, where the empress is deified under that character.*" It is conjectured, from all circumstances, that this helmet was of the votive kind; an inscription found in this station is inscribed *Deis Matribus**. The other articles are, pateræ, or parts of pateræ, and other vases of metal and earth, other pateræ, which formed military standards, and fibulæ, five together.

Notwithstanding the display of erudition accumulated in the illustration of these fragments, by fine-spun conjecture, to support a system unworthy the patronage of a learned Society, other antiquaries, who are invited to give a "more satisfactory exposition of the motives which produced the composition of this helmet," may feel more inclined to pronounce them rather of *military* than *religious* use; at least the *helmet* is here, for the first time, made an adjunct to sacrificial furniture vessels. Some, perhaps, may be inclined to think the present illustration a suite of the system advanced by Dancarville some years ago, but now completely sunk into disrepute and oblivion.

The farther account of the discovery annexed serves only to shew that part of the ornaments of the helmet was no sooner found than lost.

The *Ciborium*, accompanying the cross, chalice, and patten, in ecclesiastical graves, is to us a new discovery.

155. *Gothic Ornaments in the Cathedral Church of York; drawn and etched by Joseph Halfpenny.*

THIS beautiful work, in 105 plates, was begun by its author in the year 1795, and is just now (April, 1800)

* Not to the *Deis Matribus*, as erroneously printed; a redundant *to* and a redundant *the* are blurred out, pp. 7 and 8; and the reference to a new edition, III. 105, should be III. 130, in this specimen of new and improved printing and paper; as also to the *Lamias tribus*.

completed,

completed, in a series of XX numbers. Mr. H. who, we understand, is clerk of the works to this noble pile, which is indebted for its restoration to the good taste and attention of Mr. Carr the architect, took this opportunity to delineate the nice parts of its architecture and ornaments, and is his own engraver. Another specimen of Mr. H's talents in drawing and engraving may be seen in the monument of Archbp. Bowet, which he executed for the second volume of Mr. Gough's "Sepulchral Monuments of Great Britain." He has been supported by a respectable list of 250 subscribers, and has inscribed his work to his patrons, the Dean, Residentiaries, and Prebendaries of the Cathedral. In a short introduction he premises a brief encomium on the Gothic style of building, with the several dates of the erection of this church, and, of course, of its ornaments, with a wish that it were immortalized in the same manner as Batalha has been by Mr. Murphy. Who, may we say, is so qualified to undertake this task as Mr. H.? Besides lesser parts, such as capitals, brackets, bosses, heads, compartments, windows, and doors, foliage and borders, comprising 175 different specimens of Gothic ornaments, Mr. H. has given an inside view of the chapter-house, a view from the North transept, another from the West end of the nave, and another from the choir.

"The History of Gothic Architecture in this Kingdom being now undertaken by gentlemen perfectly qualified for the investigation, the publick may hope, before long, to have its principles as well understood as those of the Grecian. This will restore Gothic architecture to that estimation to which it has so just a title. I flatter myself that this selection of ornaments now offered to the publick may have its use, by conveying to posterity, though by no means fully, the merit of those artists who lived at a period when the arts in this kingdom were thought to be extremely low."

156. *The Twelfth Annual Account of the Collation of the MSS. of the Septuagint Version.* By Robert Holmes, D. D. Canon of Christ Church.

THE Collation has now advanced so near its conclusion, that it may be possible for the Doctor to make his own way to its termination, without any farther contribution of the publick

to it. The subscription thereto is accordingly closed—with a deficit, we are grieved to say, of 638l. A new subscription is now opened for the publication of these Collations, by payment of 12 guineas for three volumes folio, or at four equal payments, early in the years 1800, 1, 2, 3, for each instalment one volume, by one or two books at a time, as printed, to be delivered to the subscribers, till the whole is completed. Exodus is already printed as far as chap. xxvi. The delegates of the press are to receive the sums remaining on hand, in case the Doctor has not life or health to complete the work, which is all this time proceeding. The University subscribed, for 12 copies, 144 guineas; and we have the satisfaction to learn that the proposed plan meets with good encouragement.

157. *An Account of an Embassy to the Kingdom of Ava, sent by the Governor-general in India, in the Year 1795.* By Michael Symes, Major in his Majesty's 76th Regiment.

THIS is a most interesting, agreeable, and curious publication, of which a complete edition has already been sold off. The kingdom of *Ava*, comprehended under the collective name of *Berman*, includes the former sovereignties of Pegu and Siam, and extends its authority to the frontier of the English dominions in Bengal. The Monarch marched an army abruptly into the Company's districts, to recover certain delinquents his subjects, who had taken refuge near Chitragong, the boundary of the British territories. The dispute was terminated by the discreet conduct of Gen. Erskine; but, to prevent such hostilities in future, and impress the Sovereigns of Ava with suitable ideas both of the power and friendly disposition of the English, and accommodate matters of a commercial nature, Lord Teigemouth thought it expedient to send a formal deputation to the Birman Court. He could not have chosen a more proper envoy than Major S. who has shewn himself fully qualified to enlarge our knowledge of natural history and geography, as well as the manners of this people, and support the honour of his country in a proud punctilious court, a suspicious and unsocial people. On leaving Bengal, in his way to Raugoor, he stopt at the Andaman islands, in the bay of Bengal, of which no satisfactory account

count had hitherto been given, and which are inhabited by a degenerate race of Negro savages. The plates of this work are numerous and well-executed, and the map clear and satisfactory.

158. *The Parish Priest, a Poem.*

WE have not lately perused a more elegant and interesting poem than this translation of John Burton's, of Eton, "*Sacerdos Parœcialis Rusticus, 1757*," now, as we have been informed, completely out of print. The translator is the Rev. Dawson Warren, vicar of Edmonton; and the vignette in the title-page is a view of Edmonton church, in its original state, by his pencil, as the frontispiece is also of his composition, and the book exhibits an elegant specimen of typography. The argument is a vindication of the venerable character of the parish-priest, whose office, character, and progress through life, are delineated. The poem opens with this apostrophe to Oxford:

"O Oxford! from whose fostering care we trace

The ripening virtues of the rising race,
Whose pious labours rear our gen'rous youth
In the bright paths of science and of truth,
Accept my verse, once more my efforts view,
Nor scorn a subject which depends on you;
It is from you, our blest Religion draws
A vast support to aid her glorious cause;
The pupil train'd by you, in riper years
Her friend, her guardian, and her boast, appears;

[agree,
While then his actions with your rules
To praise the parish-priest is praising thee."

The services of the church, and the labours of the priest, are described, and the advantages of a country life exemplified, in the characters of Gilpin, Hooker, Herbert, and Hales.

A country congregation is described, and followed by a kind of paraphrase of the Liturgy, of which take this pleasing specimen:

"O come, all ye whose grateful hearts can feel,

O come with souls inflam'd by holy zeal;
Your God with filial confidence address,
And in your Saviour's words your pray'r express.

"God of the Universe! who yet dost reign
To be the Friend and Father of mankind,
On Thee we call—Thy glorious kingdom rise

Triumphant o'er its foes—and let thy will
On earth controul us, as in heav'n it rules
The blessed angels which surround thy throne.

Of food and raiment to our wants supply
A moderate portion, not to pamper pride,
Or nourish folly, but to give the means
Of ease and comfort. Pardon, righteous Judge,

Our many sins; thy mercy only flows
To them whose hearts are merciful; do Thou
Forgive our trespasses, as we forgive
All who to us have ever giv'n offence.
Pity our weakness; guard us from the pow'r

Of all temptations; and from wicked men,
And evil spirits, keep thy servants safe.
Hear us, O Lord! these blessings at thy hand
We humbly beg, because to thee belong
Eternal Glory, Majesty, and Pow'r."

This is followed by advice on reading, observations on psalmody, the sacraments, visitation of the sick, a funeral, and the old age, gradual decay, and serene death, of the priest.

The poem thus concludes with some of the best lines in the book:

"The time will come too, venerable man,
To put the close to thy extended span;
Thy labours will conclude, for Death attends,
In peace to lay thee midst thy buried friends.

"As when, o'erloaded with the golden grain,
The harvest falls inclin'd upon the plain;
As when, first loosen'd by the Winter's cold,
The mellow'd fruit parts gently from its hold;
So has Old Age approach'd with chilling breath,

Slow to prepare him for the stroke of Death;
And, creeping on by just degrees, at length
Has robb'd his frame of all its former strength;

Yet firm in mind, and with untroubled soul,
He walks serene to life's extremest goal:
E'en in the last sad moments of his toil,
When struggling Nature cannot but recoil,
Still full of hope, in conscious virtue great,
He smiling welcomes Death, and meets his fate.

No apprehensive dread invades his breast,
No sad complaints, no groans, disturb his rest;
But all is peaceful, happy, and serene,
Till Time with gentle hand concludes the scene;

Just so the sun, with mild declining ray,
Sinks in the West, and ends a Summer day.

"Happy, thrice happy he, who shall have gain'd

This the most useful knowledge, and attain'd
The way to quit secure his earthly home,
When call'd to enter on the world to come:
For then, whenever Time concludes his days,
Which have not pass'd devoid of well-earn'd praise,

[have,
No fears of death, which all mankind en-
No dread has he of sinking to the grave.
Such is the great reward of living well;
The blessed triumph over Death and Hell.

"As

"As the great leader of the Jewish race,
Though Death he knew attended in the
place,
Fearless on Nebo's fatal summit stood,
And Canaan's rich and fertile country
view'd, [vey'd,
With joy the promis'd land of rest sur-
And trusted in the God he had obey'd;
Sothou, O holy man! beneath Death's hand,
On Life's extremest verge canst boldly stand,
And, trusting in thy Saviour's merits, view
Those bright rewards to active Virtue due."

159. *A Charge, delivered to the Grand Jury at the Assizes holden at Ely, on Wednesday, March 27, 1799. By Henry Gwillim, Esq. Chief Justice of the Isle of Ely. Published at the Request of the Magistrates and Grand Jury.*

THE author of this excellent address calls the attention of the Grand Jury to the extensive duty and general claims which their country has upon them. After an impressive view of the leading circumstances of the present awful crisis, in the following words, "The contest in which we are now engaged is no common contest; it is not a question of territory, of aggrandisement, or of succession, which the sword is to decide; but the question now at issue is, whether we are to retain our old habits, our old usages, our old laws, our old government, our old liberties; or whether we are to give up all those, and to exchange them for notions, the effect of which we have never tried; for speculations we have not had time to examine; for theories which have never been reduced into practice;" he proceeds to shew how well the British Government is adapted to the genius of the people; and asks, whether they "could BEAR a Government which professes to move only upon equality, disinterestedness, forbearance, and self-denial?" Whitelocke, "who was a regularly-educated and professed lawyer, who held the great seal in the time of the Commonwealth, and who had taken a considerable part in all the miserable vicissitudes of the times, is stated to have said, at a meeting of Cromwell and his officers, about the settlement of the nation*, that "the laws of England are so interwoven with the power and practice of Monarchy, that, to settle a Government without something of Monarchy in it, would make so great an alteration in the pro-

ceedings and practice of our law, that they had scarce time to rectify it; nor could they well foresee the inconveniences that would arise thereby." "We know that those who had been the most active in destroying the machine of the old Government were glad to collect the scattered pieces, and to put them together again; and were forced to acknowledge that no other could be so well adapted to this country."—"There is something in the regularity of a Monarchy which is admirably suited to the gravity of an Englishman; and our present form of Government is congenial to the temper and habits of our fellow-subjects."—"We may farther remark its aptitude to accommodate itself to the exigence of circumstances, its capacity to receive improvements without danger to its principle, or affecting its identity. Old rights have been secured to the people, and new privileges have been granted to them, and yet the original form of Government remains unimpaired. The Reformation, so far as that great event may be politically considered; the Petition of Right, in the time of Charles the First; the Habeas Corpus Act, in the time of his son; the Triennial Act, that is, the act to oblige the King to call a Parliament once in three years at the least*; these confirmations of original rights, and grants of farther privileges, with many others that may occur to you, were made without any the slightest detriment to the Constitution itself." He displays, in glowing colours, the positive excellence of what is "in itself, perhaps, the most stupendous system of polity that ever was devised by human wit. A system, like ours, that should combine in itself the benefits of the three regular forms of Government, which mankind have acknowledged; of Monarchy, Aristocracy, and Democracy; of the one, the few, and the many; was treated by the most philosophical historian of ancient Rome as visionary†; as what we could never hope to see realized; or, if by accident it should be brought into being, what could never be of any long duration. A

* "St. 6 W. and M. ch. 2."

† "Cunctas nationes et urbes populus, aut primores, aut singuli regunt: delecta ex his et confociata reipublicæ forma laudari facilius, quam evenire; vel, si evenit, hand diuturna esse potest. Tacit. Annal, lib. 4."

* "See Dr. Morton the editor's Preface to the Parliamentary Writ, p. 33."

system that should unite with the vigour and energy of a Monarchy, the wisdom, the temper, the moderation, of an Aristocracy, and that generous concern for the common interest; that disinterested regard for the general welfare, the virtue of a Republick; that, by combining the benefits, should exclude the evils generally consequent to each form of Government; is a state which certainly seems rather to be desired than expected. Gentlemen, I have said, a system that should combine the *benefits* of the three forms of Government; for, it is a political error, leading to very dangerous consequences, to suppose that our system actually combines the three forms of Government themselves. Had it been so, it certainly could not have been lasting: three jarring interests, three powers co-ordinate and co-equal in the state, must soon have terminated in anarchy and confusion. No; the beauty of our form of Government, the ingenuity of the contrivance, is, that, whilst it unites the benefits of each, it is in itself one and simple: it is a *Monarchy*; the power, and dominion, and sovereignty, are lodged in *one* only: the *King* reigns, the *King* is supreme, the whole scheme of Government is carried on by the *King* only, and in the *King's* name: the *King* only acts in all cases; not indeed arbitrarily and without controul, but under certain checks and limitations. These checks are, that he must act in all cases with the *advice* of his subjects; in some cases with their *consent* as well as *advice*. His power in matters of legislation is qualified by the *consent* of his Parliament, the constitutional representatives of the three estates of the realm, of the whole people of his kingdom: he can make no law which they have not previously agreed upon as proper to be propounded to him, which they do not authorize him to make. His power in the executive part of his government is qualified by the *advice* of certain counsellors, whom the laws have assigned to him, and who are responsible to their country for every act which he does. Thus, while a complex-effect is produced, the machine itself is perfectly simple; while the interests of all are provided for, the unity and entierty of the Monarchy are preserved: the states affect no equality or co-ordination with the Sovereign; though they limit his power, they acknowledge his supremacy: the subject

is not distracted where to pay his allegiance: he findeth the whole power of the state concentrated in one only: "he hopeth for protection from the Crown," to use the words of Sir Michael Foster; "and he payeth his allegiance to it in the person of him whom he seeth in full and peaceable possession of it. He seeth the fountain whence the blessings of government, liberty, peace, and plenty, flow to him; and there he pays his allegiance*." (p. 9.)—He shows there is an Aristocracy founded in nature, which it is the business of the Legislature to regulate, not repress; and the abolition of which, in the opinion of Montesquieu, would produce a popular state or a despotic government. He concludes by exhorting the Grand Jurors to enquire after and suppress all those publications which tend to unsettle the political and religious opinions of their fellow-subjects, and to excite a disregard and contempt of that Government by which they have been so long generously protected.

160. *A Letter to the Right Honourable Lord Somerville, one of the Lords of his Majesty's Bed-chamber, and late President of the Board of Agriculture, with a View to shew the Inutility of the Plans and Researches of that Institution, and how it might be employed to others more beneficial. With Remarks on the recent Commissioners of the Board, and a Review of the Pamphlets of Arthur Young and William Brocke, Esquires, upon the present high Price of Provisions. By a Society of practical Farmers.*

THE good sense and candour of this letter entitle it, in the highest degree, to public attention. It calls on the Board of Agriculture to account to the Nation at large for the annual sum granted to them by Parliament, and the application of it; in short, to tell them what they have done or mean to do. "We have as yet seen nothing but two puny bantlings, the offspring of the late president, which died in their birth; the introduction of a bill into parliament for a general inclosure of commons, common fields, and waste lands, and the adopting Mr. Elkington's principle of draining, for which he has not yet received his parliamentary reward of 1000*l*. We flattered ourselves we should have been favoured, from time to time, with a list of the members of the board, and, annually, with a *cheap publication of its proceed-*

* "Cr. Law, 8vo edit. p. 399."

ings." The writer proposes a better regulation for draining maritime tracts divided between the crown and private landholders, for the leasing the crown lands at high rents, lessening the expences of inclosures, improvement of the royal forests, particularly the New Forest. He proceeds to investigate the class of men who, from mere measurers of land, schoolmasters, and broken innholders, erect themselves into surveyors, not possessing the least practical knowledge in the cultivation of land, which they affect to *tasse*. In the president's address to the board, May 8, 1798, he pledged himself to the publick to stop farther profuse publications on husbandry, and, most particularly, country reports, for a considerable length of time. Nevertheless, in the next year, appeared the publication of the secretary's "General View of the Agriculture of the County of Lincoln," 455 pages, price 9s. in boards, without any benefit to the society or the publick, and in direct contradiction to Mr. Stone's report. Occasion is taken to discuss the secretary's farming abilities, and his unsuccessful application of them in Suffolk. The writer looks at the "joint farming-stock society" as a chimerical project. Were all the gain which the proposer promises to subscribers to result from it, *monopoly* would be the natural consequence, and the publick might consider extended farming combinations in the same light that they do the East India or any other overgrown company, with only this distressful difference, that the monopoly of the latter extends only to luxuries, which we may purchase or reject, the other to the mere necessities of life. If Sir John Sinclair's plan succeeds exactly to his present expectation, we shall probably, in particular seasons, find old beans to be as dear as nutmegs. (p. 37.) A good practical husbandman would produce every acre better cultivated and more productive than those in farms, which have been some years in the hands of noblemen and gentlemen of great good sense, actuated by the best principles. The president is, therefore, requested (p. 43) to unite the best known and approved practical husbandry with the improvement of the species of sheep and other stock which are peculiar to the respective districts; and also exhorted to publish annually a journal of farming proceedings, and a debtor and creditor account

of profit and loss, taking especial care not to leave out the rent."

On the head of the present high price of grain, they observe, "We have perused Mr. Young's pamphlet intituled, "The Question of Scarcity plainly stated, and Remedies considered" (see p. 758), and are surprised that he has the audacity to imagine that he can mislead the public opinion from the principal causes of the present calamities, which the middle and lower orders of the people are compelled to bear, and conceal the knowledge of his deceptive assertions, pretended statements, and unfounded calculations, from one man of common discernment." (p. 44.) They charge Mr. Y. with attempting to throw reflections on the informations honestly and fairly stated as received by gentlemen, proving that the deficiency of last year's crop did not amount to more than one-fourth of the average. The present high price of corn and butcher's meat is here ascribed to the war, and to an over-stretched and too far extended paper currency. "That great national institution, the Bank of England, being made auxiliary to political purposes, and being relieved from the necessity of paying cash for its notes, may, from the apparent pliability of its principals, be tempted to extend its loans and its discounts to an amount that may ultimately prove hurtful to the community. It is not altogether unknown that country bankers, although, no doubt, with a view only to extend the circulation of their paper, have, by their accommodations, enabled selfish individuals to monopolize to a considerable extent what they would otherwise have been obliged to send to market." (p. 49.) The writer, however, acquits dealers in corn, millers, and bakers, of being monopolizers to any great extent. "The growers of corn having, for a few years past, become more opulent than heretofore, are, at the present time, enabled to, circumvent those gentlemen, and avail themselves of their previous example, by holding it back from market, and thereby deriving some part of the advantages which otherwise would be reaped by them; for, if a farmer who has corn in hand is pressed for a sum of money to pay his rent, or for any particular occasion, he may be easily accommodated at a country bank. Whilst we are engaged in so extensive a war,

a war, there cannot be any very large importations of grain, so as to lower the price very considerably; and, if such a circumstance was to happen, we shall only share the fate of other speculators, of having the chances run against us." (pp. 49, 50.) "If there had been a real scarcity at the time Mr. Y. wrote his pamphlet, by this time the stock in hand would have been nearly exhausted; instead of which, has it occurred that any miller or baker returned from any corn as he wanted at a high price? Or has any consumer in London or in the country, on a market-day, gone to market with money enough in his hand, who could not purchase a loaf of bread or a joint of meat? Taking the affirmative for granted, which is most true, where is the proof of the scarcity, and how is it to be proved? Is each individual to judge of it, who possesses oxen, sheep, and corn, in his hands? He would naturally conclude there is plenty. Is the consumer to judge of scarcity, who daily sees plenty of bread and meat in every market? No; it is left for Mr. Arthur Young to judge of it, who has received letters and reports from 67 persons residing promiscuously in 25 counties in England, who have not given themselves much trouble in an enquiry among the occupiers of the districts in which they reside; and those men have informed Mr. Y. that the last year's crop of wheat was deficient as 7 in 20, which is more than one-third of the usual crop." (pp. 50, 51.) "That gentleman asserts, that, through a very considerable portion of the kingdom, wheat is almost uniformly thrashed out early in, or in the depth of Winter, on account of cattle at that season doing better on the straw than they could do in Spring. The fact is, that with every farmer, equal to his undertaking (which description comprehends at least two-thirds of the occupiers of farms in England), it is a common practice to stack their wheat out of doors on hovels, which is seldom taken in for thrashing till May, and the two succeeding months. They have no dependance upon wheat-straw for the maintenance of cattle in Winter. It would be much more within the line of truth to say, that half the wheat in England is not usually thrashed till after Lady-day, the straw arising from which, in the country, is reserved for *thatching*, and *litter* for saddle and other

horses in the remainder of the Summer and Autumn, before they begin to thrash the new corn." (p. 51.)—"Mr. Y's recommendation of a more extended cultivation of potatoes, as food for man, and as a means for preventing future dearths, puts us in mind of a plan of Sir John Sinclair, when bread was at a very high price, 6 or 7 years since, which was conveyed to the publick in papers circulated to the Grand Juries of all the counties, recommending to the farmers to sow a larger quantity of wheat in the then ensuing season, without considering it would be a breach of the covenants in leases, and, by cross-cropping, the stock in hand would have been diminished, and the land rendered unproductive, and a great dearth, if not a famine, would have been the consequence. Similar consequences may be expected from the cultivation of potatoes to the immense extent proposed, they requiring plenty of manure to repair the land, or land newly broken up from pasture, from warped land in the vicinity of the Trent, Don, or other situations, where land can be so improved, or where, from its own uncommon fertility (if any such there be), it is incapable of being exhausted by any means. Cottagers cannot afford to *rent* land for milk and potatoes, or guard against accidents, bad seasons, and a numerous offspring; and, if attended with the ultimate proposed success, they would become independent. A better method would be to provide houses, with a piece of ground, on every gentleman's estate, for his labourers, and compel his tenants, by the leases, to furnish them with milk all the year round, or keep cows for them, instead of the cottager having the power of *demanding* the possession of land for his particular purposes. Although Mr. Young, in his Lincolnshire report, condemns tithes as a great national burthen, in his last pamphlet he recommends that mode as altogether unobjectionable. His plan of converting the Board of Agriculture into a Court of Enquiry, to regulate the price of corn, is by no means admissible; and we agree with the writer, that, instead of prohibiting the use of oats to pleasure-horses, making barley into malt should be prohibited, and the distilleries stopt for a limited time. We remember when their stoppage was enforced with very little objection. But,

as this writer observes, "Beer and gin, though not, strictly speaking, necessities of life, are articles from which a considerable part of the revenue is raised" (p. 62); and we regret there is not a Bishop Madox to plead the cause of the national morality against the necessities of the state."

This writer proceeds to controvert other opinions and propositions of Mr. Young, whose reports are not considered of sufficient authority as, to the *real state of the country*, to do much mischief.

He declines correcting or pruning the exuberances of the many theoretical communications contained in the second volume of "Communications to the Board of Agriculture," arranged by the secretary, from the same kind of materials as his "Annals of Agriculture." We must be excused from following the few strictures offered on these communications. Among these strictures, however, is a regret, that Lord Dundonald's progress in discovering cheap saline manures is not sufficiently attended to; and that Sir Joseph Banks has not attended to the failure of Mr. Elkington's drainage of Priestly bog, or decided on the practicability of the cultivation of rice. "There are theorists, dabblers, and smatterers in every art and every science, who, we presume, may not be inaptly compared to young or bad pointers in pursuit of game; wanting the discerning power of scenting it, they keep their eyes upon those dogs which are staunch, who no sooner discern the prey, than those we before alluded to thrust their noses forward before their superiors in skill, and of the injudicious or inattentive sportsman claim, and but too often receive, the rewards which, in strict justice, belong to others." (p. 78.) Mr. Cummings' observations on cylindrical in preference to conical wheels are as much commended as Lord Somerville's two-furrow swing and wheel ploughs are reprobated. The impoverishment of Sutton fen, by "ploughing it out," is little encouragement to fen inclosure.

Mr. Brooke is noticed as a theoretical writer who knows but little of what he treats, yet his pamphlet is recommended by the Board of Agriculture. His plan for small farms is objectionable, from the almost impossibility of restoring them after having been laid into large ones. "A thousand arguments might be adduced to prove that

the cause of the main and fundamental evil, which is gradually overtaking, and which will eventually overwhelm, this country, is *an unlimited paper currency*, which, in as many different channels, both directly and indirectly, tend to enhance the price of all the necessities of life; and it is the ingenuity alone *displayed by our manufacturers, in the construction of mills and machinery*, which enables us, for the present, to counteract its baneful effects, and to maintain our trade for manufactured goods in foreign markets, and to support millions of industrious inhabitants of this country." (p. 117.)—"The incitement to benevolence, recommended by Mr. Brooke, for gentlemen to ameliorate the condition of the poor," that, "in times of revolution, should take place, by behaving condescendingly and benevolently to the poor, the most powerful and ungovernable instrument is taken out of the hands of the ambitious demagogue." This gentleman would make but an indifferent statesman. The experience of all ages has shewn us, that nothing will be so powerful a preventive of such a dreadful measure as proving to the lower orders that their *condition is such* that it cannot, under any other mode of government, be improved. But, when it is afloat, nothing but manly strength and firmness can resist the torrent; and temporizing, by "condescension and benevolence," will add courage to the assailants. Gratitude is but little practised by even the learned and refined; but by the lower orders it is scarcely known by name." (p. 121.)

For a conclusion, the writer of this letter brings against the Board of Agriculture 13 heavy charges, of zeal without talent; appointment of officers, from interest, without abilities; non-correction of material errors; want of success in expensive objects; rousing, and not keeping up, a spirit for agricultural improvement; pledging to reward Mr. Elkington for a discovery made and published 20 years before by Dr. Anderson; improper attempt to improve the breed of cattle and sheep, suffering the overheated imagination of the secretary to commit the responsibility of the Board on false and theoretical principles; recommending modes of practice to farmers which, if adopted, would be productive of all the evils he proposes, by his pamphlet on the present scarcity, to remedy; discovering

ing to the publick either a total want of discrimination on agricultural subjects, a total want of consideration for the public good, or an utter contempt for its respectful opinion, by the publication of a large volume of Communications of 1799, chiefly setting forth as new discoveries modes of practice which have been adopted for a great length of time, with crude speculations upon subjects of secondary importance, without any actual benefit likely to arise from the result — what, in the language of the booksellers, is commonly called *book-making*." (p. 124—128.)—"We shall be ready to take the field, whenever called upon, in defence of the foregoing observations and opinions, as well as in these positions." (p. 124.)

The writer shuts up his correspondence with an impressive address in favour of the encouragement of practical agriculture, as the true path of national happiness. Those who are convinced by his reasoning, as we confess we are, will thank him for detecting the sophisms of an heterogeneous Board, and rescuing them from the imputation of supporting a jobb.

UNION WITH IRELAND.

161. *Letters on the Irish Nation, written during a Visit to that Kingdom in the Autumn of the Year 1799.* By George Cooper, Esq.

WHETHER the name is assumed or not, the information conveyed in these letters conveys a very just and pleasing view of the fruits of the author's investigations, in which he has considered the Irish with the temper of a philosopher and the sagacity of a statesman. Perhaps the most exceptionable part of his work is the style, which may be deemed too florid.

162. *Protestant Ascendancy and Catholic Emancipation reconciled by a Legislative Union.*

THIS pamphlet must convince every impartial reader of the real benefit of Union to Ireland. The futility of the objections, raised from the arrangement of 1782, is completely exposed; the resumption of the confiscated estates shewn to be impracticable.

163. *Speech of the Right Hon. Barry Lord Yelverton, Chief Baron of His Majesty's Court of Exchequer, in the House of Lords in Ireland, March 22, on the Fourth Article of a Legislative Union.*

THE noble and learned Speaker

supports the tenet, that Parliament does not represent the people, but properly, by arguments drawn from the structure of Parliament in its first origin, instead of deducing them from the nature of Parliament as constituted at the present day. The canon here laid down to regulate the proportion of members that Ireland is to furnish for the Imperial Parliament, that her quota shall be in the compound ratio of the wealth and productive population of the one country to those of the other, is a sound one, and suggested by the pure principles of our existing Constitution.

164. *Speech of Lord Hawksbury, in the British House of Commons, April 25, on the Incorporation of the Parts of Great Britain.*

THIS speech was heard in the house, and received by the publick, with equal applause; and has been published in a style of correctness to which such productions are entitled, and which that of Mr. Grey, to which it was a reply, has not received.

165. *The Doctrine of "An Appeal to the People, and the Right of Resistance," as laid down by Mr. Saurin, in the Irish House of Commons, considered and confuted, by the Rev. Dr. Clarke, Secretary for the Library, and Chaplain to his Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales.*

DR. CLARKE, of whom we have more than once had occasion to speak, carries his idea of non-resistance beyond all bounds; and his sentiments of Mr. Locke, like those of many modern cavillers at that great writer, do not reflect on him much credit.

166. *Mr. Pitt's Democracy manifested, in a Letter to him, containing Praises of, and Strictures on, the Income Tax.* By Thomas-Charles Rickman.

MR. R's correspondence with the Premier possesses neither good breeding nor candour; nor are his discoveries a compensation for the greatest liberty of the press, which he complains is shackled.

167. *A Parochial Plan for ameliorating the Condition of the Poor.*

BY attention to their morals. Here again we must recur to our favourite topic, the RESIDENCE of PAROCHIAL CLERGY; for, who is there, in the bulk of little country parishes, so competent to amend the morals of

the parishioners as those whose duty it is to watch over their souls?

168. *Hints for History, respecting the Attempt on the King's Life, May 15, 1800. By the Rev. Sir Herbert Croft, Bart.*

THE spectators of the late most awful event, which brought danger nearer to the royal person than ever before, agree in extolling the courage shewn by his Majesty, and the affection of his family. To perpetuate a picture so gratifying to feeling and loyal minds, to display it in proper colours, and to preserve the lesser tints, is the aim of this little publication.

169. *Substance of the Speeches of his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, in the House of Lords, against the Divorce Bill.*

IN these speeches the most impartial reader will discover more intelligence and reasoning than perhaps the general tenor of conduct in the illustrious speaker would lead him to expect. Whatever was the mode proposed, and here resisted, the crime certainly requires serious attention.

170. *Forethoughts on the general Pacification of Europe.*

INTERESTS and events are so changed since this was written, that it may be almost doubted how far the plan for general pacification, by the cordial submission of France, and her concurrence in the security of England and tranquillity of Europe, by restoring Belgium, by a new treaty of Westphalia, which shall relay the base of Europe, and give new sanctions to the law of nations, and preserve peace by a permanent congress of ambassadors from the several states of Europe, to be held in some convenient central situation, to watch over and preserve the general peace, by adjusting the quarrels and complaints at a common tribunal; the project, he says, differs materially from that of the Abbé de St. Pierre, as given by Rousseau, who certainly misled his readers by his speculations, and deceived them by his ingenuity. On the late proposals for negotiation the writer has been anticipated by Mr. Pitt.

171. *The Character of Demetrius, preached 7th April, 1799, on the Death of the late Rev. William Blake, 44 Years Pastor of the Protestant Congregation in Crewkerne, Somerset. By T. Thomas. To which are added, the Address and Prayer delivered at*

the Interment, by Joshua Toulmin, D. D. With a Sketch of the Character, and an elegiac Poem to the Memory, of the deceased, by F. Webb.

MR. B. who was of a respectable family, and might boast of a connexion with Admiral Blake, and perhaps with the Dissenting-minister of Blanford, who addressed a pathetic discourse to his congregation on the dreadful calamity which destroyed their town June 4, 1731, appears to have inclined to Calvinism, but was not the less good and benevolent, useful and respected, in the place of his abode, and justly lamented. He claimed the tribute of applause, both from the friends of different opinion and the companion of his youthful studies.

172. *A Sermon, preached in Greenwich Church, on Sunday, May 18, 1800, by the Rev. A. Barnaby, D. D. in Consequence of the atrocious Attempt made to assassinate his Majesty in Drury Lane Theatre, on Thursday the 15th of May.*

FROM 1 Sam. x. 24, the good Archdeacon draws, in ten duodecimo pages, a brief portrait of the Sovereign and his administration, and the risks he is exposed to from assassins, the dangerous consequences of their success, and the grateful improvement we should make of his escape.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

INDICUS will be obliged to any of our correspondents who can inform him who was JOHN BOWRY, who, in the beginning of the present century, inscribed a Grammar of the MALAY tongue to the Directors of the Old and New E. I. Companies.

A CORRESPONDENT enquires if there is any intention of publishing the Epitaphs in Bunhill fields, and hopes they will be accompanied with *biographical memoirs*.

A FRIEND TO THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND expresses a hope that a collective report of the QUI TAM trials will be published when they are all gone through, for the benefit of the *Christian Religion, professed* by the members of the Establishment.

S. B. (of Camberwell) requests to know the best remedy for the Cramp. We refer him to vol. XXXII. 16, 171, 219, 232, 249; XXXIII. 210.

In answer to the author of "Matriculation, a Poem," who writes from B. dmin, we can only say, "Many men, many minds." If one of our Reviewers took it up July, 1800, and thought differently of it from a former, July, 1798, who is to blame?

S. E. in our next; with SCIOLUS; EUGENIO; A. S.; &c. &c.

TO A DAUGHTER,
ON HER BIRTH-DAY, JULY 23, 1800.
BY MR. B E L O E.

*Tu spem reducis mentibus anxiiis
Viresque.* HOR.

HOW many virtues should be seen
When once the maid becomes sixteen!
To watch a father's failing years!
To dry an anxious mother's tears!
How many ills may chance betide
A brother wandering far and wide,
Who, gazing on the green sea's foam,
May sigh, but sigh in vain, for home!
Then should a sister's tender care
Against his wish'd return prepare.
Perhaps some younger prattler's noise
A parent's feeble health annoys;
Then should a sister's better sense
Provide a cure for petulance.
Perhaps the infant's shriller cry
Proclaims no tender mother nigh;
Sweet are the feelings which dispose
To hush the cherub to repose.
Perhaps the world too hard may press,
And penury and keen distress
May cloud the hospitable door
Where peace and plenty smil'd before;
Then should the aching bosom prove
The comfort of a daughter's love;
For then the eye uplifted prays
That she may know far happier days.
Such are the virtues to be seen
When once the maid becomes sixteen.
But let not rising Beauty's bloom
With pale solicitude consume;
Nor pine with over-anxious fears
That cares must multiply with years.
Sweet are the pleasures to be seen
When once the maid becomes sixteen.
Then shall the gentle bosom beat
With soft but inexperience'd heat,
Connecting happiness and truth
With thoughts of some more favour'd youth.
Then, too, shall health a glow diffuse,
Fit subject for the youthful Muse;
Then shall a father's fondness trace
The mother's charms, the mother's grace;
Again shall hang enamour'd o'er
What thrill'd the bosom long before;
Then in his girl's accomplish'd mind
Return for all his cares shall find,
And, in the praise which all bestow,
The sweetest recompence shall know.
Manners, the fruit of sterling sense,
And smiles the gift of innocence,
Good-humour, warm desire to please,
With cheerfulness and graceful ease,
Sweet qualities! and thousands more,
Which parents gaze with rapture o'er,
May all on this fair morn be seen,
For Jane is now become SIXTEEN.

THE MECHANISM OF THE BODY:

I am fearfully and wonderfully made.

FOND Atheist, could a giddy dance
Of atoms, lawless hurl'd,
GENT. MAG. August, 1800.

Produce so regular, so fair,
So harmoniz'd, a world?
Why do not Arab's driving sands,
The sport of ev'ry storm,
A palace here, the child of chance,
Or there a temple form?
Presumptuous wretch! thyself survey,
That lesser fabrick scan;
Tell me from whence th' immortal dust,
The god, the reptile, man!
Where wast thou when the embryo earth
From Chaos burst its way;
When stars, exulting, sang the morn,
And hail'd the new-born day?
O, tell me whence the seedy speck,
The miniature of man,
Nurs'd in the womb, and fill'd with life,
To stretch and swell began?
What fingers brace the tender nerves,
The twisting fibres spin?
Who clothes in flesh the hard'ning bone,
And weaves the silken skin?
How chanc'd the head and tender heart,
Life's more immediate throne,
Where fatal ev'ry touch, to dwell
Immail'd in solid bone?
Where learn'd the liver to digest
The silver floods of chyle,
And in the jaundic'd gall confine
The saffron-suffac'd bile?
Who taught the wand'ring tides of blood
To leave the vital urn,
Visit each limb in purple streams,
And faithfully return?
How know the nerves to hear the will
The hinged limbs to wield;
The tongue ten thousand tastes discern,
Ten thousand accents yield?
How know the lungs to heave and pant;
Or how the fringed lid
To guard the fearful eye, or brush
The sullied ball unbid?
The delicate, the winding ear
To image ev'ry sound?
The eye to catch the pleasing view,
And tell the scenes around?
Who bids the babe new launch'd in life
The milky draught arrest,
And with his eager fingers press
The nectar-streaming breast?
Who with a love too big for words
The mother's bosom warms,
Along the rugged paths of life
To bear him in her arms?
A God! a God! Creation shouts,
A God! each insect cries;
He moulded in his palm the earth,
And hung it in the skies.
"Let us make man (a voice divine)
And stamp a god on clay,
To govern Nature's humbler births,
To bear an earthly sway."

He

He said: With strength and beauty clad,
And health in ev'ry vein,
With thought enthron'd upon his brow,
Walks forth majestic man.

Around he turns his wond'ring eyes,
All Nature's works surveys;
Admires the earth, himself, the skies,
And tries his tongue in praise.

"Ye hills and vales, ye meads and woods,
Bright sun and glitt'ring stream,
Fair creatures, tell me (if you saw)
From whence, and what I am.

"What parent pow'r, all great, all good,
Do these around me own?
Tell me, fair creatures, tell me how
T'adore the vast unknown.

"By whom ye crop the flow'ry field,
And through the forest stray?
By whom I feel unknown delight,
And drink the golden day?

"Gay are the sunny plains, how fair
Each tenant of the shade!
And something whispers me within,
All these for thee are made.

"What parent pow'r, all great, all good,
Do these around me own?
Tell me, Creation, tell me how
T'adore the vast unknown."

A P O E M

ON THE SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

"I beheld, and the same horn made war
with the saints, and prevailed against
them, until the Ancient of Days came."
Dan. vii. 21.

WHAT heav'nly pow'r earth's
trembling throne ascends,
And kingdom with rude shock from king-
dom rends,

Breaks like a potter's vessel impious lands,
And moulds his empire from the scatter'd
sands! [appear;

He comes; in th' East his dawning rays
Borne in the sun's red chariot, Christ
draws near.

Lo! how his pow'r victorious clears his
way, [prey,
To fowls unseemly gives their corse a }
Who spurn'd his precepts, and rebounc'd }
his sway!

Ye kings, ye gods, of this terrestrial sphere,
With suppliant kifs the angry sun revere;
Princes, in you he views the nation's cause,
And wrath from millions for your sake
withdraws. [from tares,

No more, like him that severs wheat
From fierce destruction his elect he bears;
As one whose furious stamp the wine-press
treads,

Rebellious blood his crush unsparing sheds.
How art thou fall'n, malignant star, from
high,

Whose rays shed baleful twilight o'er the sky!

How art thou fall'n, bright orb! nor fall'n
alone, [atone.

Thy proud revolt Heaven's blasted hosts
Yet planets faded as in mid-day sun

When first thy daring course on high begun;
From pole to pole th' affrighted nations saw
Thy sparkling hair shake pestilence and war.
High in the East, and next th' Almighty's
throne, [thone;

More bright than Lucifer thy radiance
The kindred stars withdrew their 'minish'd
light,

And men grew giddy to behold thy height.
Like the Most High, the universe to fill
With rival glory was thy boasted will.

Yet from thy orbit dread to lowest hell
How quick thy pride and dazzling lustre
fell!

From Death's eternal mansion kings arise
To view thee headlong fallen from the skies.
Hell's wond'ring legions thy descent up-
braid, [shade!

Art thou, e'en thou, become a powerless
Thou, whose dread presence made vast
empires shake,

And desolated earth with tempest quake!
And thou, proud city, that th' apostate
light

Ador'd obsequious with unhallow'd rite,
What awful darkness o'er thy face is spread!
How are thy pomps and bright processions
fled! [train,

Where are the kings that led thy purple
And bade thee barter human souls for gain?
Gallia, thy firm protectress, early friend,
Predicted earthquakes from thy bosom
rend; [plains,

Gallia with hostile flame has scorcht thy
And pour'd Heaven's vial on thy fair do-
mains.

Thy pictur'd saints, thy fanes of golden ore,
Thy images, great Babylon, delight no
more; [roves,

The satyr 'midst thy temples mould'ring
And birds of darkness haunt thy blood-
stain'd groves. [the skies

But thou whose orient beams have ting'd
Above our dark horizon, Sun, arise,
Eclipse the wandering meteors of the night,
And shed thy lustre on our ravish'd sight.

See Babel's orb at thy first dawning fall,
And Mecca's more destructive star grow
pale;

Earth to its centre shakes, great cities fall;
The bosom of destruction sweeps down all.
Well-pleas'd 'midst falling rocks, rebellious
pride, [would hide;

Well-pleas'd in Death's eternal womb,
Such ray of hope earth's mass corrupted
shews, [stows.

Such last sad light hell's entrance dank be-
Yet though night's hovering clouds still
gloom the sky,

Be mine to see thy light descend from high;
See thy dread Spirit move on Ocean's
face,

And Paradise on blooming earth replace;

See

See thee thy kingdom from destruction
form, [storm.
Ride in the whirlwind, and direct the
THEOPHILUS.

THE MESSIAH:

An attempt, by keeping as close as possible
to the original, to point out what pre-
dictions Virgil probably had before him
when he wrote his Pollio.

*Attulit et nobis aliquando optantibus ætas
Auxilium, adventumque Dei.* VIRG.

CELESTIAL Muse, a nobler theme I
sing; [rious King:
Earth's faded scenes ill suit Heaven's glo-
Or, if the blooming grove demand my lays,
Be mine reviving Eden's grove to praise.
The last Cumæan age at length appears,
The last bright series of revolving years.

Hail, Virgin blest! thy Son his throne
attains, [reigns!
The Lord Omnipotent henceforward
All-glorious progeny from Heaven descend;
Thy fost'ring pow'r, Eternal Spirit, lend;
Child that to fallen man shall bliss restore,
And bid th' unhallow'd trump breathe war
no more. [birth shall grace

Hail, happiest thou, whose reign this
This glorious epoch of a golden race,
Augustus! Lo! our guilt aton'd, we praise
Death's terrors banish'd in thy favour'd
days. [arise,

See from hell's powerless grasp the Lord
And lead triumphant martyrs to the skies.
Him shall the spirits of the just admire,
Reigning in all the wisdom of his Sire.
See groves Sabeau spicy odours shed,
Earth's early offering, o'er his infant head;
E'en to his cradle Eastern sages bring
Their balmy treasures, and anoint him king;
All Nature smiles—unfear'd the lions roar,
Graze with the herds, and loath th' im-
purpling gore;

Nor dragon now, nor fruit of woe deceives,
But woods luxuriant rise with healing
leaves. [know

And when with skill paternal thou shalt
To guide the heaven above, and earth below,
Spontaneous harvests shall embrown the
field,

And the wild thorn delicious vintage yield.
Yet though thy pow'r this early fruit shall
show, [grow;
Still 'midst the grain shall tares unweeded
Again shall priests by rites unhallow'd
thrive,

Again for human souls curst bargains drive;
Once more shall Babylonian tyrants reign,
And captive Israel serve an idol's fane,
Some impious Pharaoh lead from Egypt's
coasts [hosts.

Tow'rs Sion's walls his death-devoted
But when at length thy pow'r mature
prevails, [tribes fails;

No more shall merchants spread their ven-

No more shall man t'enlave his brother toil,
But ev'ry fruit shall bloom on ev'ry soil;
Oxen no more shall drag th' unwieldy
plough,

Nor lab'ers with fatigue and hunger bow;
No more their scarlet robes shall priests
display,

But snow-white innocence thy saints array.
Haste, haste then, halcyon days, haste, sister
pow'rs,

To weave the web of intervening hours.

Descend, all-gracious Offspring, from on
high,

Descend, thou great Encrease of Deity,
Descend, thou Child of Heav'n, thy
reign draws nigh.

Earth to its centre shakes; nor earth
alone, [own;

The seas, the heav'ns, their dread Creator
The hope, the joy, of ev'ry land appears,
And Nature, gladd'ning, hails th' ap-
proaching years.

Be mine to see thy dawning light arise,
And hail salvation bending from the skies;
Nor Sion's bards, nor Sibyls' mystic verse,
Shall vie with me thy glories to rehearse.

Then haste, sweet Child, and to thy earth
be shown; [Church to own,

Haste, haste, thy bride, th' unsullied
To God's right-hand to rise, and share
his throne.

THEOPHILUS.

*The following Copy of Verses are by the cele-
brated CARNOT, the Ex-Director.*

LE FILS L'ENFANT DE VENUS.

QUI définira cet enfant
Autfi vieux que le monde;
Marmot dont l'empire comprend
Les cieux, la terre et l'onde;
Qui, les yeux couverts d'un bandeau,
Lit dans nos cœurs, tient le flambeau
Qui consume et féconde.

C'est lui qui célébroit Sapho,
Qu'on adoroit à Cnyde,
Qui célébroit la Nymphé Echo;
Brûloit la Néréide;
Désarmoît le Dieu de l'Enfer,
En taureau changeoit Jupiter;
Fesoit filer Alcide.

Qui rend si fier, qui rend si doux,
Si tendre, si coquette,
Si confiant, et si jaloux,
Si vive et si discrète;
Qui cède tout pour tout gagner,
Qui se soumet pour mieux régner
Qu'on fuit et qu'on regrette.

Qui par fois émeut la pitié
Par fois bénit sa chême;
Tanôt ressemble à l'amitié,
Et tantôt à la hême;
Qui s'alimente de rigueurs,
Expire ou comble des faveurs
Feu céleste, ombre vaine.

THE

THE AFRICAN LOVERS.

WHERE the profound Atlantic
Ocean roars, [the sand,
And sweeps tempestuous billows o'er
Or wildly rages on Columbia's shores,
Columbia, mart of wealth to ev'ry land;

Two Negro youths in former ages dwelt,
In whom both nat'ral grace and beauty
shone; [they felt,
With mutual zeal fair Friendship's flame
Each wept his fellow's suff'rings as his
own.

Oft in the vale, by some sequester'd rill,
Or where the rapid torrent roll'd along,
And foaming rushes down the stony hill,
Wand'ring the massy cells and caves
among;

Or where the rural woodbine clasps the oak;
Kimor and *Maraton* oft mourn'd their fate,
Or listen'd to the raven's boding croak,
Or heard the faithful turtle wail his mate.

One morn as through the fields they bent
their way,

Still and serene all Nature seem'd around,
The soaring sky-lark tun'd his vocal lay,
And, distant far, loud yell'd the courting
hound.

At length, by Sol's meridian fervour led,
They sought the covert of a shady wood,
Where jessamines their flow'ry odours shed,
And gently trembled o'er the crystal flood.

When, lo! a damsel lay beside a brook,
That pour'd its waters thro' the neigh-
b'ring meads;

Sometimes upon its banks she cast a look,
And seem'd to listen to the whisp'ring
reeds.

Beauty sat smiling on her jetty face,
Her form might with the straightest co-
coa vie; [grace
And, as she mov'd, shone forth with ev'ry
That wins the heart, and captivates the
eye.

Kimor. Say, beauteous maid, what prompts
you to remove [cot?

Far from the pleasures of yon mirthful
Is it, my fair, to view the flow'ry grove,
Or taste the coolness of the peaceful grot?

Why seek you oft the unfrequented cell,
Where the swift streamlet rolls its wa-
t'ry way, [tho'm'd dell,

And, plunging through the dark unfa-
Flies from the fury of the solar ray?

There 'lone to pour with many a piteous
groan [air,

Your plaintive sorrows to the list'ning
Whilst rocks return the solitary moan,
And to the dreary wilds sad echoes bear?

Full many a lily by yon river's side
Is born to droop unnotic'd and unseen;
Full many a rose is doom'd to waste its pride,
And drop its foliage on the wither'd
green.

Maraton. Lo! the hoarse pigeon tunes his
voice to love;

And, hark! the crimson Philomela sings;
O'er ev'ry bush the Zephyrs softly move,
And twitt'ring swallows skim with agile
wings.

The joyous birds appear to glad the vales;
And deck the spot that fair *Louisa* treads;
Where'er she moves, mild breathe the ge-
nial gales, [grance sheds.

And each sweet flow'r a sweeter fra-
Thy breath more scented than the new-
blown rose,

And balmy lips, the buzzing bees invite;
Thy glossy hue, that far transcends the flocks,
How fine a contrast with those teeth so
white!

Louisa. Tho' truly grateful praise like yours
must prove, [ful hearts,

Springing from two such fond and faith-
Yet cease, kind youths, refrain your tender
love, [imparts.

No sweets for me your mutual flame

But now the bat wheels low his mazy flight,
Whilst not a single murmur meets the ear;
The dusky trees declare th' approach of
night, [tear.

And sorrowing clouds distil the dewy
See! the moon's orb, majestically bright,
With placid rays expels th' encircling
shades,

The twinkling stars display their silver light,
And rising splendour ev'ry mist pervades.

The shadowy bushes tremble to the sight,
And all the verdure of their branches
fades, [vite,

While whisp'ring breezes drowsy sleep in-
And gently rustle thro' the lonesome
glades.

Farewel! for now I seek my lowly bed,
And soon reclin'd shall on its surface lay,
Where slumbers soft may lull my weary'd
head, [day.

And sleep my soul in rest till dawn of
Thus said, across the wood she took her
way, [home;

And soon with nimble steps attain'd her
Each warbling songster couch'd upon his
spray, [to roam;

And lowing herds had ceas'd the fields

And now the youths retire with ling'ring
tread, [beath;

Bending their sad course o'er the desert
The smoke quick rises from their humble
shed, [wreath;

And waves around in many a spuy

Hush'd into peaceful rest the Negroes sleep,
And not a distant sound their dwelling
shocks, [deep

Save where the horrors of the foaming
Dash mountain billows 'gainst the craggy
rocks;

Or where the mock-bird from the willow's
height, [and fro,
Whose pliant boughs wave ceaseless to
In solemn sadness all the live-long night
Tunes to the grove his plaintive tale of
woe.

Now ruddier skies proclaim the halcyon
morn, [hill;
The grazing sheep explore each verdant
Sol's burnish'd rays the dewy vales adorn,
And gently strike athwart the murm'-
ring rill.

Our youths no more with gladness hail'd
the dawn, [rets spring;
To seek the place where fragrant flow-
No more with blithsome step they press'd
the lawn, [lers sing:

Or walk'd the grove to hear the warb-
More suited now the dark sequester'd wood,
The lonesome cell, and unfrequented cave,
Where loudly roar'd the harsh discordant
flood,

Or foam'd old Ocean with his briny wave.
Sad means and vain to soothe a troubled
mind! [shore,

Here oft they wail'd their sorrows on the
Where fiercely howl'd the strong and boif-
trous wind, [roar.

And hollow cells return'd the solemn

Both equal felt the hapless flames of love,
Both mourn'd incessant the past fatal day;
When peaceful and serene they sought the
To shun the fury of the solar ray. [grove,

But still their friendship was prefer'd to love
(That friendship's but a name let none
pretend),

Nor wish'd its former ardour to remove;
Each of his charmer scorn'd to rob his
friend.

For both the tender-hearted maiden griev'd,
Both equal dwell within her troubled
mind;

Oft in the lonely wood her bosom heav'd,
And pour'd its sorrows to the passing wind.

One peaceful eve as in the silent dale
She sought the comfort of a friendly shade,
Where soft and cool the gently-breathing
gale [verdant glade.

Wav'd the light boughs that crown'd the
The vivid landscape seem'd around to smile,
And peace once more to cheer Louisa's
breast,

Yet Fortune, wont so often to beguile,
Lull'd but her cares in momentary rest.

Quick from the covert of a neighb'ring
grove, [impart,

To which the maid her sorrows would
The youths rush forth, thrice clasp her
whom they love, [heart.

Then plunge a dagger in the charmer's
So, where the limpid streamlet loves to glide,
Or murm'ring rolls along the shady dale,
The lily droops, tho' deck'd in all her pride,
And, broken, falls before the boist'rous
gale.

Maraton. She's gone; ah! me, she yields
her hapless life! [flies!

There the freed soul on airy pinions
Thus sinks the lamb beneath the slaugh-
t'ring knife, [victim dies.

Thus, stain'd with gore, the bleating
Far from the realms of Slavery she's gone,
Joyous to seek and share these happy
plains, [groan,

Where gentler Fates no more extort a
No more a sigh—for nought but glad-
ness reigns.

Kimor. Lo! now the shades of night hang
o'er the main, [shore,

Fierce-swelling waves roll to the sandy
Thick dark'ning clouds pour down the
beating rain, [roar.

And angry winds like solemn thunders
Far from the tempest's rage then let us go,
And hail the groves of bliss, where no
controul,

No tyrant's horrid frown, the sign of woe,
Can freeze the free-born current of the
soul.

Thus said, with fatal emulation fir'd,
Each plung'd the pointed weapon in his
breast;

Then with a last, a deep-drawn sigh expir'd,
To seek the realms of everlasting rest.

Beneath that aged willow's trembling
shade, [tear,

Which ev'ry eye drips down the dewy,
Together see the hapless lovers laid,
And moss-grown boughs their fun'ral
trophy rear.

While oft the trilling red-breast chaunts
their fate, [love,

The mock-bird louder celebrates their
Or turtle, ceasing to bewail his mate,

With their sad story fills the mournful
grove.

TO THE MEMORY OF A DECEASED
FRIEND. BY MR. ROSCOE.

MORTAL, from yon lower sphere,
Ere eternal joys thou share,
Are thy earthly duties done—
Husband, Father, Friend, and Son?

Hast thou o'er a parent's head
Drops of filial fondness shed?
What the pleasure, hast thou prov'd,
'Tis to love and to be lov'd?

Hast thou, with delighted eyes,
Seen thy num'rous off-spring rise?
Hast thou in the path of truth
Led their inexperienced youth?

Didst thou e'er in sadness bend
O'er the sorrows of a friend?
Didst thou hasten, unappall'd,
When thy sinking country call'd?

Husband, Father, Friend, and Son,
Well thy journey thou hast run:
Life has known its best employ,
Sown in virtue, reap'd in joy,

INTELLIGENCE OF IMPORTANCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Admiralty office, June 24. This Gazette gives an account of the capture of L'Heureux Courier French brig privateer, of Granville, carrying 14 6-pounders, and 54 men, by the Spitfire, Capt. Seymour.

Admiralty office, June 28. Letter from Vice-Adm. Keith, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels in the Mediterranean, to E. Nepean, Esq. dated on-board the Minotaur, off Genoa, May 27.

Sir, I have the honour of reporting to you, for the information of their Lordships, that, by private intelligence from Genoa, I understand the French had resolved on boarding our flotilla, in any future attempt to bombard the town; and yesterday, about 12, a very large galley, a cutter, 3 armed settees, and several gun-boats, appeared in array off the Molehead, and in the course of the afternoon exchanged distant shot with some of the ships as they passed them. At sun set they took a position under the guns of the Moles and the City Bastions, which were covered with men, manifesting a determined resistance. I nevertheless arranged every thing for a fourth bombardment, as formerly, under the direction of Capt. Philip Beaver, of the Aurora, who left the Minotaur at 9 P. M. attended by the gun and mortar-vessels, and the armed boats of the ship. About 1 o'clock, being arrived at a proper distance for commencing his fire, a brisk cannonade was opened upon the town, which was returned from various points; and Captain Beaver having discovered, by the flashes of some guns, that they were directed from something nearly level with the water, judiciously concluded that they proceeded from some of the enemy's armed vessels, and calling a detachment of the ship's boats to his assistance, he made directly to the spot, and in a most gallant and spirited manner, under a smart fire of cannon and musketry from the Moles and enemy's armed vessels, attacked, boarded, carried, and brought off their largest galley, La Prima, of 50 oars; and 257 men, armed, besides muskets, pistols, cutlasses, &c. with two brass guns, of 36 pounds, having about 30 brass swivels in her hold, and commanded by Captain Patrizio Galleano. The bombardment suffered no material interruption, but was continued till day-light this morning, when the Prima was safely brought off; her extreme length is 159 feet, and her breadth 23 feet six inches. On our part four seamen only have been wounded; one belonging to this ship; in the boat with Capt. Beaver; one belonging to the Pallas; and the other two to the Harlem. The enemy's loss is not exactly known; but one man was found dead on-board, and 15 wounded.

I am, &c.

KEITH.

Another letter from Lord Keith introduces the following:

My Lord, *Mermaid, Mahon, April 10.*

I have the honour to acquaint your Lordship, that his Majesty's ship under my command has taken and destroyed nine vessels, laden, mostly for Genoa, with wine and corn, between the 2d and 6th inst. Six of them were cut out by two of our boats, under the direction of Lieut. Corbett, they were moored to a fort within the small islands near Cape Croisettes. I had seen them collecting all day; and, soon after sun-set, I went in with the ship, under the battery, within the range of grape-shot, and anchored with a spring on the cable; and, after cannonading the fort more than an hour, I saw the six vessels, which Mr. Corbett had most ably got under weigh, coming out, when I followed them with the ship. I am happy to say that we have had no person hurt on this service; and a shot through our cut-water, which is of little consequence, is the only damage we have received.

R. D. OLIVER.

Admiralty-office, July 1. A letter from Earl St. Vincent introduces the following:

My Lord, *Renown, at Sea, June 24.*

Having observed a small squadron of the enemy's vessels at the mouth of Quimper river, I anchored on the 22d, at night, off the Glenans, and directed a detachment of marines, together with 3 boats, manned and armed from the Renown, Defence, and Fisgard, under my orders, to rendezvous on-board the Fisgard, to follow the commands of Capt. Martin, and to endeavour to take or destroy the above vessels: and I beg leave to refer you to the inclosed letter from Capt. Martin for the transactions on this service. JOHN WARREN.

Sir, *Fisgard, at Sea, June 23.*

I beg to inform you, that the boats of the squadron and marines employed under my direction, in attacking the vessels of war and convoy of the enemy in Quimper river, arrived off its entrance at day-light this morning; and, in order to protect the boats in the execution of this service, the marines were landed in two divisions; the one on the right bank of the river, under Lieut. Burke, of the Renown, and the other on the left, under Lieut. Gerrard, of this ship.—Lieut. Parker commanded the boats, and was going, with great expedition and good order, to the attack; but, finding the enemy had removed to an inaccessible distance up the river, he immediately landed, stormed, and blew up a battery with several 24-pounders. The other detachment also took and blew up 2 strong works. It gives me great pleasure to say, this affair terminated without any loss on our part; and the preparations made by the enemy, in consequence of reconnoiss-

ing

ing their positions yesterday morning, gives the most satisfactory testimony in favour of the spirit and conduct of the officers and men; who, in less than half an hour, gained complete possession of both sides of the river to a considerable extent. and, if a frigate of 28 guns, brig of 12 guns, lugger of 16 guns, cutter of 10 guns, and several sail of merchant-vessels, had not moved upwards, they would certainly have fallen into our hands.

T. B. MARTIN.

P. S. The three forts had seven 24 four-pounders which, with their magazines, were blown up.

[This Gazette also contains a letter from Capt. Curzon, of the Indefatigable, giving an account of the capture of Le Veigneur French privateer, of 16 guns, and 100 men.]

Admiralty-office, July 8. Copy of a letter from Sir Charles Hamilton, Bart. Captain of his Majesty's ship Melpomene, to Mr. Nepean, dated at Goree, April 23.

Sir, you will be pleased to acquaint the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that, having been informed that 3 French frigates were at anchor under the forts of Goree, this intelligence, with the force and situation of these frigates, induced me to take his Majesty's ship Ruby, then watering at Port Prava, under my command; and with this additional force I proceeded immediately in quest of them.—In the afternoon of the 4th inst. I reconnoitred the roadstead of Goree; but not finding the frigates there, and conceiving our appearance sufficient to alarm the garrison, I dispatched Lieut. Tidy with a verbal message, summoning the island to surrender (the inclosed letter having passed between me and the Governor). At midnight Lieutenant Tidy made me the signal agreed on, that my terms were complied with; the marines of the squadron were instantly landed, under the command of Capt. Mac Cleverty, and the garrison in our possession before day.—Their Lordships will be well aware of the strength and consequence of this acquisition; which, I am happy to say, has been obtained so easily; Mr. Davis, of the Magnanime, being the only person wounded before our flag of truce was observed from the forts. On the 13th instant I dispatched Mr. Palmer, with two boats, and 30 men, to Jool (a factory dependent on Goree); he returned on the 22d, having executed his orders most perfectly to my satisfaction, and bringing with him, from thence, a French brigantine and sloop, loaded with rice.

C. HAMILTON.

Goree, 1st Germinal, 8th year of the French Republic, One and Indivisible.

Liberty. Equality.

The Commander of Goree to the Commander of the English squadron.

I have received the verbal summons which you sent to me by two officers of

your squadron. Anxious to defend the place entrusted to me, I am likewise to spare bloodshed. I expect, therefore, to receive from you, to-morrow morning, the condition for the surrender of the place, to which I shall agree, if they are admissible.

GUILLEMIN.

Melpomene, off the island of Goree, April 4.

Sir, I have received your answer to my verbal message to surrender the island of Goree, and have to inform you, the only conditions I can accept of are, to be put in possession of the forts and island of Goree by 12 o'clock to-morrow noon. I allow you, Sir, and your garrison, to march out with all the honours of war; and these conditions only will be accepted.

C. HAMILTON.

N. B. All private property will be respected.

To the Commander of Goree.

[This Gazette also contains accounts of the capture of L'Auguste French letter of marque, of 10 guns, and 50 men, by the Melpomene, Sir Charles Hamilton; and La Françoise French schooner privateer, of 12 guns, and 42 men, by the Loire, Capt. James Newman.]

Admiralty-office, July 12. Letter from Capt. Inman, of the Andromeda, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated off Dunkirk, July 8.

Sir, I beg you will be pleased to inform their Lordships, that, agreeable to their orders to me of the 17th of June, to take under my command the fire-vessels, and others, named in the margin*; and endeavour to take and destroy the enemy's frigates in Dunkirk roads, we joined, at the appointed rendezvous, the 27th following; but, from contrary winds, and the tide not answering, could not make the attempt before last night, when, I fear, the enemy had been apprized of my intention, as we were much annoyed by gun-vessels, and others, lying advanced some distance, which afforded the frigates an opportunity to cut their cables, and avoid our fire-ship. I had directed Capt. Campbell, of the Dart, to get in, if he could, to the Easternmost, and lay her on-board, at the time I hoped the first fire-ship would have been entangled with the Westernmost. The handsome and intrepid manner of his completely carrying her in less than a quarter of an hour, and bringing her out, must convince their Lordships of his unparalleled

* Wasp, Capt. Edwards; Falcon, Capt. Butt; Dart, Captain Campbell; Comet, Capt. Leef; Rosario, Capt. Carthew; Selby, Captain Williams; Boxer, Lieut. Gilbert; Teaser, Lieut. Robins; Biter, Lieut. Norman; Stag cutter, Lieut. Humphreys; Nile lugger, Lieut. Whitehead; Ann cutter, Lieut. Young; Kent, Lieut. Kooban; Vigilant lugger, Lieut. Dean.

bravery,

bravery, and the very gallant conduct of his officers and ship's company, as the enemy's frigate was so much superior in force; and, had it not been so instantly done, the ship could not have been got over the banks, as the water had begun to fall. By Capt. Campbell's report to me, great praise is due to Lieut. M'Dermitt, who, I am sorry to say, is badly wounded. I enclose Capt. Campbell's letter to me, giving an account of this transaction; and have the pleasure to observe, that one spirit seemed to actuate the whole; but am sorry that, notwithstanding the steady conduct of Captains Edwards, Butt, Leef, and Carthew, of the several fire-vessels, in remaining on-board till completely in flames, the three enemy's ships, from cutting their cables, escaped before the wind, and ran out of Dunkirk roads some little distance down the Inner Channel, within the Braak sand; one of them got on shore for a short time, but, at day-light, we had the mortification to observe her working back on the ebb-tide, and, with the other two, regained their anchorage, though not without considerable damage, having received the fire of the Dart, Biter, and Boxer gun-brigs, within pistol-shot, before they cut. I kept the Selby in the rear to act, had any remained long enough on shore, to have destroyed them by firing carcasses; and have now to regret I reserved her for that purpose, as I am confident, had Captain Williams been directed to lay one of the enemy's ships on-board, he would have been successful in bringing her out. I put Mr. Scott, first Lieutenant of the Andromeda, in the command of the boats in a gig, and Mr. Cockran, third Lieutenant, in another boat; and, as I had all the cutters to attend on the fire-vessels except the Kent, directed their Lieutenants, in gigs, to put themselves under his command; and by which means not any lives were lost. The Kent, Lieut. Cooban, I directed to attack the gun-vessels, who trimmed them pretty handsomely, and prevented any boats from annoying our's, that were employed to take out the crews of the fire-ships. I feel particularly indebted to Captains Mainwaring, Baker, and Seater, as also to Lieut. King, 2d Lieutenant, who was left in command of the Andromeda, for their perseverance, in getting over the banks to render us every assistance by boats, and to be in readiness to meet the enemy, had they ventured over the Braak sand; which position they maintained for that purpose, in spite of fresh gales, and direct opposition to the established pilots, who gave up the charge of each ship on their hands while in this situation; and before, when I first made the proposition, positively refused taking charge of any of the vessels, of the lightest draught of water, intended for this service; but, with the assistance of Mr. Moor,

master (whom I put on-board the Dart to lead in), and Mr. Wheatland, mate of the Ann hired cutter, who very handsomely volunteered their services to take any of the ships in, on my suggesting it to them, and some men which I got out of smugglers, I was enabled to put one on-board each of the gun-vessels and fire-brigs; I feel an inward satisfaction at bringing the whole of the squadron through the roads without the least difficulty. I cannot omit mentioning, that Mr. Butcher, Master of the Nile, and Mr. Dean, Master of the Vigilant (luggers), at my request would have laid, as a leading mark, at Gravelines Hook: the former performed this service, and I embarked, with 30 volunteers from the Andromeda, in the latter: and, through the whole of this service, I feel particularly indebted to the commanders of the several vessels and cutters, for their very steady conduct. I enclose a list of killed and wounded, and am sorry to say, Capt. Leef, of the Comet, is among the latter, having been blown up. I have also to acquaint you, for their Lordships' information, that, from the mangled and unhappy state of many of the prisoners, I was induced to send a flag of truce with them into Dunkirk.

H. INMAN.

Sir, *Dart, off Dunkirk, July 8.*

Agreeable to the directions you honoured me with, to board the Eastermost of the enemy's frigates in Dunkirk roads, should it be practicable, I have complete satisfaction in acquainting you, that, about one A. M. I succeeded in carrying La Desirée National frigate, mounting 40 guns, long 24 pounders, on the main-deck, with a complement of 350 men, some of whom were on-shore. From your being so nearly situated to me during the attack, I have only to anticipate your approbation of the Dart's conduct; but, as individual merit could not be distinguished but by those present, I trust I may be permitted to speak of Lieut. M'Dermitt, who gallantly led the boarders on this occasion, and who, I fear, will lose his arm by a severe wound he received; indeed, I cannot say enough in praise of his gallantry in this unequal contest, having every reason to believe the enemy were fully apprized of your intentions, from the resistance they made, and the preparations that were found on-board. Lieut. M'Dermitt, with much presence of mind, on being wounded, called to me he had possession of the ship, but feared they would rally, and requested an officer might be sent to take charge. Lieut. Pierce gallantly anticipated my wishes, by jumping on-board, completely repulsed the enemy, who were rallying at the after-hatch-way, instantly cut her cables, got her under sail and over-banks, which could not have been effected half an hour later. I also beg to state Mr. Ingledon the master's conduct,

as highly meritorious, in placing the Dart so completely on-board the Desiree, and who nearly lost his life supporting the boarders, by falling between the ships; indeed, all the officers whom I had the honour to command behaved in a manner that will ever merit my warmest acknowledgements; and, when I think of the support given me by my brave crew, I feel confident I shall never forget their loyalty and merit. Inclosed I send you a list of killed and wounded. P. CAMPBELL.

To Captain Inman.

A List of the French Squadron in Dunkirk Roads on the evening of July 7.

La Pourfivante, of 40 guns, 24-pounders on the main-deck, wears a broad pendant, Commodore's name Castagnie, Chief of Division.—La Desiree, of 40 guns, 24-pounders on the main-deck, commanded by Citizen Deplaney, taken by his Majesty's sloop Dart.—L'Incorruptible, of 40 guns, 24-pounders on the main-deck.—La Carmagnole, of 50 guns, 18-pounders on the main-deck.

A Return of killed and wounded on-board his Majesty's ships, in the action with the French Squadron in Dunkirk-Roads.

Dart, 1 killed, 11 wounded.—Comet, 2 wounded.—Biter, gun-vessel, 2 wounded.—Ann (hired cutter), 1 wounded.—Kent (hired cutter), 1 wounded.

Names of the Officers wounded.

Comet, Capt. Thomas Leef, slightly.—Dart, Lieut. James M'Dermieir, badly; Mr. James Hall, Master's Mate, badly.—Biter, gun-vessel, Lieut. Norman, commander, slightly.

[This Gazette also contains a letter to Lord Keith, from Capt. Orver, of the Mermaid, stating, he had captured the French brig La Croelle; of six guns, and 43 men; laden with provisions, and bound, as supposed, from Toulon to Malta.]

Admiralty office, July 22. Copies of two letters, one from Capt. Baker, of his Majesty's sloop Calypso, and the other from Capt. Loring, of the Lark, to Sir H. Parker, Commander, &c. at Jamaica, and transmitted by him to Evan Nepean, Esq.

Sir, *Calypso, Port-Royal, April 21.*

I have the honour to inform you, that on the 12th inst. at night, Cape Tiberon bearing S. by E. distance four or five leagues, I dispatched Mr. Wm. Buckley, Master of his Majesty's sloop under my command, in a six-oared cutter, with ten men, properly armed and provided, and a swivel in her bow, to cruise for two days under the Cape, with a view to intercept some of the small Craft, which navigate in general within a mile of the shore. In pursuance of this intention, on the 13th, at eleven P.M. they perceived a schooner becalmed under the land, and pulled immediately towards

GENT. MAC. *August, 1800.*

her: as the boat approached within hail, she was desired to keep off; and, upon their not complying, a discharge of musquetry commenced upon them, under which they boarded, and, after a short but very smart conflict, upon the schooner's deck, the gallantry of the attempt was rewarded, by gaining complete possession of her; she proved to be La Diligente French armed schooner, of about 70 tons, mounting six carriage guns, 30 stand of arms, and laden with coffee, having on-board, when she was captured, 39 men. Of the boat's crew, one man only was wounded, and seven dangerously on the side of the enemy. The great disparity of numbers and force in this little enterprize places the very spirited conduct of Mr. Buckley in so strong a light, that it has left me nothing to say, but to express my hope, Sir, that it will recommend him to your notice. I feel much pleasure in adding, that, by his report, he was most gallantly seconded by the few brave men under his orders. J. BAKER.

Lark, off Saint Jago de Cuba, March 20.

Sir, On the 14th inst. observing a privateer in-shore, I sent the boats, under the command of Lieut. Lane, to bring her out. The enemy had taken an advantageous position of two heights, forming the entrance of the bay, where the schooner was lying, and, notwithstanding the gallant attack of Lieut. Lane and his people, the boats were repulsed and returned, he himself being shot through the heart. The service in him has lost a brave and good officer. Mr. Pasley, the junior Lieutenant, was landed with a party of men in a bay, at ten miles distance, to march round and attack the enemy in the rear; whilst I went myself in the boats to repeat the attack in their front. On my arrival, Mr. Pasley had executed his orders with such expedition and judgement, that he left me no other employment, than that of being a satisfied spectator to the steady and good conduct of himself and his people. The vessel mounts two carriage guns, a great quantity of small arms, and is one of those which has so long infested the coast of Jamaica. I have destroyed her, that she may not again fall into the hands of the enemy. J. W. LORING.

[Capt. Loring also states, by way of postscript, his operations between the 9th and 20th of March last, viz. the capture and destruction of five French and Spanish vessels, and the retaking of the Lively sloop.]

[The Gazette here gives a letter of Adm. Parker's, with a list of vessels taken, detained, or destroyed, in the West Indies, amounting to 114, since Feb. 28.]

Copy of a letter from Rear-Admiral Sir John Borlase Warren, to the Earl of St. Vincent, transmitted to him by Evan Nepean, Esq.

My Lord, *Remou, Bourneuf Bay, July 2.*

I beg leave to inform your Lordship, that,

that, having received information that a ship of war, with a large convey of the enemy, were lying within the island of Noirmoutier, which had assembled there from Sable D'Olonne, destined for Brest, I judged the destruction thereof might be of great consequence to his Majesty's service; I anchored, therefore, with his Majesty's ships, Renown, Fisgard, and Defence, on the 1st inst. in the bay of Bourneuf, and directed the boats of the squadron to follow Capt. Martin's orders for their farther proceedings; and I take the liberty of referring your Lordship to the inclosed letter for a particular account of the transactions on the 1st and 2d inst. Although, owing to an accident, a part of the men have been made prisoners, and four wounded in their retreat upon this occasion; yet, from the loss the enemy has sustained, I hope the enterprise will meet your Lordship's approbation; as well as the gallantry and presence of mind displayed by Lieut. Burke upon the above critical service, with the zeal and bravery of the several officers and men employed under him, and I trust will recommend them to your Lordship's notice and protection.

J. B. WARREN.

Fisgard, in Bourneuf-Bay, July 2.

Sir, I beg to inform you, the boats of the ships, Renown, Fisgard, and Defence, were formed into three divisions yesterday evening, under the directions of Lieutenant Burke, to attack the armed vessels and convoy lying within the sands, in Bourneuf Bay, moored in a strong position of defence, and under the protection of six heavy batteries at the South-east part of Noirmoutier, besides flanking guns on every projecting point. At 12 o'clock, after much resistance and considerable loss on the part of the enemy, we had possession of la Terefe, 4 armed vessels, and 15 sail of merchantmen, the whole of which were burnt on finding it impossible to bring them out; and this essential service would have been accomplished in the most satisfactory manner, if the boats, in returning, could have found a passage over the sand banks; but unfortunately they took the ground, and,

in less than ten minutes, were perfectly dry, at the same time exposed to a continual fire from the forts, and 400 French soldiers formed in the rear; but, in opposition to this, they determined to attack other vessels of the enemy, and secure one sufficiently large to receive all the party, which they did, and with great intrepidity, exertion, and strength, drew her upwards of two miles over the sands, until they were up to their necks in water, before she would float; but I am sorry to add, that four officers, and 88 of the valuable men employed in this glorious enterprise, are prisoners, though, from every report, there are only a few wounded. I sincerely congratulate you on having succeeded, with so little loss, in this important service, all the vessels being laden with corn and valuable cargoes, much wanted for the fleets in Brest; and I am sure you will be highly gratified with the gallantry and uncommon perseverance manifested by the officers and men upon this occasion.

T. B. MARTIN.

A list of vessels taken and burnt.

Armed vessels.—Ship La Terefe, of 20 guns; a lugger, of 12 guns; 2 schooner gun-boats, of 6 guns each; 1 cutter, of 6 guns.—Total, 50 guns.

Merchant vessels.—15 sail, all laden (as well as the armed vessels) with flour, corn, provisions, bale goods, and ship timber, for the fleet at Brest.

[*Number of men employed in this service: 7 officers, 11 petty officers, 113 seamen, and 61 marines; 100 of whom forced a retreat.*]

Number of men taken prisoners.

Renown. 1 officer, 4 petty officers, 21 seamen, and 13 marines. Total 36.—Fisgard, 2 seamen.—Defence, 3 petty officers, 30 seamen, and 21 marines. Total 54.—Total, 1 officer, 4 petty officers, 53 seamen, and 34 marines.

Officers' names employed.

Renown. Lieuts. Burke, Thompson, and Bellingham; marines (wounded and prisoners).—Fisgard. Lieuts. Dean and Gerard, marines.—Defence. Lieuts. Garrett and Hutton, marines.

I am, &c.

T. B. MARTIN.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, August, 1800.

GERMANY,

as well as Italy, has at length been relieved from the horrors of war by an Armistice, unlimited as to duration, which was signed on the 15th ult. at Lansdorff, about five leagues from Munich, by Count Dietrichstein for the Emperor, and Gen. Lahorie for the French Republick. By the terms of this Convention, the respective armies were nearly left in possession of the territory which they previously occupied. The French, therefore, hold all the Grisons and the Voralberg; the Western end of the Tyrol to the source of the Lech; down

that river, taking in nearly all Bavaria, to Ingoldstadt; thence to the Maine, and down that river to the Rhine; thus comprehending all Suabia, and about half of Franconia. The fortresses, however, of Ulm, Ingoldstadt, &c. which lie within the French line of demarcation, are to remain in the hands of the Austrians, and to be by them provisioned every ten days. Previous to this Convention, a part of the enemy's army had entered Ratibon, and another division had taken Landshut, on the Iser. It is obvious, therefore, that our Imperial Ally did not relax his efforts till the

the state of the armies made it indispensably necessary to pause.

The fortresses of

PIEDMONT AND THE MILANEFSE are now demolishing, by order of the Chief Consul; and Gen. Melas, in consequence of some movements of Lecourbe in the Tyrolese, has abandoned his position on the Mincio, and fallen back upon the Adige. Aucona has been restored to the Pope by the Emperor; who has also replaced under the Papal jurisdiction, the civil government of all the ecclesiastical territories which had been held by the Austrians since the deposition of Pius the Sixth.

NAPLES,

we observe, is strongly menaced by the French, who are said to be on the eve of marching 40,000 troops through the ecclesiastical states for the invasion of that kingdom; which, we are sorry to say, is torn by internal convulsions, that must be too favourable to the efforts of the enemy.

A new revolution, under French influence, has been effected in

SWITZERLAND;

by which the two Councils, together with the whole legislative and representative power, have been destroyed, to make way for what is termed a Provisional Council of 43, having an Executive Committee (a kind of Consulate) at its head. The late Senate strongly, though in vain, resisted this new act of tyranny; and the French find all their vigilance necessary to prevent the effects of a popular insurrection.

The territory of the Duke of

WURTEMBERG

has been overrun by a French force detached from the army in Bavaria under Richemont, whose head-quarters are at Stuttgart. His Highness and his family are said to be on their way to Vienna.

The magnanimous Emperor of

RUSSIA

has again attracted the notice of Europe, by the march of from 80 to 100,000 troops, under the command of Prince Pancrazion, to the banks of the Vistula; for the purpose, as is said, of maintaining a position on the borders of the Danube, to watch the negotiations which may occupy the Courts of Vienna and of the Thuilleries.

A Northern Confederacy was thought to be forming, with hostile views, against the Naval power of Great Britain; but we have seen nothing to justify the supposition of its existence.

DENMARK,

however, has committed herself, by a step which, unless explained satisfactorily, must be deemed an insult to the British flag, and a violation of the maritime rights of this country, recognized by all Europe from time immemorial. The fact alluded to was briefly this: A small English squadron, under the command of Capt. Baker,

and consisting of the *Nemesis*, *Prevoyante*, *Terpsichore*, *Arrow* sloop, and *Nile* lugger, cruising off Ostend, fell in with a Danish frigate, having six vessels under her convoy. Suspecting, probably, that they were bound to an enemy's port with warlike stores, Capt. Baker hailed the frigate, and requested permission to send a boat on-board, to inspect the cargoes, agreeable to established usage. This was refused, and the Dane fired on our boat; an action, of course, ensued, and the frigate, with her convoy, was brought into the Downs. Since this affair, several other ships of that nation have been sent into our ports; and Lord Whitworth is now at Copenhagen, whither Admiral Dickson's fleet has followed him, either to have the unpleasant business amicably adjusted, or compel a due recognition of our maritime rights.

From

CONSTANTINOPLE

we learn, that a misunderstanding has taken place between the Ottoman Porte and the Emperor Paul; and that the ambassador of the latter, with all the Russian inhabitants, have quitted that capital.

Respecting the French army of

EGYPT,

it appears, that the intelligence of its having embarked for France was unfounded. On the contrary, Gen. Kleber is stated to have insisted, that Cairo and Alexandria, with the adjacent country, should either be declared independent, or remain under the protection of France: this, it seems, the Porte has peremptorily refused, and ordered new levies to strengthen its armies.

In the interior of

FRANCE,

every effort is making to organize, on improved principles, the naval force of the Republic. An army also is assembling in the vicinity of Amiens, intended (as the War minister has declared) to execute some vast project of the Chief Consul's.

A report is prevalent, that Bonaparte has threatened the invasion of

PORTUGAL;

unless his forbearance be purchased by a contribution of 10,000,000 of crusades, and the opening of the Portuguese ports to French vessels of every description, on equal terms, and to enjoy like privileges; as the most favoured nation.

On the great question of

PEACE,

we are, in reality, as little informed as we were last month. Some steps, however, appear to have been taken; for, Citizen Duroc, a confidential aide-du-camp of Bonaparte's, accompanied by the Austrian General Count St. Julien, quitted Paris on the 31st ult. with dispatches for the Emperor. The Count, we find, went on to Vienna; but Duroc proceeded no farther than Marshal Kray's head-quarters, where he waited

waited the answer. On the morning of the 20th inst. he returned to Paris; but, of the nature of the dispatches that he brought not a syllable has been yet made public. Rumour, which is always ready in these cases, declares, that his Imperial Majesty still strenuously insists on including England in the negotiation; while the Chief Consul is resolved only to treat separately with the different Powers disposed to negotiate.

FOREIGN NEWS.

An epidemic disease lately prevailed at *Busforab* and *Koim*, in consequence of the overflow of the Euphrates; and which, within the period of two months, proved fatal to upwards of 12,000 persons.

There is a mart, or market, at the captured island of *Trinidad*, in the West Indies, for the manufactures of Great Britain and Ireland, to the extent, though scarcely credible, of a million sterling annually. Several houses of trade have lately been established there; as also, that the soil is of so fertile a nature, as to admit of rapid improvement by cultivation.

The Chief Mandarin at *Macao* paid a visit to the British Factory at Canton, on the 1st of November, 1799. On this occasion, all the ships lying at the Second Bar were dressed, and a royal salute fired.

Letters from *Halifax* state the loss of the *Frances* transport, Dec. 22, on the *Quicklands*, near the island of *Sable*; thus terminating the pleasing hopes of the crew and passengers, who soon expected to reach their destined port, and, in the horrors of a dreadful night, involving nearly 40 persons in one common ruin.

Convention between his Majesty and the Emperor of the Romans. Signed at Vienna, June 20.

His Majesty, the Emperor of the Romans, King of Hungary and Bohemia, and his Majesty the King of Great Britain, have judged that it was conformable to the interest of their crowns, and to the good of the common cause, to concert with each other on the best manner of giving effect to the union of their efforts against the common enemy, in the present campaign. In consequence of which, the Baron de Thugut, Grand Cross of the Order of St. Stephen, his Imperial Majesty's Minister of Conferences, and Commissary General, and Minister Plenipotentiary in his Provinces of Italy, Istria, and Dalmatia, &c. and the Right Hon. Gilbert Lord Minto, Peer of Great Britain, one of his Britannic Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, and his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Vienna, being furnished, on the part of their aforesaid Imperial and Britannic Majesties, with the powers requisite for discussing and arranging this important object; the said Plenipotentiaries, after having respectively exchanged

their full powers, have agreed upon the following articles:—I. In order to relieve the pressing necessities of the finances of his Imperial Majesty under the enormous expences already incurred, and which remain to be incurred during the present campaign, his Britannic Majesty shall advance to his above-mentioned Imperial Majesty, by way of loan, the sum of 2,000,000l. sterling. This sum shall be divided into three parts, and paid at three different periods, preferably in specie: so that the first third of 666,666l. 13s. 4d. shall be paid in the first days of the month of July; the second third of the like sum, in the first days of September; and the remaining third, in the first days of the month of December.—II. During the whole continuance of the war, and during the six months which shall follow the conclusion of a peace between Austria and France, his Imperial Majesty shall not be bound to pay any interest upon the sum of 2,000,000l. advanced, as stipulated in the preceding article, Great Britain consenting to take this charge upon her own account until the period above-mentioned. But on the expiration of the term of six months after the conclusion of peace, his Imperial Majesty shall pay for the future to the British Government, or to the individuals who shall be pointed out by the British Government, an annual rent or annual rents, making altogether the amount of the interests of the 2,000,000l. advanced, which interest shall be calculated at the same rate as the interests of the loan made on account of the British Government in the present year. His Imperial Majesty shall moreover pay annually to the British Government the sum of 20,000l. sterling, at two periods, that is to say, 10,000l. every six months, which sum shall be employed in the successive purchase and redemption of the principal of the 2,000,000l. according to the method adopted by the British Government in its own loans.—III. Their Imperial and Britannic Majesties mutually promise each other to carry on the war against the French Republic, during the present campaign, with all possible vigour, and to employ in it all their respective means by land and sea, concerting together, as occasion shall require, on the most advantageous manner of reciprocally employing their forces by land and sea, to the support of their operations against the common enemy. His Imperial Majesty shall be careful to complete his armies of Germany and of Italy, in proportion to the losses which they have sustained; in order always, as far as possible, to act against the common enemy with the same number of effective men, conformably to the statements which his Imperial Majesty caused to be confidentially communicated to the British Government on the opening of the campaign.—IV. The

Bavarian troops, those of Wurtemberg, and the Swiss regiments in the pay of Great Britain, shall be at the disposition of his Imperial Majesty, to form a part of his army in Germany, and to be employed there in operations against the enemy, in conformity to the conventions and capitulations concluded on this subject by the King of Great Britain. His Britannic Majesty shall take the necessary measures for the further reinforcement of the army of his Imperial Majesty in Germany, by as great a number as possible of German and Swiss troops.—V. Their Imperial and Britannic Majesties engage, during the whole continuance of the present convention, not to make a separate peace with the French Republic, without the previous and express consent of each other. They engage likewise not to treat with the enemy, nor to receive from him any overtures either for private peace, or for a general pacification, without making, mutually, communications of them with openness, and acting, in every respect, in perfect concert.—VI. The duration of the present convention is fixed for the term of one year, to be computed from the 1st of March, 1800, until the end of February, 1801. From the month of December, and immediately after the acquittal of the last payment of the stipulated advances, the two High Contracting Parties shall enter into deliberation and confidential explanation upon the determinations that they may think necessary to adopt for the future, according to circumstances, and their mutual convenience.—VII. The present convention shall be ratified in due form by their Imperial and Britannic Majesties, and the respective ratifications shall be exchanged at Vienna in the space of six weeks, or sooner, if possible. In witness whereof, we, the undersigned, furnished with the full powers of their Imperial and Britannic Majesties, have in their names signed the present convention, and have affixed therunto the seal of our arms.—Done at Vienna June 20, 1800.

(L.S.) LE BARON DE THUGUT.

(L.S.) MINTO.

June 17. An extraordinary phenomenon was seen at *Copenhagen*. Between one and half past two, P. M. a white ring, about a degree and a half thick, and 80 degrees in diameter, crossed the sun. Another ring, with the colours of the rainbow, formed a frame round the sun; above that circle, about 5 degrees, appeared two other suns, separated by circles with indistinct colours. The celebrated astronomer Bugge has published his observations on this phenomenon, to satisfy the Danes (who are alarmed on this head) that it can have no influence on the state of the atmosphere or the seasons.

June 27. The King of Sweden arrived at *Copenhagen*, where he remained some hours *incog.* and thence returned by *Elfsneur*

to *Helsingborg*, in *Schonen*. On the 2d of July he embarked on-board a packet for *Stralsund*, in *Pomerania*, where he arrived on the 4th. His Majesty was in very good health. The famous Gen. Toll was in his *requisie*. From *Stralsund* he was to go to *Griefswald*, and thence to *Berlin*.

Nantes, July 19. Yesterday evening, about 8, a wild beast devoured two girls, one about 12, the other 7 years of age, the daughters of a farmer in the Commune of *Chevroliere*. The animal immediately after took shelter in the forest of *Faudiere*. It appeared to be larger than a wolf, had a snout about a foot long, and a very formidable set of teeth.

In the *Medico Laurentian* library at *Florence*, is a Syriac MS. of the *Evangelists*, written A. D. 586, full of pictures and miniatures, exhibited in 26 leaves. The second shews a *Virgin Mary* under a ciborium, supported by four pillars, which are dressed with chevrons, lozenges, and eggs. The other plates give every characteristic ornament of the Saxon style of architecture; as nebules, lozenges, quatre-foils, chevrons, flowers, fruit, birds, and a rich variety of sculpture. So early an instance, as to date, and so authentic in point, has not, it is presumed, been produced; what has been observed of the church of *Tours*, and that of *Hexham*, being rather probable conjecture. Here we have a curious and incontestable fact full in view; the only difficulty is to account for so singular an appearance.

NEWS FROM IRELAND.

Dublin, July 25. This day was heard, before the House of Lords, the claim of Lord Viscount Gormanstown to that title, his ancestors having been attainted in the rebellions of 1641 and 1688; when it was proved that his Lordship was lineally descended, in a direct line, from Sir Robert de Preston, created first Viscount Gormanstown in the year 1478; and, the reversal of the attainder having been produced, the House was pleased to come to a resolution, that his Lordship had fully proved his title.

The plans for completing the canals, and for deepening *Dublin* harbour, are settled, and will no doubt be speedily carried into execution. The advantages which *Dublin* will derive from them after the Union are incalculable, and the rapid influx of commerce and wealth will make the inhabitants of that city look back with regret to their warm but inconsiderate opposition to an Union with Great Britain.

COUNTRY NEWS.

June 23. This day was held the annual meeting of the *Hertfordshire* Agricultural Society, for the exhibition of live stock, which was numerously attended. Among the exhibitors of stock, were the Duke of Norfolk,

Norfolk, the Earls of Effex, Oxford, &c. The prize of the silver tankard, for the best boar, was adjudged to the Earl of Effex; his Lordship's bull was also the favourite with the judges, but could not claim the premium, as he exceeded three years.

Liverpool, June 28. Mr. Peter Wainwright, a respectable merchant of this town, had long been in the habits of friendship with a Mr. Theophilus Smith, Earthen-ware manufacturer, of Tunstall, near Burslem, Staffordshire, whose affairs had lately become somewhat deranged. Early this morning, Mr. W. received an anonymous note, directing his attendance upon a gentleman at a public-house near the Circus, in this town, as soon as possible. Mr. W. suspected the note to be Mr. S.'s handwriting, although an attempt had been made to disguise it. Mr. W. obeyed the summons, and found Mr. S. there, who shewed him a printed statement of his affairs, and urged him to accompany him to the place of his residence, to be present at a meeting of creditors, which was to take place on the following day. Mr. W. though inconvenient to himself, agreed to accompany him: they accordingly set out together, in a post-chaise, on the afternoon of that day. During their journey, all was friendly as usual; and, upon their arrival at a place called Golden Hill, being about a mile from Mr. S.'s house, he begged to dismount the chaise, and they would walk across the fields, as the carriage, driving to his house, might betray his presence to the country, which he would wish to avoid, there being several writs out against him. It rained slightly, and Mr. S. pressed Mr. W. to make use of his great coat, which Mr. W. refused. Mr. S. led Mr. W. out of the road, through a piece of mowing grass, in which Mr. S.'s house stands; when Mr. W. observed Mr. S. draw a pistol from his pocket, with which suspecting he intended to destroy himself, he exclaimed, "In the name of God, Mr. S. what are you about?" wrested the pistol from him, and threw it away. They now proceeded a little farther; when Mr. S. drew a second pistol, presented it at Mr. W. and fired at him without effect. Mr. W. then closed with him, and threw him down. Mr. S. then called for mercy, saying, he would forgive him if he would not hurt him. Mr. W. answered, "he wanted no forgiveness, having done him no injury." Two pistols being now disposed of; and, having searched his pockets for more without finding any, Mr. W. considered himself safe, and released Mr. S. They were about to proceed towards the house, when Mr. W. reminded Mr. S. of having left his great-coat and a bundle on the ground; on which Mr. S. took them up. When they had arrived within a short distance of the house, Mr. S. drew a third pistol from the

bundle, and shot Mr. W. through the body. A scuffle now ensued, during which Mr. S. drew a knife (which, it appears, he had purchased in Liverpool), and endeavoured to cut Mr. W.'s throat, which, being guarded by his cravat and a silk handkerchief, he failed of effecting, and gave him several severe wounds on the left jaw: they continued struggling till they reached the house; when Mr. W. by a sudden effort, got from Mr. S. knocked at the door, and called out, Murder! demanding admittance; but Mr. S. ordered the people in the house not to admit Mr. W. who then proceeded to a cottage about 5 or 600 yards off, whence he soon after removed to the house of Mr. W. Adams, in Tunstall; and, we have since learnt, is almost recovered.

Mr. S. for whose apprehension a reward of 50*l.* was offered, was taken at a house in Market-lane, Pall-mall, London, by Dixon and Carpmeal, two of the Bow-street officers. Although armed with loaded pistols when the officers came to his house, he made not the least resistance, but conducted himself in the most gentlemanlike manner in every respect. When brought before the magistrates, Mr. S. admitted he was the person described in the advertisement. He has since been removed, by order of Mr. Bond, from Tothill-fields, Bridewell, under the care of Carpmeal and Dixon, to the county gaol of Stafford. His trial is put off till the next assizes, on account of the absence of a material witness of Mr. Smith's.

Obatham, June 30. This forenoon, between 11 and 12, a fire broke out at a wharf a little way above the Sun tavern, which raged with dreadful violence upwards of two hours; both sides of the main street are in one heap of ruins, from within three or four doors of the Sun tavern to the Union flag, and very few of the houses opposite that space, towards the new road, have escaped. Unfortunately when the fire broke out, it was low water in the river, which prevented a supply for a considerable time. A thatched farm-house and barn, about a quarter of a mile distant, were set fire to by the sparks which the wind carried to it, and were totally destroyed, with a great quantity of hay. It is said, one or two lives are lost, and a few unfortunate accidents happened. The loss cannot at present be estimated, but it must be considerable, and the situation of many families truly deplorable. The greatest praise is due to the officers of the upper and lower barracks, and the men under their command, for their very great exertions on this lamentable occasion.

Jersey, July 9. The Russians have now left us; but they have left immense sums behind them. Some of them were princes; among whom was Prince Potemkin, who came to the title while in the island. There never

never was a finer appearance of a plentiful harvest here; but bread is so scarce that it cannot be procured for money.

July 14. *Frogmore* gardens, from the improvements making by his Majesty, are rendered delightfully enchanting, abounding with the most luxuriant and picturesque views that Nature and Art could devise; and, for the entertainment given this day, were laid out with great taste. On the King's return from the camp, the Royal Family repaired from Windsor Lodge in their carriages to the house, consisting of their Majesties, the Princesses Augusta, Elizabeth, Mary, Sophia, and Amelia, the Prince of Wales, Duke and Dutchess of York, Dukes of Clarence and Cumberland, and the Prince and Princess of Orange; after whom came the company invited to dinner. Their Majesties and Family dined in the temporary room, in which were tables; and, for the accommodation of the Nobility, three tents, adjoining to this apartment, were pitched in a direct line, so that the Royal Family had a complete view of the whole company. The dinner was served up in great style, consisting of every delicacy of the season. During the repast the band of the Staffordshire militia performed a number of loyal and martial airs. As soon as dinner was over, her Royal Highness the Princess Elizabeth, under whose direction the whole of the entertainment was planned, conducted her Royal Parents, and the Visitors, to the grotto; where Mr. Fawcett, and Messrs. King, Glover, Short, and Braffenton, of the Staffordshire militia, sung several excellent glees. Mr. Fawcett executed his laughing song, and the song of "Old England for ever," and "Colin's return to Sea," with great judgement; as did Mr. Braffenton a new one, composed in favour of loyalty. The Royal Family then proceeded across the lawn to another part of the gardens, where they were met by a group of gypsies. As they approached their hut, Mrs. Mills, fantastically dressed, and who acted as their queen, led, from behind a thicket, two children seated on an ass; here she sang a gypsy song with uncommon vivacity and sprightliness, the rest of the group joining in chorus; after which she delivered her poetical destinies of good fortune to the Royal Family. When it came to the Stadtholder's turn, not seeing his Highness, she exclaimed, "*I want an ORANGE—a PRINCE I mean:*" this happy repartee drew a smile from the whole company. Mr. Braffenton, in the character of a wounded soldier, sung "Soldier Dick;" and young Shenton, a drummer in the Staffordshire militia, as a female gypsy, at the request of their Majesties, sung the charming air of "The Cottage on the Moor," with much scientific taste. The King and Dukes of Clarence and Cumber-

land took great notice of the two children placed on the ass. His Majesty desired that they might be led round for the Queen, to see them, as they belonged to two of the soldiers' wives. Mrs. Mills and her gypsy throng, concluding their part with a dance, retreated into the thicket. The persons who performed in the character of Gypsies were, Mrs. Mills, Mrs. Tagg, Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. Myers, and Mr. Cleremont of Windsor theatre; and Messrs. King, Shenton, Glover, and Short, of the Staffordshire militia. Mr. Fawcett sung the history of the naval victories, from the Spanish Armada, down to the present time. The Princess then conducted her company to a space of ground near the hermit's cell, where was erected a stage; on which Mr. Du Crow, the *Flemish Hercules*, exhibited his inimitable performances on the slack wire; and afterwards, on the stage, his extraordinary feats of strength, such as balancing, on his chin, three large coach wheels, also a ladder, to which were affixed two chairs with two children on them, and bearing on his hands and feet a table, in the form of a pyramid, with eight persons on different parts of its surface (weighing more than 900 pounds). These and other like exploits finished this part of the entertainment. The Company walked towards the new canal, where a large boat, having the royal standard flying, was placed on the stocks, to represent a ship named *The Royal Sovereign*, ready to launch. Here Mrs. Mills was habited as a sailor. Mr. Fawcett, in the uniform of the St. James's association, delivered a loyal address, in which an allusion to the happiness Hibernia would experience by her being united to Great Britain was well appropriated. Their Majesties returned again to the lawn in front of the grotto, where six of the regiment of York hussars, from Swartz, in Hungary, were drawn up, two of them playing on the violin, while the other four performed the Pyrrhical Dance, agreeable to their own dancing, in boots and spurs. Their manner excited much pleasantry; their steps, in the *adagio* movements, were from heel to toe, and *vice versa*, with their hands placed to their sides; but, when the time changes, they jump and turn about with great activity, clapping their knees with their hands, and putting themselves in a hundred different attitudes. After this, Mr. Fawcett entertained the Royal Family with the humorous song of "Polly Oliver." The Company, with their Majesties, then repaired to the Princess Elizabeth's *Thatchel Barn*. This beautiful arbour, being fitted up for a ball-room, had undergone some alterations since last year. At the four corners, were seats erected for the accommodation of 600 of the Nobility, who were invited, by tickets, from her Majesty, to see the ball; none others being permitted. The entrance

to the room consisted of arched colonnades of crystal lamps, the room decorated with flowers, was lighted up with chandeliers, in the form of a bee-hive, the upper part being suspended by a tassel of *Ears of Corn*; at the top of the middle of the room, on each side, were the new additional verse to "God Save the King," beginning "From every latent Foe, &c." The termination of the room finished with the Earl of Uxbridge's tent, from which the company were supplied with refreshments. The ball commenced with a dance by Mr. Francis, cymbal-player to the Staffordshire militia, his daughter (a child), and Mrs. Mills, to shew the Turkish Quick Step. The Princesses and the Nobility then led down country dances till 12, when their Majesties returned to Windsor. The Company who remained partook of a cold collation; but the whole departed soon after their Majesties. The gardens were so well arranged by fences, that those persons who did not form a part of the company invited by their Majesties had a separate path allotted them, near enough to view the *Fete*. Thus the Royal Family were secured from the intrusion of strangers. The King and Queen appeared with their usual affability. Several passages in the song of "Colin's return to Sea" appeared at times to affect their Majesties with such sensations of affection, as brought the tears in their eyes.

July 15. This night, about 10 o'clock, a dreadful fire broke out in the colouring works of Messrs. Innis and Co. at Whapping, near *Bristol*, which continued, with unabated fury, till the whole of the premises were consumed.

About to the same night, a dreadful fire broke out in the barns and outhouses of Mr. Young, an eminent farmer, near *Effenden*, Herts. On the first alarm, the neighbouring gentlemen, and the inhabitants of the contiguous towns and villages, readily came to give all the assistance in their power: 5 engines, one from Lord Salisbury's, one from Hatfield, one from Mr. Whitbread's, one from Hertford, and one from Effenden; immediately repaired to the spot; but, notwithstanding they were extremely well served, and copiously supplied with water from the river which runs close to the farm, nothing could quench the fury of the destructive element, till the house and barns were entirely consumed to ashes. The horses and cows were, with great difficulty, saved; an immense quantity of corn, of hay, and of straw, was destroyed in a moment. The property, we hear, was insured to its full value. It is almost certain, on accurate examination of the circumstances, that the fire was not casual, but designed.—Our readers will recollect a similar accident, to less extent, at the same farm, 5 years ago.

July 16. *Emanuel College*, in Cambridge

university, was this night robbed of plate and coins to a considerable amount.

July 17. This day an inquest was taken before Mr. White, one of the coroners for *Lincolnshire*, at the Bull, Witham Common, on the bodies of Thomas Gilling and John Barnes, who were overturned from the Newcastle coach the preceding day, between Stamford and Grantham, and crushed to death by the coach falling upon them. It appearing from the examination of the witnesses, that the coach was overloaded with the knowledge of one of the proprietors, the jury declared it to be forfeited as a dead-end.

Three girls were killed last week, and a fourth severely wounded, by the falling of an old house at *Cosgrove*, in Northamptonshire.

July 21. This night, about 11, a fire broke out on the premises of Mr. Edward May, at Hopgate, *Minehead*, which raged with uncommon fury for several hours, when nearly the whole of the dwelling-house, offices, extensive barns, stables, linnens, &c. were consumed, together with a quantity of wheat in the barns, farming utensils, a mare and colt, some sheep, &c. Most of the household furniture was saved, though much injured. Not long since a vessel was scuttled and sunk in *Minehead Quay*, laden with corn, for Wales, part of which belonged to Mr. May, who is a considerable dealer in corn; at the same time incendiary hand-bills were stuck up, threatening to burn the houses of all who should continue to ship wheat and flour at that place, and Mr. May was particularised.

July 29. Last week, at *Burwicks*, in Hampshire, a waggon, loaded with unslacked lime, on which a young man, under-carter to Mr. Jarvis, of that parish, was riding, overturned in passing through a small stream on the road to Etchingham, when the lime, which had nearly buried the lad by its fall, on coming in contact with the water, heated so immediately and excessively, that, notwithstanding every exertion of his companion to extricate him, the unfortunate youth was literally flayed from head to foot, and otherwise so miserably scalded, that he died a few hours afterwards in excruciating torture.

July 31. As a woman and child were passing through a field near Stokes Croft turnpike, *Bristol*, they were attacked by a cow, who, a few hours before, had lost her calf; and the enraged animal catching the poor infant on her horns, tossed it with such violence as to occasion its immediate death. A lady, near the spot, was so agitated by the occurrence that she fainted, fell into a ditch, and was nearly suffocated.

As a man was repairing the front of a house in Redcliff-street, *Bristol*, a waggon passed, and, carrying away the ladder on which he stood, he was dashed to atoms.

Some time ago two men were killed, and

and 11 much burnt, by the damp fire in a coal-pit near *Barnsby*.

The grand junction canal has lately been opened from the Thames at Brentford to Fenny Stratford, in Buckinghamshire, from which place onward, through Bedfordshire, to Tring in Hertfordshire, it was before navigable.—Mr. Dodd, the engineer, has begun to stake out the line of the Thames and Medway canal, which promises to be of great local and public utility, and, though but 8 miles and a half in length, will supersede the necessity of going 47 miles about by sea, between London and Rochester.

Mr. Yates, the master and proprietor of a canal barge at *Coalbrook Dale*, lately went all the way, which is upwards of 400 miles, by water, from that navigation, to Hambro' Wharf, near London Bridge, in 14 days. He touched at Worcester, Gloucester, and other towns, with part of his cargo. This is the first barge that ever made the entire passage.

Aug. 1. Capt. Kent, of the Tower Hamlets militia, with a party of ladies, in a *Domestic*, returning from a tea-drinking party on *Enfield chace*, the horses, which were very valuable, by some unskilful management in driving, backed into the New River, and, notwithstanding the exertions of the servant, at the hazard of his life, were almost immediately drowned.

Bury, Aug. 2. An information of non-residence came on to be tried this day at the assizes in this town. To support the prosecution, two witnesses were brought from the parish; one to prove payment of tithes, the other induction to the living. Their examination being ended, Mr. Henley, the rector, adjured them to declare, if they knew, or had heard, of any instance, on his part, of omission, neglect, or irreverend discharge of duty, during the whole of his incumbency, from 1782 to the present action, or on the part of his curate, since. Both firmly answering the re-*ex* was the truth; the defendant, proceeding to the grounds he relied on, previously pointed out an error in the declaration. The Judge (*Baron Hotham*) at once took it up, and decidedly pronounced it to be fatal. Three gentlemen at the bar were Counsel for the informant, but the defendant retained none; nor had he any Solicitor. The Court was crowded at an early hour; and the most general satisfaction followed the decision.

August ... The manor-house of *Widworthy*, co. Devon, “a large old building, in form of a quadrangle, and once, in the days of chivalry and religious enthusiasm, the hospitable mansion of the family of that name, which ended in an heir-female in the reign of Edward I. but now to John Thomas Marwood, of Hornhays, in Culyton,” was discovered to be on fire; and was, in a few hours, totally consumed,

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together with a house belonging to Sir William De la Pole, of Shute-house, bart. It is not known to what cause it is to be attributed, but diligent enquiry is making.

August 13. This afternoon, about 5, a dreadful fire happened at *Appleton Roebuck*, near York. It was occasioned by some sparks of fire from a chimney in the house of William Pick, partly occupied by Rob. Brown, which, communicating to an adjoining barn, it instantly took fire, and again communicated to the above house, which almost immediately caught fire; near to the barn was a stable, in which were three good draught horses, the property of John Button, which were all burnt to death, as the stable was also totally in flames in the course of a few minutes, and burnt in such a dreadful manner as to render any assistance to save them impossible. The house, barn, and stable, with almost every thing they contained, were destroyed in the course of half an hour.—Had it not been for the unabated exertions of the inhabitants of every description, the conflagration would have been greater, as there was another house, and two barns, at different times on fire.

August 18. As — Brown, Esq. of *North Mimms*, was returning home at 10, this evening, he discovered a fire just breaking out in the stable of his farm-house, by the church, occasioned by a boy, who was returning, with a team, from the harvest-field, having his candle knocked out of his hand by the horses. Mr. B. fortunately, by his personal exertions, saved the lives of two other boys who were asleep in the loft; but, the whole square of buildings, which had been just put into excellent repair, and were insured only a few days before, together with 200 loads of hay, and all the wheat, just brought-in, from 15 acres, oats, peas, and tares, and two stacks, consisting together of 8000 faggots, 2 horses, and 2 calves, fell a prey to the devouring flames; and it was with difficulty that the farm-house was saved, being built of brick, and defended by five engines. The blaze was seen all round the country, and was visible, in a degree, the following night; nor was it extinguished within the week.

Aug. 19. The clock-turret at Sir George Beaumont's, at *Dunmow*, was this evening fired by lightning; which split a large oak-plank, tore the rafters of the roof, broke the bell-wires by which it passed into the tower rooms, scorched the wainscot and walls, burnt a counterpane, and the cap on the head of a female servant. A mill at *Margaret Rooding*, and another at *Halfstead*, destroyed by the same storm.

August 21. Twenty houses were destroyed by a dreadful fire at *Axminster*.

Five ricks of new hay took fire, and were consumed, at *Sewardston*, near *Walsingham*.

tham-abbey. It has been the fate of many others, from hastily making up the hay.

The Privy Council have decided, that it should be recommended to his Majesty to grant a charter for the incorporation of *Downing-college*, in every respect conformable to the scheme approved by the trustees and the Court of Chancery.

Mrs. Elizabeth Shaw, who died lately at *Pontefract*, in Yorkshire, bequeathed the principal part of her property, amounting to 15,000*l.* to her house-maid, named Mary Watson. The heir at law disputed the validity of the will, at the last assizes, and endeavoured to prove, that the deceased was in a complete state of intoxication when she executed the deed. This allegation, however, was not substantiated; and the fortunate house-maid of course *sweeps* off the full amount of the above legacy.

The Duke of Northumberland, in a letter to a gentleman in Dublin, states the expence of the life-boat presented to the town of *North Shields*, at 160*l.* and that it has already saved nearly 1000 seamen and passengers, besides several ships and their cargoes.

ARUNDEL CASTLE, which is said to confer upon its owner by the mere fact of its possession the Earldom of Arundel, is now receiving such repairs and embellishments as must render it the chief of antient residences in England. Perhaps no other building of equal date has been retained in a habitable condition without having its appearance, and the style of its construction, in some degree perverted by additions and alterations inconsistent with the taste of the age in which it was built. Arundel castle, on the contrary, is but maintained and continued by its present exterior improvements, vast as they are; the design of the original founder is still obeyed; the new walls have risen upon the antient model, and correspond with the old ones in solidity of fabrick, as well as dignity of ornament. The successor of the Montgomerys, the Albeneys, and the Fitz-Alans, has respected their taste, and that of the ages in which they here held dominion over their ample territories. An entire new front of massy stone differs from the others only in exhibiting the insignia of the Howards, mixed with those of their predecessors. In raising this front, the Duke has taken an opportunity to enlarge the house, and appears to have gained the space now occupied on the basement story by a long range of servants' offices, including a new kitchen, with two fire-places, and grates 12 or 14 feet long. A new dining-room, or rather hall, on the principal floor, is also in this part of the building. The floor of this apartment is not yet fully laid, nor the walls stuccoed, but a skirting of mahogany has been run along them, to the height of four-feet, and a musick gallery at the bottom is complete.

This is one of the most sumptuous and appropriate of the interior improvements. It is constructed entirely of mahogany, richly carved with the foliage of the oak and the vine, and is supported by solid pillars of the same valuable material, embraced by similar ornaments. A beautiful marble chimney-piece also displays some Bacchanalian imagery; but this is intended to be removed, being of a shape somewhat too modern for the style of the apartment, the stucco of which will be a deep brown. The Prince, it is said, will be present at the first dinner that *warms* this room. But of all the modes of liberal and dignified expence displayed in this mansion, that which is peculiar and distinguishing is the use of the richest mahogany in almost every decoration, and for purposes to which ordinary wood is thought sufficient in the finest houses. Thus the walls, being more than six feet thick, form a kind of frame for each window, which is five feet deep on the inside; and the whole of this spacious case, not excepting the top, is lined with mahogany of more than an inch in thickness. The window-frames which hold the magnificent plate-glass panes, three feet each in height, are of course of the same material; and the solid mahogany doors are held in cases, which the thickness of the inner walls renders, perhaps, four feet deep, all lined with pannels of the most beautiful grain. It was once intended to floor all the best rooms with this costly wood; but, when it was tried in one apartment, the effect was found to be too gloomy. We shall not venture to estimate the value of this article, disposed of in mere decoration. The Duke purchased it himself in the gross some years since.

ROYAL JOURNEY TO WEYMOUTH.

Windsor, July 30. This evening their Majesties, and the three elder Princesses, set off, attended by an escort of Light Horse, for Gloucester-Lodge, Weymouth. The Staffordshire militia, and the Windsor Loyal Association, were drawn up on the hill in front of the Lodge, as their Majesties passed. The Princesses Sophia and Amelia, accompanied by Lord and Lady Cathcart, Colonel Cartwright, and their attendants, set off yesterday.

Weymouth, July 31. The Duke of Cumberland came here yesterday morning. The Princesses Sophia and Amelia arrived last night at 12, having slept at Gen. Goldsworthy's seat. This morning at half past 7, the King, Queen, and the Princess Augusta, with their attendants, arrived at Gloucester-Lodge, in perfect health. The Princesses Elizabeth and Mary did not arrive till near an hour afterwards, owing to one of the wheels of the carriage having caught fire on the road. The Royal Family were saluted by the Cambrian, Capt. Legge, St. Fiorenzo,

Fiorenzo, Capt. Patterson; and the Syren, Capt. Goffelin, which arrived yesterday; and from the Sea Fencibles on the shore. The Scotch Greys, the Shropshire and Somersetshire militias, and the Weymouth volunteers, were drawn up opposite the Lodge, and on presenting arms, the band played "God save the King," as the Royal Family passed them. His Majesty, after taking some refreshment, walked out on the Esplanade, when the troops formed their line on the sands; and, after the Sea Fencibles had fired a round, they were answered by a *feu-de-joyé*, which was repeated three times, when the whole of the military gave three huzzas. The King, accompanied by General Garth and Mr. Price, walked through the streets of Weymouth, to view the improvements which have been made on the Esplanade; and the Queen and the Princesses also walked a short time. After dinner, all the Royal Family, except Princesses Elizabeth and Amelia, walked again till dark; the band of the Shropshire militia played the whole time. The King having inspected the Picquet Guard, the Royal Family returned to the Lodge, and spent the evening with a select party of Nobility. A general illumination took place throughout the town; many excellent transparencies were displayed, and a great number of beautiful fire works were let off on the Esplanade, opposite the Lodge. His Majesty conversed most of the evening with Mr. Ford.

Aug. 1. This morning the King bathed for the first time. After breakfast his Majesty and the Duke of Cumberland, accompanied by Lord Cathcart and Col. Cartwright, on horseback, rode on the hills towards Lulworth. At 11, Princess Amelia used the warm bath. Mr. Weld and family from Lulworth paid a visit to the Queen. After dinner, his Majesty and the Duke of Cumberland, and Princesses Augusta, Mary, and Sophia, walked on the Esplanade. The Queen, and Princesses Elizabeth and Amelia, took an airing in the Sociable, on the sands. Mr. and Mrs. Damer spent the evening with their Majesties at the Lodge. The company at present at Weymouth are, Lord and Lady Cathcart, the Countess of Mansfield, Sir William and Lady Pitt, Lady C. Bellasÿse, Lady M. Winyard, the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Damer, Gen. Garth, Col. Cartwright, Major Debbrow, Mr. Greville, Mr. Fane, Mr. Ford, and Captains Legge, Patterson, and Goffelin. Gen. Garth has the command of the troops.

Aug. 2. The King and Duke of Cumberland took their usual walk, where they were met by Lord Eldon. After breakfast, the King rode out on the Lulworth road. The Duke of Cumberland took an airing in his Sociable, accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Blomberg. Her Majesty and the Princesses, on account of the intense heat, re-

mained at the Lodge. The Royal Family walked on the Esplanade. Three Quakers arrived here. They accosted his Majesty, and told him a young friend of theirs, having lately come from Philadelphia, expressed a wish to see the King and his Family: they all met his Majesty this day on the Esplanade. The American, having held some conversation with the King, he took off his hat, and, retiring a short distance, offered up a long prayer for the safety of his Majesty and his House, and for his escape from the late attempt against his life; concluding his prayer with fervency, that the Almighty would bless our Sovereign, and continue him long to be the father of the Little Island, and the happiness of his people. At 7 in the evening, their Majesties, and the Princesses Augusta and Mary, went to see "The Beaux Stratagem," and "The Author." Princesses Elizabeth, Sophia, and Amelia, took an airing in their Sociables on the sands, accompanied by Lady Matilda Winyard, and the Hon. Mrs. Damer.

Aug. 3. This morning the King bathed, and afterwards walked out on the Esplanade. The Royal Family, except Princesses Elizabeth and Sophia, went to church, where a sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Blomberg. Princess Sophia this morning bathed in the warm bath. The King, Duke of Cumberland, and Princesses Augusta and Mary, after dinner, walked on the Esplanade. Her Majesty, and the Princesses Elizabeth, Sophia, and Amelia, accompanied by Lady Matilda Winyard, and the Hon. Mrs. Damer, took an airing to Osmington. At 8 in the evening the Royal Family went to Stacie's rooms, which were fully attended, till half past 10, when their Majesties and Princesses returned to the Lodge.

Aug. 4. This morning the King took his walk before breakfast on the Esplanade. Her Royal Highness the Princess Augusta bathed. The King, Duke of Cumberland, and attendants, rode out on horseback on the Lulworth road. Her Majesty and the Princesses, in two Sociables, took an airing to Upway. Princess Elizabeth bathed in the warm bath. The Queen and Princesses after dinner took an airing in their Sociables on the Lulworth road, round by Bincombe Down. The King and the Duke of Cumberland inspected the Picquet Guard. The Royal Family spent the evening at the Lodge.

Aug. 5. This morning his Majesty bathed so early as half past 6. The Earl and Countess Poulett and family arrived last night: two of the noble Earl's children walked with his Majesty this morning on the Esplanade. At 11, their Majesties, and the Princesses Augusta, Elizabeth, Mary, and Amelia, accompanied by the Countess of Mansfield, Lady Cathcart, Sir Wm. and Lady

Lady Pitt, Lady Matilda Winward, the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Damer, the Hon. Mr. Greville, Gen. Garth, and Col. Cartwright, went on-board the Cambrian frigate; the royal standard was hoisted at the main-mast, and on their Majesties entering the ship, a royal salute was fired from the St. Florenzo and Syren; the frigates then stood out into the bay with a fine breeze. The Duke of Cumberland and Princess Sophia, did not accompany their Majesties in this aquatic excursion.—(To be continued.)

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Wednesday, June 18.

A child of Mrs. Dandy, of Rotherhithe-wall, near Dock-head, being about to be put to bed, and crying vehemently, the servant, Anne Vines, to quell its obstinacy, threatened to put it into the copper, unless it consented quietly to go to bed. Persuasion and remonstrance being in vain, the servant suspended the infant (not 3 years of age) over the place of terror; when, dreadful to relate! it slipped from her arms, and sunk at once to the bottom of the boiling copper! It died immediately, in a most shocking state, the very skin coming off with the clothes, when taken out. The jury sat the next day, and, after a minute investigation, returned the following verdict: *Feloniously killing and slaying, by putting the child in the copper, but not with intent to kill!*—Anne Vines has since been tried at the Surrey assizes, and found guilty of Manlaughter.

Sunday, June 29.

This morning, at half past 5, a fire was discovered to have burst out in the room called the Prince's Gallery, or Long Room, in Vauxhall Garden, which was originally built for a Masquerade room, but which, for some years, has been used for scene painting, and as a lumber-room. Every assistance was immediately procured, and a part of this building was immediately pulled down, to prevent the rapidity of the flames from destroying the whole of the extensive premises of Vauxhall. A great part of this Gallery, which was entirely composed of wood, lath, and canvas, is destroyed. A valuable quantity of scenery is also destroyed. Near thirty of the trees caught fire, and the foliage burnt, together with the portico at the entrance, and the outside railing; but the material buildings of the house and gardens are saved. The cause of the accident is not known. The two carved elephants were saved, after having been injured, by the activity of the Lambeth association, who rendered great services by keeping the mob in proper order. The car was destroyed. The loss is about 200l.

Wednesday, July 2.

This morning was fought the long-expected battle between Andrew Gamble, an Irishman, and Noah James, formerly belong-

ing to the Horse-guards, for a stake of 100 guineas, upon Wimbledon common, at no great distance from the spot where are exhibited the remains of the notorious Abernethy. The combatants set to about ten o'clock in the morning, and fought with astonishing fierceness, skill, and dexterity, for the space of fifty minutes, during which they had no less than thirty rounds, when victory at length declared itself in favour of the Irishman. The odds were, at starting, six to four in favour of James, but, after half an hour's hard fighting, were ten to one in favour of Gamble, who displayed an uncommon degree of science and coolness throughout the whole affair. James vomited a great deal of blood at almost every round towards the conclusion, and was taken for dead from the stage. Andrew Gamble has fought eighteen pitched battles with success. His most severe contest was in 1792, with Stanyard, of Birmingham. They fought at Colchester, with great skill and activity, for an hour and twenty minutes. They were, however, so completely exhausted, that it was agreed to make it a drawn battle. These heroes of the fist have ever since entertained the utmost friendship for each other: and Stanyard, on the late occasion, acted as second to Gamble, who, in the course of thirty rounds, knocked his opponent down seventeen times: James, who is a Cheshire-man, is 32 years old. He has fought seventeen pitched battles. The most desperate was that with Wood, of the Guards, for one hour and 16 minutes. It was a contest of great dexterity. James is very excellent bottom, as the following facts prove: on the 12th round, his nose was broken; on the 20th, his collar bone; on the 25th, his jaw-bone; and on the 29th, his breast bone. Notwithstanding all these disasters, he fought two rounds afterwards. Bets to the amount of 5,000l. or 6,000l. were won and lost upon this match.

Friday, July 4.

THE KING V. KUSBY, FOR Regrating.

This was an indictment against the defendant, an eminent cornfactor, for having purchased, by sample, on the 8th of November last, in the Corn-market, Mark-lane, 90 quarters of oats, at 41s. per quarter, and sold 30 of them again in the same market, on the same day, at 44s. The most material testimony on the part of the crown, was given by Thomas Smith, a partner of the defendant's, from whom Mr. Garrow drew the alarming confession, that the same identical parcel of corn was frequently sold and re-sold on the same day, and that, in some instances, it had been advanced, at each successive sale, 3l. 6d. 9d. 1s. 1s. 6d. 2s. and 2s. 6d. Mr. Garrow. "Have you never sold corn over again in the same market at a profit of more than 5s. per quarter?" The witness refused

refused to answer this question. Mr. Garrow. "That will do for my purpose as well as if you had said 'Yes.'" My Lord, it is a standing practice of the Corn-market, for a man to buy his own Corn five times over." After the evidence had been gone through, Lord Kenyon made an admirable address to the Jury, who almost instantly found the Defendant GUILTY. Lord Kenyon. "You have conferred, by your verdict, almost the greatest benefit on your country that ever was conferred by any Jury."—Another indictment against the Defendant, for Engrossing, stands over.

Friday, July 11.

An unfortunate accident happened this day near the Admiralty. A poor man was knocked down by a horse rearing up on the flag-stones; his thigh was broke in two places, his head severely cut, and he was otherwise so shockingly bruised, that he was taken to the hospital without hopes of recovery.

Saturday, July 12.

This day was laid the first stone of the intended new Wet Dock, near the Isle of Dogs. A grand aquatic procession took place, and a number of persons of very considerable distinction were present.

Sunday, July 13.

A dreadful fire broke out about 12 this night, in the house of Mr. Phillips, paper-hanger, corner of Cavenish-street, Oxford-street. It burnt some time with irresistible fury; and, notwithstanding every exertion, Mr. Phillips's house, a linen-draper's adjoining, and that belonging to Mr. Brydges, baker, were all consumed.

Thursday, July 17.

This night, between 9 and 10, a fire broke out in a court between Bury-street and St. James's-street, by which one house was destroyed.

Thursday, July 24.

This evening, a child, 4 years old, son of a Mr. Read, a hair-dresser, in Bull-inn-court, opposite the Adelphi, was run over by a gentleman's carriage, near the top of Buckingham-street, and crushed to almost instant death; not surviving 10 minutes.

This evening, as the servants of Lady Augusta Murray, in Hertford street, Mayfair, were collecting the linen to be washed, preparatory to the removal of the family to Lower Grosvenor-street, a fellow, observing them all very busy below stairs, concealed himself till he found them employed in another room, when he took the opportunity of carrying off a large basket of clothes, which stood in the front kitchen. At the removal of Sir Geo. Prescott's family to town last winter, a box of jewelry and trinkets was taken away, in a similar manner, while the goods were delivering.

Tuesday, July 29.

This morning, at 7, his Majesty rode on horseback to review the troops on King's

Beach-hill; after which he set off for town, and arrived at St. James's palace at half-past one, where the Lord Chancellor, all the Cabinet Ministers, and his Majesty's Privy Counsellors, attended; and the Speech was then read. His Majesty signed 37 Irish bills, and then went in state to the House of Peers. He was dressed in a dark green coat, and looked remarkably well. The Kings and Heralds of Arms appeared for the first time in tatars of his Majesty's present Armorial bearings. When the Union commences, it will, of course, cause an alteration in the arms of all the Royal Family, on their carriages, seals, banners, &c. &c. as well as on the coins of the united kingdoms.

His Majesty's most gracious Speech to both Houses of Parliament.

"My Lords, and Gentlemen,

"In putting an end to this laborious Session of Parliament, I must express the just sense I entertain of the diligence and perseverance with which you have applied yourselves to the various objects of public concern which came under your deliberation. It is with peculiar satisfaction I congratulate you on the success of the steps which you have taken for effecting an entire Union between my kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland. This great measure, on which my wishes have been long earnestly bent, I shall ever consider as the happiest event of my reign; being persuaded, that nothing could so effectually contribute to extend to my Irish subjects the full participation of the blessings derived from the British constitution, and to establish, on the most solid foundation, the strength, prosperity, and power, of the whole Empire. I have witnessed, with great concern, the severe pressure on my people, from the continued scarcity of the seasons; but I trust, that, under the blessing of Providence, there is now every reason to expect that the approaching harvest will afford a speedy and effectual relief.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"I return you my particular thanks for the zeal and liberality with which you have provided for the various exigencies of the public service. I regret deeply the necessity of these repeated sacrifices on the part of my subjects, but they have been requisite for the preservation of our dearest interests; and it is a great consolation to observe, that, notwithstanding the continuance of unusual burdens, the revenue, commerce, and resources, of the country have flourished beyond all former example, and are still in a state of progressive augmentation.

"My Lords, and Gentlemen,

"The course of the campaign upon the Continent has, by a sudden reverse, disappointed the sanguine hopes which the situation of affairs at its commencement ap-

peared fully to justify, and has unhappily again exposed a considerable part of Europe to those calamities and dangers, from which it had recently been rescued by the brilliant success of my Allies. Much as these events are to be regretted, it will always be a matter of just satisfaction to me to reflect, that, in the course of this important contest, my efforts, and those of my Parliament, have been unremittingly employed for the maintenance of our own rights and interests, or for animating and supporting the exertions of other powers in defending the liberties of Europe. Notwithstanding the vicissitudes of war, your constancy and firmness have been productive of the most important and lasting advantages in the general situation of affairs; and the determination manifested in your recent declaration and conduct must afford me the best means of promoting, in conjunction with my allies, the general interests, and of providing, under every circumstance, for the honour of my crown, for the happiness of my subjects, and for the security and welfare of every part of the British Empire."

The Parliament was then prorogued to Tuesday the 7th day of October next.

The Speech of the Speaker of the House of Commons, at the Bar of the House of Lords, on Tuesday, July 29.

"Most Gracious Sovereign,

"Your faithful Commons humbly attend your Majesty with the Bill, by which their grants are completed for the public service of the year. In supplying the various demands of this important conjuncture, your Commons conceive that they have discharged an indispensable duty to your Majesty, and their country, by manifesting their unshaken determination to combine the maintenance and support of public credit with such ample means of exertion, as may best tend to bring the contest, in which we are engaged, to a just and honourable conclusion. To your Commons, it has been highly gratifying to observe, that, amidst the vicissitudes and difficulties which have attended this arduous struggle, the security of the British Empire has, in many respects, been materially strengthened, its power consolidated, and its resources increased. The splendid and decisive success to which the late hostilities in India were conducted, by the blessing of Providence upon the joint exertions of wisdom and vigour in council, and of skill and gallantry in the field, has necessarily led to new and extensive regulations. The measure, which has been accordingly adopted, your Commons earnestly hope, will have the effect of affording to this country all the advantages which can be derived from those valuable possessions, and of insuring to the native inhabitants the full benefit of British superintendence and protection. But to no proceeding, by which their

attention has been engaged, can your Commons recur with stronger sentiments of satisfaction and confidence, than to those which have contributed to the great and important arrangement, by which your Majesty's subjects in Great Britain and Ireland will henceforth constitute one people, actuated by the same views, connected by the same interests, and governed by the same laws. In contemplating this measure, and the prospect which it happily presents, your Commons cannot fail to be animated by a well-founded hope, the most congenial to your Majesty's benevolent mind, that the united kingdom may ever present to the world the example of a free and powerful people, desirous and determined to employ their combined strength and resources for no other purposes than those which are connected with their own honour and security, and to prove, by the moderation and justice of their councils and conduct, that they are not altogether unworthy of the blessings they may enjoy."

Wednesday, July 30.

In the Court of Common Council, an address was moved to his Majesty, praying him to enter into an immediate negotiation for peace with the French. The previous question was put and carried, so that the motion was of course lost.

Saturday, August 2.

This morning, at two, a dreadful fire broke out at Mr. Rutt's, in Rutland place, Blackfriars, a wholesale druggist. The damage sustained is estimated at 35,000*l*. There were destroyed six mills for preparing drugs, and one belonging to a mustard manufactory.

Tuesday, August 12.

This morning, in Soho-square, a fine boy was fastened on by a large dog, which tore him from the shoulder to the hip, in a manner too shocking to describe. The child was humanely taken into Sir Joseph Banks's, where a surgeon fortunately happened to be at breakfast, who gave him temporary relief, previous to his being taken to the Middlesex Hospital.

Thursday, Aug. 14.

This evening, about 8, two apprentices in Fleet-street, about 16 years of age, went into the river to bathe from the steps of Black-friars bridge, on the city side. The tide running very strong, they were carried away. One of them, on rising, caught hold of a chain for securing barges, but the other was sucked under, and all attempts to save him were of no effect.

Saturday, August 16.

About a fortnight ago a refractory spirit discovered itself among the felons confined in the prison in Cold-bath-fields, which was chiefly attributed to various publications that have appeared of late on the state of this gaol. On Wednesday night last it assumed a more serious aspect, for, on locking up the prisoners, many of them were

were heard to murmur very loudly, and even to threaten the keepers. The next day, as usual, about sixty of them were liberated from their cells, and suffered to take the air in the most open places in the prison, but not without a strict eye being kept on their conduct; and they were observed to whisper frequently among themselves, which gave the Governor some concern lest they should attempt any thing serious. When the bell rung as the signal for locking-up, they mustered together instead of separating, and appeared to have some plan to execute, but were afraid to begin their operations. However, after a trifling resistance, and a great deal of grumbling, they all suffered themselves to be locked-up in their different cells. It was then that they began to call, and encourage each other to cry out "Murder!"—"Starving," &c. They also abused the magistrates in the grossest terms. Their noise was so loud as to collect round the prison a large mob, who answered them in loud shouts. When they heard the shouting, they again called to the mob to force the gates and pull down the wall. This kind of conduct alarmed the Governor; and he immediately sent for the High Constable, who readily attended with a number of assistant constables; at the same time the Clerkenwell association came to the prison, but it was nearly 12 o'clock before they succeeded in dispersing the populace, which consisted of five or six thousand people. One man only was apprehended for riotous conduct on the outside, and taken into the prison. After the felons had become more silent, some of them were heard to call to each other, that it would be best to remain quiet for that night, lest they should not be let out the next day, which was the chapel morning, and that would be a good opportunity to knock down the keepers, and force the gates. This circumstance being communicated to Mr. Baker and other magistrates, who had attended to give their advice; it was thought prudent not to let the prisoners out of their cells the next day, as usual, a few excepted, who were not refractory. Mr. Baker, and three other magistrates, attended the prison a great part of yesterday, and inspected almost every cell, for the purpose of ascertaining the cause of their complaint; but they either could or would not give any explanation, except one person, who said that he was starved; but on examining a basket, in which he kept his bread, there was found a pound and a half, which he had saved from his daily allowance, and what his friends had been permitted to send him, besides about two pounds of pudding. The Bloomsbury, St. Sepulchre's, St. Clement's, and Clerkenwell associations, all attended by turns to watch the prison; and the Clerkenwell cavalry were parading round the outer gates last night, to keep the mob off, who

had again collected in great numbers, but the prisoners seemed to be quiet.

Saturday, August 30.

The Board of Agriculture has transmitted circular letters to the High Sheriffs of the respective counties of the kingdom, inclosing certain resolutions entered into at the last Spring assizes by the Grand Jury of the county of York, requesting that they may be laid before the Magistrates at the ensuing sessions, and likewise before the Grand Jury at their respective assizes. These resolutions strongly recommend the immediate bringing into cultivation all such parts of waste lands as may be capable thereof, it appearing that there remains in England the immense quantity of 7,800,000 acres of uncultivated land; in attention to which, the Grand Jury of the county of York are of opinion, lie the most effectual means of redressing our present, and securing against future wants.

In the Returns made to the Board of Agriculture, are some very important facts. Of the county of Kent, the square acres are estimated at 85,000; the population is about 200,000; the average rent of land 15s. per acre, producing a rental of 672,000l. and the whole extent of Commons about 200,000 acres. Norfolk is stated to contain 1,094,400 acres; the population is estimated at 220,000; the average rent per acre the same as Kent, and the whole rental 770,400l.; the unimproved Commons are said to be 80,000 acres. Staffordshire contains 780,800 acres, and the whole annual rent about 600,000l.; the waste land 150,000 acres. Middlesex contains 175,200 acres; waste lands 16,650 acres.

Two new spacious squares are now forming on the Duke of Bedford's Bloomsbury estate, one of which is to be called Russell-square, and the other Tavistock-square. These are to be connected by three spacious streets, running North and South, and opening into Bloomsbury-square and Russell-street. At the North end of these improvements, and adjoining to the New-road, a very handsome dressed nursery-ground, and plantations, are already inclosed and laid out; and Northward of these, a road of 160 feet wide, in a direct line, is to be formed through the joint estates of the Duke of Bedford and Lord Southampton, from these buildings to the junction of the two London roads to Hampstead, saving the circuitous and unpleasant routes, either of Tottenham-court-road, or Gray's-inn-lane.

The Cartoons which were in Bedford House, were bought in for his Grace, who very liberally made them a present to the Royal Academy, for the use of the Students.

The number of Sunday-schools, by the last report, amounts to 1516, and the scholars to 156,400, to the great edification and improvement of the lower orders, on whom morality, religion, and decency, are thus inculcated.

P. 487. Some circumstances respecting the death; &c. of the Rev. Mr. Yale not being exactly stated, the following information is communicated by one who attended him during his sickness, death, funeral, and interment. "We left Llangollan last Monday sevennight, with the remains of my ever valuable and worthy friend, whose loss will be long felt by me and all who were in the habits of intimacy with him, as well as the poor in general. Before we set out, his corpse was taken to the church, and the funeral service performed by a doctor of divinity, attended by *twelve* of the first gentlemen of the neighbourhood, his particular acquaintance, and *twenty* others, in hatbands, &c. The procession to Colchester was, the mourning-coach, the hearse, *two gentlemen's carriages*, with a large company following, two abreast. Here the procession, in some measure, ended. At Shrewsbury we were met by other friends; and, on the 13th, we proceeded, with an *additional* mourning-coach, to Llangollan. Two clergymen and the tenants gave us the meeting; and the interment of the body was performed at Brineglenys with that propriety suitable on such occasions."

P. 490, b. The late Gen. Martin, who left a considerable fortune, had no relations in the world. He was a natural son of an English merchant by a Portuguese woman, and was brought very early in life to this country. When a young man, he was deemed remarkably handsome by the ladies, and, indeed, went by the title of the Military Cupid. He is said to have had the merit of first introducing the celebrated Kitty Fisher into *public life*. The connexion was broken off in consequence of the contracted finances of the lover, who was then only an ensign; but the lady retained her partiality for him during life, and was always ready to quit the most wealthy and elevated admirer for his sake. In due time he became so able a professor in the school of Economy, that even old Elwes, or any man distinguished for *saving wisdom*, might, from his practice, have been taught an improvement in the science of parsimony; and the whole of his conduct in this respect, particularly in the management of his amours, would, according to report, form a very entertaining narrative.

Ibid. The unhappy Mr. Medhurst (who has been acquitted, at the York assizes, of the murder of his wife, as insane) is a gentleman of considerable fortune, nearly sole owner of the township of Kippax, and lord of the manor thereof, and, on his mother's side, descended from the family of the Huntingtons. About 14 years ago he married Miss Jennings, one of the daughters of the Rev. Mr. J. of Blackheath. After their marriage they went to reside at the family-house in Kippax, and

had lived for some years in great harmony, when the mind of the unfortunate gentleman became occasionally deranged. This derangement latterly increased, from an idea Mr. M. entertained that he had let a lease of some collieries improvidently. Mr. Clayton, who had long been his law and land agent, was a partner in this concern, and, on that account, Mr. M. seems to have entertained a prejudice against him. From a boy, Mr. M. was wild, eccentric, and unaccountable. He had an uncle who was insane, and other relatives who had occasionally shewn marks of incoherency. Mrs. M. was a lady of a most amiable disposition, and seems to have fallen a sacrifice to her unwearied attention and regard to her unhappy husband, who entertained so great a dread of being confined, that she could never be prevailed upon to have him removed to a place of security.

P. 494, a. l. 22, r. "drover."

P. 694. Mr. Cruikshank was born at Edinburgh, where his father was examiner in the Excise-office. The earlier part of his life was spent in Scotland, and at the age of 14 he went to the University of Edinburgh, with a view of studying divinity. Feeling, however, a strong propensity for anatomy and physick, his destination in life was altered, and for 8 years he paid the most assiduous attention to these studies at the University of Glasgow. In 1771 he came to London, and, by the recommendation of Dr. D. Pitcairn, he became Librarian to the late Dr. Hunter; and here began his connexion with that eminent anatomist, which was the principal means of raising Mr. C. to that conspicuous situation which he afterwards so well supported. During the life of Dr. Hunter, he became successively his pupil, anatomical assistant, and partner in anatomy; and, on the death of that celebrated man, Mr. Cruikshank and Dr. Baillie received an address from a large proportion of Dr. Hunter's students, full of affection and esteem; which induced them to continue in Windmill-street the superintendence of that anatomical school which has produced so many excellent scholars. Mr. C. besides supporting with great reputation his share in this undertaking, made himself known to the world by some excellent publications, which have insured to him a high character as a perfect anatomist, and a very acute and ingenious physiologist. In 1786 he published his principal work, "The Anatomy of the Absorbent Vessels in the Human Body." In this book he not only demonstrated, in the clearest manner, the structure and situation of these vessels, but collected under one point of view, and enriched with many valuable observations, all that was known concerning this important system in the human body, great part of which was the result of the long and

and difficult anatomical labours that were carried on in Dr. Hunter's dissecting-room. The merit of the work has been fully acknowledged by translations into foreign languages; and it forms a standing book in every anatomical and physical library. Among the smaller works of this writer, we may mention a paper read to the Royal Society of London several years ago, intitled, "Experiments on the Nerves of Living Animals," in which is shewn the important fact of the regeneration of the nerves, after portions of them have been cut out; illustrated by actual experiments on animals. This paper was read before the society, but not then printed; as it was said, for reasons not very creditable to the late Sir John Pringle, who was accused of preventing their appearing to the public at that time, because they controverted some of the opinions of Haller, his intimate friend. These experiments have, however, at last been printed in the Society's Transactions for 1794. In 1779 he made several experiments on the subject of insensible perspiration, which were added to the first edition of his work on the absorbent vessels; but were collected and published in a separate pamphlet in 1795. In this work he shewed the connexion between the function of respiration and the action of skin, and gave a proof of his attention to the chemical part of physiology, which has of late years so much engaged the notice of some of the most eminent anatomists in Europe. On the whole, Mr. C. will certainly stand high on the list of those who have illustrated the structure and functions of the human frame, by patient and laborious investigation, assisted by sound sense and acute reasoning; a class of men whose studies lead directly to one of the most laudable of all objects, the prevention and cure of disease.

P. 698. *Miss Anne Ferrat*, who died at Huntingdon, was the second of the five daughters of Edward Ferrat in descent from John second brother of the celebrated Nicolas F. of Little Gidding, co. Huntingdon. Her eldest sister is relict of the late Dr. Peckard, master of Magdalen college, Cambridge, who published the *Memoirs of Nicolas F.* Cambridge, 1790.

P. 699. Dr. Luptley was originally a founder's-kin fellow of St. John's college, Oxford, whence he was presented, 1781, to the rectory of Barreston, Kent, where he is succeeded by the Rev. Henry Lord, B.D. fellow of St. John's, who was presented July 21, 1800.

Ibid. b. Mr. Grinnel died last August or September.

P. 701, a. At Winchester assizes, Ensign O'Brien, of the 9th foot, arraigned for killing Lieut. Smith, of the same regiment, in a duel at Newley camp, was ordered, to

gether with his second in the unhappy affair, to be imprisoned for six months, and each to pay a fine of 6s. 8d.

Ibid. Mr. Charles Brown, the surgeon, had lately adopted various unsuccessful means of attracting the public attention, and extricating himself from his creditors. His last attempt was to depreciate the vaccine inoculation (see pp. 433, 434, 533), on which he obtained no credit. The result of his advertisements has been the public declaration of many eminent practitioners in London (see p. 600).

Ibid. b. Basil sixth Earl of Denbigh was born Jan. 3, 1719; and, 1757, married, in Biggleswade church, Mary third daughter and coheir of Sir John Bruce Cotton, of Conington and Stretton, the last male heir of the great Antiquary of that name. By her he had two sons, William-Robert Viscount Fielding, born 1760, died 1799, and Charles, born 1761, also deceased. He married, secondly, at Wiskow, co. Leicester, 1783, Sarah, relict of the late Sir Cha. Halford, of that place, bart. His Lordship was of the privy council to George I. and II., master of the harriers and fox-hounds to the latter, a lord of the bed-chamber, and colonel of the Warwickshire militia. His successor is the youngest of the two sons of his eldest son, who was born after his father's death, Oct. 31, 1799. When a young man, he won at fair play, at the Dunstable hunt, a sum of money sufficient to rebuild, in his father's life-time, the house at Newham Padox, of which there is no view in Thomas's edition of Dugdale's Warwickshire, but only the family arms in the old house parlour, and the other monuments in the parish church of Monks Kirby, the South aisle of which was damaged by the falling of candles fixed on the pinnacles in honour of Admiral Nelson's victory, 1798.

P. 702. Mr. Harley Vaughan was aged upwards of 70, a gentleman of considerable learning and singular integrity, and had been many years the senior serjeant at law. His latter years had been spent in a state of solitude and severe affliction, chiefly occasioned by the atrocious persecution to death of an only son. Serjeant V. was the grandson, in the female line, of Harley Earl of Oxford, prime minister of this country in the reign of Queen Anne; and by the male line he was lineally descended from the last of the unfortunate Princes of Wales. In these interesting connexions his history, and that of his unhappy son, will, at some future period, be sought after with eagerness, and be read with sympathy.

Ibid. Mr. Bryan Edwards was a West-India merchant, and of high literary repute. He published, 1784, a pamphlet, intitled, "Thoughts on the Proceedings of Government respecting the Trade of the West-India Islands with the United States

States of America." A speech delivered by him at a free conference between the Council and Assembly at Jamaica, held Nov. 25, 1789, on the subject of Mr. Wilberforce's propositions in the House of Commons concerning the slave-trade. His most distinguished performance is "The History, civil and commercial, of the British Islands in the West-Indies," published in 1793, 2 vols. 4to; a work of very superior merit, and which has been very well received. See our vol. LXIII. pp. 1017, 1129, LXIV. 51. "The Proceedings of the Governor and Assembly of Jamaica, &c. 1796," 8vo (LXVII. 49). "An historical Survey of the French Colony in the Island of St. Domingo, 1797," 4to (ibid. 319, 406); answered by Charmilly, 1798, 4to (LXVIII. 701); to which Mr. E. returned a speedy answer.

BIRTHS.

July **T**HE wife of Nathanael Gosling, 28. esq. a daughter.

30. In Arlington-street, the wife of Stephen Rolleston, esq. of the foreign department, a daughter.

31. The wife of R. H. Crew, esq. secretary to the Board of Ordnance, a daughter.

Latly, the lady of Hugh Lord Massey, of the kingdom of Ireland, a son.

Lady Harriet Gill, a daughter.

In Stratton-street, the lady of the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Cathcart, a daughter.

At Wilbrooke, the wife of T. C. Battley, esq. a son.

The wife of John Sandall, under-gardener at Sheffield-place, four daughters, all likely to live. Lady Sheffield having visited them, all possible care is taken of the family.

August 2. At Tickhill, co. York, Lady Louisa Hartley, a son.

3. At Midgham, Berks, the Hon. Mrs. Boyle, a son.

5. The Marchioness of Clanricarde, wife of Peter Kington, esq. a daughter.

At Kimbolton castle, the Duchess of Manchester, a son.

In Baker-street, Portman-square, the wife of T. Chandless, esq. a daughter.

11. At Woodburn, Lady Charlotte Campbell, a son.

16. At Elden, Suffolk, the Countess of Albemarle, a son.

17. At Newbattle abbey, the Countess of Ancram, a son.

18. Mrs. Franks, St. James's-str. a son.

20. At Walpole, co. Cambridge, the Countess of Hardwicke, a son.

22. In Lincoln's-inn-fields, the wife of George Booth Tyndale, esq. a son.

24. At East-hill, Wandsworth, Surrey, the wife of C. Morris, esq. a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

LATELY, at Lisbon, Lieut.-col. Neville, to Miss J. Ruddle.

At Gibraltar, Capt. Tobin, of the royal artillery, to Miss Harriet Baines.

R. Smith, esq. of Gaybrook, in Ireland, to the daughter of Sir R. Staples, bart.

At Youghal, Lieut. Adamson, of the W. Kent militia, to Miss Ruth Brown, daughter of John B. esq.

At Marble-hill, in Ireland, the Earl of Clanricarde, to Miss Burke, daughter of Sir Thomas B. bart.

At Dublin, Dr. Cowen, of Athlone, to Miss Arthure.

At Limerick, Robert Foulds, esq. of the Elgin regiment, to Miss Watfon.

Mr. Mungo Park, the celebrated African traveller, to Miss Anderson, of Selkirk.

At Torbreck, near Inverness, Dr. John Macdonald, late inspector of hospitals to his Majesty's forces, to Miss Frazer, only daugh. of Alex. F. esq. of Torbreck.

At Edinburgh, Capt. A. Hannay, to Miss Maria White.

At Llanelltyd, Mr. John Roberts, of Ce-felgwym Mawr, aged 95, to Mrs. Eleanor Roberts, of Cae Coch, aged 35.

Rev. J. Eaton, jun. M.A. minister of St. Michael's, Chester, to Miss Anne Boydell, daughter of the late Thomas B. esq. of Trefvallyn-hall, co. Denbigh, and niece of Alderman B. of London.

R. Read, esq. of the North Devon militia, to Miss Parsons, of Pilton.

Mr. Robert Grant, of Nettlecomb, to the daughter of Mr. Clift, an eminent farmer at Poorstock, co. Dorset.

Mr. Wm. Purser, of Madresfield, to Mrs. Wyke, relict of Mr. W. surg. of Leominst.

Mr. J. Dean, of Congleton, to Miss Knight, of Newham, near Stone, co. Staff.

At Stockport, Mr. J. Hyde, aged 72, to Miss Noble, aged 17.

William Dymock, esq. of Bristol, to Miss Daubeny, daugh. of G. D. esq. of Redford.

William Page, esq. of St. Ives, to Miss Allpress, of Fensstanton.

At Lymm, the Rev. William Hockenfull, vicar of Sherborne, and Fenton, co. York, to Miss E. Taylor, of Lymm-hall.

At Scarborough, William Ironside, esq. of Houghton-le-Spring, to the eldest daughter of J. Maughan, esq. of York.

At Hastings, John-Henry Hastings, esq. of the North Gloucester militia, to Miss Elizabeth-Caroline Lichfield, eldest daughter of Vincent L. esq. of the Council-office at Whitehall.

At Potton, co. Bedford, Rev. G. Warfe, of Haselbury Brian, co. Dorset, to Miss F. Franklyn, of Potton.

Stephen Winthrop, M.D. son of Benj. W. esq. one of the Bank directors, to Miss Lloyd, dau. of G. L. esq. of Bury St. Edm.

At Hunton, Mr. Jacob Wright, aged 80, to Mrs. Bradman, aged 70, both of that place. The bridemaid was 75; and by this marriage the bride is become mother-in-law to her own brother.

Rev. J. Richards, of Penryn, to Miss Mayow, da. of — M. esq. of St. James's sq.
At St. Ive's, C. Gardner, esq. to Miss Panting, daughter of the Rev. J. P. dissenting-minister there.

At Workop, co. Nottingham, Jn. Champion, esq. captain of the Workop loyal infantry, to Miss C. Nicholson, of Darlton.

At Liverpool, James Delancy, esq. of St. Kitt's, to Mrs. Phipps Weston, widow.

At Bristol, James Sutton, esq. merchant, to Mrs. Harris, widow of the late Alderman H. of that city.

Mr. Clifton, apothecary, of Boston, co. Lincoln, to Miss Burton, of Billingborough.

Mr. West, draper, of West Haddon, aged 63, to Mrs. Goodman, a maiden lady, of Northampton, aged 70, his fourth wife.

At Pidford, in the Isle of Wight, Baron F. Hompesch, to Miss Christian, eldest dau. of the late Admiral Sir Hugh C. K. R.

At Milwich church, co. Stafford, Mr. George Baker, of Stafford, Mus. Bac. Oxon. to Miss Knight, daughter of the Rev. Mr. K. of Milwich.

At Elksley, near Retford, the Rev. John Mason, of Ingoldsbys, near Grantham, to Miss Barton, of the former place.

Rev. John Warren, rector of Tacolnestone, to Miss Elizabeth-Catharine Howard, of Fundenhall.

Rev. John Ward, of Mickleover, co. Derby, to Mrs. Waring.

Fairfax Johnson, esq. of Spalding, co. Lincoln, to Miss Anne Johnson, you. dau. of the late Col. J. of the same place.

Mr. Wood, attorney, of Kippax, to Miss Polkitt, of Thistleton, Rutland.

Mr. J. Ware, to Miss Cooper Wilson, only daughter of the late Rev. Thomas W. of the city of York.

At Liverpool, William Ashcroft, esq. to Miss Jane-Eliza Rimmer.

Lieut. Supple, of the 17th light dragoons, to Miss Caroline Fenwick, only daughter of the late — F. esq. of Southampton.

At Norwich, the Rev. Edward Cuthbert, rector of Bulphan, Essex, to Miss Clarke, daughter of Mrs. D. C. late of Norwich.

Lieut. Wm. Todman, of the royal navy, to Miss Harriet Spencer, youngest daughter of the late Capt. John S. of Yarmouth.

At Frisby-on-the-Wreak, Mr. Turlington, an eminent distiller in London, to Miss Anne Wragge, youngest daughter of the Rev. W. B. W. late vicar of Frisby.

At Thrapston, co. Northampton, Mr. Tooke, surgeon, to Miss Etough.

Rev. William Williams, vicar of Waterbeach, co. Cambridge, to Miss Atkinson, eldest daugh. of Jasper A. esq. of Chelsea.

Richard Harrison Pearson, esq. captain in the royal navy, to Miss Maria Holmes, of Westcomb park, near Greenwich.

Lieut. W. D. Phillott, of the 20th foot, to Miss H. G. Phillips, of Shepton Mallet.

Mr. John Tooke, to Miss Johnson, both of Oundle.

Rev. Henry Atkinson, of Bacton, to Miss Hepworth, only daughter of the Rev. Jos. H. of North Walsham, Norfolk.

At Birr, Mr. John D'Arcy, to Mrs. Mary Hart; whose joint ages amount to 170 years.

At Colchester, James Mantell, esq. lieutenant and surgeon of the East Middlesex militia, to Miss Jones, niece of Major Riners, of the same regiment.

Mr. Macan, surgeon, formerly of Leicester, to Miss Brooks, of Bloomsbury.

At Thurlstone, Mr. John Messenger, of Sapcote, to Miss M. Jeffson, daughter of Mr. J. of Normanton. Also, Mr. George Cooper, of Kirkby, to Miss Anne Jeffson.

Mr. Green, attorney, to Miss Holditch, both of Spalding, co. Lincoln.

At the Quakers meeting-house at Saffron Walden, Hollis Clayton, of Great Dunmow, to Mary Impey, of Saffron Walden.

At the Quakers meeting house at Ipswich, Thomas Thorby, of Colchester, to Miss Maw, of Ipswich.

William Maxwell, esq. of Carriden, to Miss M. C. Bouverie, daughter of the Hon. Edward B. M. P. for Northampton.

At Dewsbury, Mr. John Greenwood, surgeon, of Olsett, to Miss Jane Greenwood, daughter of Mr. Jonathan G. of Dewsbury. The bride and bridegroom's fathers have been married twice, and each time to sisters; their cousins are brothers and sisters, and brothers and sisters are cousins.

Mr. George Brown, druggist, Sheffield, to Miss Elizabeth Peach, daughter of Mr. Samuel P. of the Angel inn there.

William Kemp, esq. of Belton, to Miss Box, of Ayston, Rutland.

At Bunney, co. Nottingham, the seat of Sir Thomas Parkyns, bart. Mr. William Spriggs, attorney, of Market Harborough, to Miss Boulbee, one of the sisters of Lady Parkyns.

R. Cole, esq. of Normanton-on-the-Woulds, to Miss Sarah Parkyns, daugh. of Sir Tho. P. bart. of Bunney park, co. Linc.

Mr. R. Bailey, of Clare-hall, Cambridge, to Miss Rosamond Pater, of St. Thomas's bridge, Kent-street.

At Worcester, John Hodges, esq. of Birchborough-hall, to Mrs. Bathop, of Witley, co. Worcester.

Lieut. Percy Dove, of the royal navy, to Miss Fox, of Bromley.

Lieut. Parsons, of the royal navy, to Miss Henry, of Plymouth.

Lieut. Williams, of the royal navy, to Miss Page, eldest daughter of Mr. Jonathan P. of Great Smyth-street, Westminster.

Capt. Griffiths, of the royal artillery, to Miss Brandling, daughter of Charles B. esq. of Middleton-lodge, near Leeds.

T. Ramsden, esq. surgeon, to Miss Fenn, of Balham, co. Cambridge.

At Burton Latimer, co. Northampton, Mr. Hatrick, parish-clerk, to Miss Mary Driver; whose joint ages make 145 years.

At

At the Old church, Whitehaven, Mr. Wm. Pitt, to Miss Dolly Younghusband.

Robert Elwood, esq. of Great Colby, Cumberland, to Miss Wilson, of Banbury.

Mr. J. Teayas, of Strethfield, to Miss Margaret Shore, daugh. of John S. esq. banker, of that town.

At Castle Donington, co. Leicester, Mr. John Bakewell, jun. to Miss Cath. Towle.

Charles Matterman Henning, esq. of the Dorsetshire militia, to Miss Susannah-Letitia Nares, second daughter of the Hon. Sir George N. late one of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas.

Rev. T. Cautley, rector of Raydon, to Miss C. Proby, second daughter of the Rev. N. C. P. rector of Stratford St. Mary.

At Weldon, co. Northampton, Mr. Robert Lambert, an opulent farmer, of Finedon, and a distant relation to the late Admiral Byng, to Miss Jane Gray, of Spring-garden, Charing cross.

At Orlingbury, co. Northampton, Mr. Barker, farmer and grazier, of Walgrave, to Mrs. Thong, relict of Lieut. T. of the Bedfordshire militia.

Mr. A. Greenwood, of Wainfgate, son of the Rev. Mr. G. of Barton, co. Lincoln, to Miss A. Ashworth, of Crimsworth, near Halifax, co. York.

William Burton, esq. of Billingham, to Miss Palmer, eldest daughter of George P. esq. of Boston, co. Lincoln.

At Crick Howell, co. Brecknock, John Brock Wool, esq. to Miss Eliza Davies.

Mr. George Houden, to Miss Hunter, daughter of the Rev. Mr. H. of Harrington, co. Lincoln.

Rev. Mr. Whateley, of Merriot, co. Somerset, fellow of Wadham college, Oxford, and vicar of Stowey, to Miss Rozdon.

At Broughton, co. Huntingdon, the Rev. J. Johnson, rector thereof, to Miss Frances-Anne Thomson, daughter of the late John T. esq. of Somersham, in the same county.

Mr. George Ball, of Hockley, co. Leicester, h. fier, to Miss Lydia Gunton.

At Peterborough, the Rev. Mr. Hake, to Miss Philibson, relict of the Rev. Charles Burton P. of that place, who died a few months ago. (EXIX. 531.)

Mr. Edw. Watkins, a superannuated shipwright, of Chatham dockyard, aged 74, to Miss Rebecca Friand, of Finsbury, aged 80.

Rev. John Feathers, rector of Beedington, Surrey, to Mrs. Pitcairn, relict of Gen. P. and dau. of the late Commissioner Proby.

Mr. Thomas Ingle, of Ripley, surgeon, to Miss Simpson, of Knaresborough.

George Raincock, esq. to Miss Howitt, of Dulwich, Surrey.

At Newington, William Bloxham, esq. to Miss Buckley.

At Dorking, Surrey, the Rev. George Feachem M. A. to Miss Susannah Warneford, third daughter of the late Rev. John W. of Dorking.

Anthony Jenkins, esq. of Liffon-grove, to Mrs. Elizabeth Southouse, widow of Edward S. esq. late of Manuden-hall, Essex.

At Heydon, Essex, Lieut. John Buckworth, eldest son of Sir John B. bart. to Mrs. Vaughan, only daughter of Edward Buckworth Herne, esq.

At Hayes, William Devon, esq. of Red Lion-square, to Miss Mary Heath, of Bedford-square, sister of Mr. Justice H.

At Edmonton, Sir Charles Ware Malet, bart. to Miss Wales, both of that place.

Mr. John Hale, of Islington, to Miss Ascough, of Fore-street.

Mr. Grimaldi, of Pentonville, to Miss Hughes, daughter of Mr. H. proprietor of Sadlers Wells.

At St. Martin's in the Fields, by the Bishop of London, Col. Maxwell, to Miss Catharine Hamilton, daughter of Dr. H. rector of that church.

Richard Solly, esq. of York-place, Portman-square, to Miss Flood, only daughter of Sir Frederick F. bart.

Mr. Strong, apothecary, to Mrs. H. Caslon, both of Chiswell-street, Moorfields.

Mr. Plimpton, of Lower Thames-street, to Miss Smith, only daughter of William S. esq. of the same place.

Mr. Sidney, to Miss Grace Walcup, of Covent-garden theatre.

Mr. James Brandon, of Covent-garden theatre, to Miss Lucy Mallison.

Mr. Darcey, a vocal performer at the Haymarket theatre, to Miss Clagget, formerly of the Stamford theatre.

Mr. John Hingston, jun. of Cheapside, to Miss Hilton, eldest daughter of John H. esq. of Stoke Newington.

At Lambeth, Joseph Biddle, esq. of Cuper's bridge, to Miss Mary-Anne Smith, of Kingsbury, St. Alban's. Also, Stephen Smith, esq. of Kingsbury, to Miss E. Biddle.

William Horne, esq. of Lincoln's inn, to Miss Hesse, eldest daughter of the late Jas. H. esq. of Flitwick, co. Bedford.

Mr. Jas. Pasmore, of Kirby-street, Hatton-street, to Miss Smith, daughter of the late Wm. S. esq. of the Treasury.

H. D. Keane, esq. of the E. India Company's Bengal establishment, to Miss King, daughter of the late Anthony K. esq. of Frederick-street, Dublin.

Mr. Holcroft, the dramatic writer, to Miss Mercier, daughter of Mr. M. author of the "Tableau de Paris," aged 17.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Wm. Brume Prideaux, esq. of Cornwall, to Mrs. Courtenay, widow of Capt. C. and dau. of Gen. Ogle, late of Cawley park, Northumb.

Stephen Hill, esq. of Copthall-court, West-India merchant, to Miss Eliza Scott, of Blackheath.

Lieut. L. O'Neill, of the 17th foot, to Miss A. William, late of Delahaye-st. Westminster.

At St. Martin's in the Fields, Caleb Whitefoord, esq. to Miss Sidney.

Mr. Whaley, the celebrated pedestrian traveller, noted for his trip to Jerusalem, to the Hon. Miss Lawless, sister to Valentine Lord Cloncurry.

Simpson Anderson, esq. of Lamb's Conduit-street, to Miss Cutchett, eldest daughter of Richard C. esq. of Queen's-square.

July 22. At Melham, Norfolk, Mr. Jn. Herring, jun. merchant, of Norwich, to Miss Barnwell, niece of Charles B. esq.

23. At Ipswich, the Rev. Edw. Richards, to Miss Mary Bridges, daughter of the late Alex. B. esq. of Ewell, Surrey.

24. At Monmouth, Rev. Wm. Powell, to Miss Olive Mary Powell, of Tooting.

Rev. St. John Bullen, of Bury, to Miss Claude, of Windsor.

Rev. John Thomson, of Kensington, to Miss Elizabeth Role.

25. At Northampton, Rev. Hen. Woolley, of Lincoln College, Oxford, to Miss Povey, of Leicester.

26. David Jennings, esq. of Fenchurch-street, to Miss R. Rogers, fourth daughter of the late Mr. John R. of Cornhill.

27. Jas. Turner, M. D. of Mansfield, to Mrs. Dunning, of Sutton in Ashfield, Notts.

28. At Kingston, Vice-admiral Bligh, to Miss Bligh, of Ham common, Surrey.

Rev. James Hoblyn, rector of All Saints and St. Leonard's, Colchester, to Miss Cutchett, daughter of James B. esq.

30. Rev. John King Martyn, M. A. rector of Pottenhall, co. Bedford, to Miss Longmire, daughter of the late Rev. Daniel L. of Linton, co. Cambridge.

31. Charles Marquis of Winchester, of Anson-house, co. Southampton, to Miss Anne Andrews, second daughter of the late Jn. A. esq. of Sholely hall, Northumberland.

Aug. 1. By special licence, at St. James's, Clerkwell, David Dean, esq. in the commission of the peace for the county of Middlesex, to Miss Burnell, of Ham abbey, Essex, heiress of the late Alderman B.

2. At Hackney, Richard Potts, esq. to Miss Barlow, of Clapton.

4. At Plymouth, Dr. Wm. Knighton, to Miss Dorothea Hawker, youngest daughter of the late Capt. H. of the royal navy.

5. At Stoneham church, Hants, Laurence Dundas Campbell, esq. son of Patrick C. esq. of Ardchattan, to Miss Courtenay, 2d daughter of John C. esq. M. P. for Appleby.

7. Lord Dunfany, of the Kingdom of Ireland, to Miss Smith, of Poorman-square.

9. At Culcahock, near Inverness, Robert Drummond, esq. jun. of Keltie, to Miss Catharine Robertson, of Liches.

11. Mr. R. P. Whitmarsh, surgeon, of Wilton, to Miss A. Burt, of Fiddletown, Dorset.

12. Rev. Mr. Busby, chaplain to the House of Commons, and prebendary of Westminster, to Miss Thackeray, eldest daughter of the late Dr. T. physician, of Windsor.

Mr. Holmes, exciseman, Bishop's Stortford, to Miss Sarah Hobkirk, of the George inn, Enfield.

13. At Richmond, Surrey, Lieut.-col. Nightingale, to Miss Florentia Darell, daughter of Sir Lionel D. bart.

14. At Bexley, Kent, Sir Brook-William Bridges, bart. of Goodnestone, in that county, to Miss Foote, eldest daughter of John F. esq. deceased.

15. Thos. F. want, esq. of Upper Brook-street, to Miss Frances-Elizabeth Melvil, youngest daughter of Mr. Francis M. of Pulteney-street, Bath.

18. At St. George's, Hanover-square, T. A. Rawlinson, esq. of Grays-yard-hall, co. Lancaster, to Miss Eliza Eudocia Creswicke, youngest daughter of the late Henry-Martin C. esq. of Morton-in-Marsh, Glouc.

19. By special licence, at the seat of Lord Gwydir, at Langley park, the Earl of Exeter, to the Duchess of Hamilton.

20. At Bisham, near Marlow, the Rev. William Digby, to Miss Almeria Cary, grand-daughter of the late, and sister of the present, Lord Viscount Falkland.

21. Capt. Sabine, of the 1st foot-guards, to Miss Pasley, eldest daughter of Vice-admiral Sir Thomas P. bart.

23. At Mary-la-Bonne church, Mr. Edward Coors, of Oxford-street, to Miss Harriet Oddy, youngest daughter of William O. esq. of St. Mary Axe.

DEATHS.

1799. IN the East Indies, Lieutenant Aug. 23. Richard Maitland, of the *Madras establishment*; and, on the 26th of July, 1800, at Waltham, Surrey, Miss Eliza Maitland, the third and only surviving daughter of the late Mr. Maitland, of the East India-house.

1800. Early in the present year, Col. Hawkes, in the East India Company's service at Bombay. In his way across a narrow pass from Bombay to a small island near it, which is fordable, the bearers of his palanquin became frightened by the flowing of the tide, let down the palanquin, and ran away. Col. H. who was a very expert swimmer, endeavoured to make his way to the shore; but the current overpowered his strength, and he was drowned. His lady had passed over the ford safely only a short time before.

April 6. In Spanish town, Jamaica, Mrs. Margaret M'Kenzie, the last surviving daughter of the late John L. Oliphant, of Scotland. She lately inherited the paternal estate.

10. At West Ham, Essex, near his 100th year, Richard Bowering. He was a sober, laborious, hard-working man, which procured him the pleasure of enjoying, through life, a sound and vigorous constitution. "Had I not taken care to govern the head-strong passions of my youth (he would oft say to a friend), I should never have arrived at these years." About his 80th year he married a young woman, near 20, by whom he had two children, who both died during their infancy.

May

May Returning from Honduras, aged 27, Capt. Peirson, of the sixth West-India regiment, very much regretted by all who knew him. He served under the gallant Lord Nelson, on-board the *Agamemnon*, in the Mediterranean, and also on-board the *Captain*, of 74 guns, off Cape St. Vincent, in that glorious and ever-memorable action between the British and Spanish fleets, on the 14th of February, 1797. Peirson, who was then a lieutenant of the 69th regiment, accompanied the brave Nelson, when, sword-in-hand, he boarded and captured the Spanish 84 and 112 gun ships. He was present when the Spanish admiral's sword, on-board his own ship, was delivered to the victorious Nelson in that unparalleled achievement of British prowess.

June 18. At Jamaica, as he was on the point of returning to England, of the yellow fever, lamented by all who knew him, William Oldham, esq. a West-India merchant, in partnership with Mr. Spry, and captain of the Edmonton volunteers. He has left a widow and a son and daughter.

July At Layton, aged 88, Mr. Briscoe, many years an eminent surgeon and apothecary at Walthamstow, but had retired from business.

July 4. At Kirkland, in Kendal, aged 71, Mr. Isaac Bland, letter-case maker, whose genius and industry deserve some notice. He was brought up to husbandry, which occupation he sedulously pursued till he was twenty years of age, when he began to distinguish himself as a mechanic; and commenced the business of letter-case, or pocket-book-making, which he continued, with increasing reputation, during the rest of his life. The slate paper he made use of was of his own invention and manufacture, and was thought to be inferior to none. A few years ago he invented a machine for weighing cotton by single hanks, commonly called a *graduating scale*, which is now used in most cotton-mills in the kingdom. He also made a great number of hydrostatic balances, gold weights, &c. and was generally acknowledged to be an expert and able gunsmith. He likewise possessed considerable skill in surgery, and was mostly fortunate in cases he undertook. But what adds the greatest lustre to the character of this *self-taught* genius, he was a stranger to every thing irregular and vicious; his morals were irreproachable; and his conduct through life exhibited an example highly worthy of imitation. By his death, a numerous family are deprived of a kind and indulgent parent, and society of one of its most valuable members.

5. At Edinburgh, John Gloag, esq. merchant, of that city.

8. In Guildford Street, aged 75, Daniel Giles, esq. late governor of the Bank of England. He had been ill about 5 weeks,

and was first seized whilst walking at his seat at Younsberry. He has left a fortune of about 170,000*l.*; to his daughter, Mrs. King, 1200*l.* per annum; to each of her children 5000*l.*; and the residue to his only son, a barrister of Lincoln's inn.

13. In Scotland-yard, after a long and severe illness, Thomas Irving, esq. inspector-general of the imports and exports of Great Britain; an office in which his talents were invaluable.

14. In Park-lane, George Mason Villiers, first Earl Grandison (of whom an account shall be given in our next).

17. At Enfield, Mrs. Maurer, mother of the unhappy man who died that day month (see p. 596).

At Kingston on Thames, of a brain-fever, aged about 60, Mrs. Stevenson, mistress of the celebrated ladies' boarding-school in Queen-square, Bloomsbury.

18. At Paul's Walden, Herts, the lady of Aubrey Beauclerk, Earl of Burford (son to the Duke of St. Alban's); to whom she was married in 1788 (LVIII. 658). She was daughter of the late — Moses, esq. and niece to Sir Hen. Etherington, of Hull.

19. Wm. Brand, servant of Mr. Sandall, of East Tuddenham, riding on the shafts of the waggon he was driving, near the one-mile stone from Norwich, on the Dereham road, fell off, and the wheels going over his body, he was instantly killed.

21. Between 9 and 10 o'clock this night, the Rev. Alexander Duncan, of Gordon, in Scotland, was found dead on the road from Channellkirk, within six miles of his own house. He was on his return home from assisting at the Sacrament at the latter place. It is supposed that the stumbling of his horse was the cause of his death, as, upon examination, a contusion was found upon his head.

22. At his seat, Castlemalgwyn, Wales, Sir Benjamin Hammet, knt. M. P. for the borough of Taunton, in the county of Somerset, and an eminent banker, of Lombard-street. He was chosen alderman of Portoken ward, London, June 3, 1785, and received the honour of knighthood on presenting an address of congratulation to his Majesty on his happy escape from assassination by Margaret Nicholson, 1786. This gentleman was a conspicuous example of the effects of enterprize and industry. His origin was humble, and the progress of his early life afforded no prospect of the situation which he subsequently obtained. He wanted the advantages of education; but he possessed plain common sense, and was well acquainted with the qualities of mankind. After having filled the subordinate situation of a porter in the shop of a bookseller on Fish-street-hill, he became the architect of his own fortune, and acquired considerable property and high civic distinction. The bustle of one period

of his life, and the calm that succeeded, notwithstanding his love of notice and popularity, afford good materials for philosophic reflection. His character, drawn by an impartial observer, would render an useful lesson to youth on the benefits of industry and perseverance.—The present Mr. Hammet has been unanimously elected M.P. for Taunton, in the room of his father, who had been chosen representative of that borough four successive parliaments.

At Siston, co. Gloucester, Mr. Samuel Fustill, landlord of the Crown at Warmly; a man of most unblemished character, and universally respected. Seizing on some hay (by power of a warrant for recovering the King's taxes) belonging to an opulent old farmer, named Edward Wilmot, the latter went and locked himself into his house, whence he fired a gun through a dark window at Mr. F. the contents of which lodged in his head, and occasioned his instant death, leaving a widow and large family to lament his untimely fate. The wretch was secured, and a pistol found on him. He has since taken his trial at the Gloucester assizes, and received sentence of death.

23. Mrs. Hughes, wife of the Rev. William H. of Hoxton-square.

Miss Anne Liell, of Clent, co. Stafford, daughter of the late Thomas L. esq.

At Lynn, Miss Maria Spencer Manby, youngest daughter of the late Matthew Pepper M. esq. of Denwer.

24. In her 22d year, while on a visit at a friend's at Ashford, in Kent, where she had been some little time for change of air, Mrs. Elizabeth Snowden, wife of Mr. George S. surgeon at Sandwich, and daughter of Thomas Hodges, esq. of Elham, near Canterbury.

At Tamworth, a few minutes after she had returned from the theatre, Mrs. Neville, mother of Mr. N. attorney there.

Suddenly, Thomas Steward, esq. of Atherstone.

25. At Rothefay, Mr. George Mac Taggart, writer, and one of the non-commissioned officers in the Rothefay volunteer corps. He went to bathe on the West side of the bay of Rothefay, and was unfortunately drowned. His body was not found till late in the evening; and, on the 29th, he was buried with military honours.

At Ripley, co. Derby, aged 76, Mr. Henry Strafford.

Aged 77, Mr. John Knight, of Farnham, Surrey.

After a lingering illness, Miss Anne Charlton, of Stourton, Wilts.

26. At Wheathamsted, aged 65, the Rev. John Wheeldon, M.A. rector of that parish, with the adjoining chapelry of Harpenden, *al.* Harden, and prebendary of Lincoln. He married a niece of the late Dr. Green, Bishop of Lincoln, by whom he had a daughter, and a son, mar-

ried to the daughter of Mr. Pickford, an eminent waggon-master at Market-street. His living is deemed worth at least 800*l.* *per annum*, and is in the gift of the Bishop of Lincoln. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge; B.A. 1759; M.A. 1762; and published a Latin Poetical Epistle to Mr. Pennant on his Tours; and "A new Description of Job's antient Abode, by a Gentleman now contemplative in Arabia Petraea; transmitted from Alexandria to John Wheeldon, M.A. To which are added, a few Observations on the Book of Job, by the Editor, 1799."

At Camerton, Somerset, aged 75, the Rev. John Prowse, M.A. 51 years rector of that parish; where his constant exercise of parochial duties, his charitable attention to the poor and other inferior classes of mankind, have engraven him a lasting monument.

At Ramsgate, Mr. Martin French, many years commander of a ship in the Antigua trade.

Drowned, while bathing in the Stour, Wm. Godwin, of East Stower, farmer.

After a short illness, in the prime of life, Mrs. Forrest, wife of Dr. F. of Lynn.

At Chelsea, in his 67th year, deeply regretted by all who knew him, Mr. William Leith, by birth a Scotchman. His health for the last six months daily and very visibly declined; indeed, from the beginning of his illness, he was himself persuaded it would prove fatal. Yet, notwithstanding his extreme debility and accumulated disorders, he persevered in the care of instructing youth, his unvaried occupation for nearly 50 years, till a very little time before his lamented decease. To profound science and an enlightened mind, he joined the greatest mildness and simplicity of manners. He lived in retirement; and his sole recreation, after many hours of honourable toil, was the culture of a little garden, or the superintendence of his pupils at their sports.

De ses élèves LEITH savoit gagner le cœur.

Son oeil sur, pénétrant, fondoit leur caractère:

Unissant au savoir la gaieté, la douceur,
Il étoit leur ami, leur exemple & leur pere.

Of all his scholars LEITH ensur'd the love:
Their characters he mark'd, their scope
and end;

And strove, by winning gentleness, to prove
Their father, their example, and their friend.

This artless tribute to his talents and modest worth flows from the grateful esteem of a young foreigner, whom he instructed in the English language, and ever treated with friendly consideration.

LE CHEVALIER D'ORDRE.

27. At Hendon, Middlesex, of a pueril fever, William Dickre, esq.

Aged 57, Timothy Osmond, esq. of Dover-place, Surrey-road.

Robert Hawley, esq. of Chiswick.

At Wanstead, Essex, Miss Susannah Houffemayne Du Boulay.

At Melton Mowbray, co. Leicester, Mrs. Latham, wife of Mr. Charles L.

Aged 74, Mrs. H. Bailey, relict of Mr. John B. merchant, of Lynn.

Mr. Newcombe, master of the Pied Galf public house at Spalding. Being a member of the Elloe troop of yeomanry, his remains were interred with military honours.

At the Wave's house in Lincoln, known by the name of Pie-Witinn, Thomas Hill, a boy aged about 12. A saddle was hanging against a wall in a stable, the crupper on which was about 20 inches from the floor; and it is supposed that the boy, having put the crupper about his neck, wantonly sat down, and in that position was strangled. He was found quite dead, after being absent only about 15 minutes.

In Clarges-street, Piccadilly, John Skrimshire Boothby Clopton, esq. About 9 o'clock in the morning he rung the bell; on the entrance of the servant he was walking up and down the room, apparently in a disordered state of mind. Suddenly turning round, he said, "Why do you look at me so earnestly? What do you do here?" The man said, he attended his commands. Mr. B. always drank cold tea for breakfast, which the servant neglected to make over night, and apologized. Mr. B. said, "It is of no consequence; I shall drink no more this year." About 2, he ordered his horse to be got ready to ride in the Park; his valet put on one of his boots; he did not like them, and said, "You may have those boots, I shall not wear them any more." When in the Park, he was observed to gallop furiously, which he was never accustomed to do, but, on the contrary, always rode a canter; and in returning home kept up the same pace over the stones. At the corner of Clarges-street, in Curzon-street, he got off, delivered the horse to the groom, and walked home; it was then half past 5. Entering the parlour, he desired his valet to attend to the serving up of dinner at 6: a few minutes after, he went into a back room, placed his right foot on the bed, and a horse pistol in his mouth; the explosion blew off the upper jaw and the back part of the head: the ball went through the chimney-glass, and lodged in the wainscot. Instantaneous death ensued, and he fell with one foot on the bed, the other under it. The servants in the kitchen heard a noise, which they conceived to be their master uncorking a bottle of spruce beer; and, had it not been for the breaking of the glass, they would not have attended immediately to the alarm. It was proved before the coroner's jury that he had been for some months in a state of melancholy derangement; they

therefore returned a verdict of Lunacy. He was a very respectable gentleman, and during his life-time in the habits of intimacy with the first noblemen in this country. The late Duke of Rutland, Earls of Carlisle and Derby, and Mr. Fox, were among the number of his particular friends and acquaintances. He was a great frequenter of the subscription houses, and from his eccentricity in dress, was called by his friends, Prince Boothby. He came from Swaffham, in Norfolk. Mr. B. was the person supposed to be alluded to by Goats in one of his farces, as being a man of his partiality to people of rank, and inclined to leave one acquaintance to walk with another of superior dignity. Hence arose his denomination of Prince Boothby. He was a well-bred, intelligent, and amiable man, known and esteemed by the first people in this country. His chief peculiarity in dress was in the form of his hat, which was uniformly of the same shape for the last twenty years, though he mixed with the most fashionable circles, and was constantly ridiculed by his friends for this whimsical propensity. He was brother to the wife of the celebrated fox-hunter, Mr. Hugo Meynel; had been possessed of three large estates; the first his own inheritance; the second from a distant family alliance; and the third Mrs. Clopton Parthericke's*, whose name he latterly assumed. The value of the last property is said to be nearly 7000l. a year.

28. At Cork, Major-general Graham; whose remains were interred on the 30th, with military honours.

* Thomas Middleton, of Saxmundham, co. Suffolk, esq. was father of three daughters; Mary, married to Edward Parthericke, of Ely, esq.; Anne, to Edw. Ingram, esq.; and Martha, to Edward Clopton, of Clopton, in Stratford-upon-Avon, esq. Mr. John Parthericke was son of Edward, and married Frances, only daughter of Edw. Clopton above, to whom he was guardian. The mother of the above Mr. Ingram was dau. of Sir John Clopton, kn. and sister to Sir Hugh C. knighted during the ministry of Sir R. Walpole; which Sir Hugh was uncle of the above Edward, father of Mr. Parthericke. Sir Hugh's knighthood, and his change of principles which followed it so unexpected, excited so much temporary disgust around him, that it was imprudently noticed from the pulpit by Mr. Harbage, the curate of Stratford at that time; who was said to have pointed his discourse so directly at Sir Hugh, that he, thus irritated, went up to him at the moment, and struck him even in the church.—J. S. B. Clopton above was the grandson of Hugh, youngest surviving son of the above Sir John Clopton, kn. (See vol. LXII. pp. 1053, 1150.)

At Greenwich, Mrs. James Linzee, wife of Capt. S. H. L. of the royal navy.

The eldest daughter of John Blunt, jun. esq. of America-square.

Mr. Hastings, shopkeeper, of Pulborough, Sussex, was found lying dead on his back under a tree on which he had hung himself in a little shaw near that village. He committed the rash act on the 22d, after he had been playing at cricket with some of his relations, and with a cord that, it is supposed, broke soon after he was suspended, and before he was dead, as he was found a small distance from the branch that retained a part of the fatal cord, a shocking spectacle, his features disfigured by the crows or vermin. He was a native of Rodanel, and served his apprenticeship to a grocer in Lewes.

At Lichfield, aged 70, Major St. George Bowles. In early life he was in Sir R. Rich's dragoons; after which, he served in the seven years war under and with the immortal Granby. On the peace of 1763 he settled at Elmhurst-hall, co. Stafford, where he remained until 1790, when he went to reside at his house at Lichfield. By their request he commanded a very respectable corps of yeomen infantry, having quitted the royal regiment of horse-guards, as major, in 1772. He was the son of Lieut. col. Richard B. governor of Pen-
dennis castle, Cornwall, a man not less remarkable for his bravery than the number of the wounds he received in the service of his country; and was interred with military honours.

29. At Rochester, Kent, R. Bristow, esq. town clerk of that city, coroner, and clerk of the Court of Requests.

At her son's house in Craven-street, in her 85th year, Mrs. Fynmore.

Aged 80, Mrs. Margaret Merry, of Mortimer street, relict of Robert M. esq. mother of Mr. M. the poet, and eldest daughter of the late Lord Chief Justice Willes.

At Jersey, of the malignant scarlet fever, aged 2 years, John Straith; and, on Aug. 3, Elizabeth Anne Boone Straith, aged 4 years and a half; the children of Surgeon Straith, of the royal garrison battalion.

30. At Fort house, near Bristol, after a short illness, in the prime of life, most sincerely and deservedly lamented by an affectionate husband, eight charming children; and by every friend who had the happiness of being acquainted with her, Mary, the wife of Edmund Fearon Bourke, esq. If filial duty, conjugal affection, and maternal tenderness, have, in an age like this, any merit, to how large a portion of our praise is she entitled, whose whole life was devoted to the exemplary discharge of these relative duties, in which she was equalled by few, excelled by none! If elegance of form, of mind, and of man-

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ners, combined with the most affectionate disposition, and a superior understanding, have power to captivate the soul, how great was her power to please, who possessed them all in so eminent a degree! If unostentatious piety, benevolence, humanity, and real charity, are virtues to be highly prized in the dear object of our unceasing regret, they all shone with peculiar lustre. But what availed this near approach to perfection? and what availed Her anxious husband's broken heart?

Her lovely children's silent tears?

They nought avail'd to ward the dart

That banish'd hope, and fix'd our fears.

They nought avail'd to ward the dart

That all our comfort here destroys;

Yet these her virtues joys impart

Which bid us look beyond the skies.

For whilst on earth we vainly mourn

The stroke of Death's afflictive rod,

She'll to seraphic bliss return,

An angel waiting on the throne of God.

At Papplewick, co. Nottingham, the Rt. Hon. Frederick Montague. He was one of the commissioners of the Treasury when Mr. Fox came into administration with Lord North, 1783. He built his elegant mansion at Papplewick in 1787, of which a view may be seen in Throsby's edition of Thoroton's Nottinghamshire, II. p. 288. Here are several portraits of the Montague family, both the Sandwich and Halifax branches, and the following lines by Mr. M. under a bust of the late Marquis of Rockingham:

"Gentle, intrepid, generous, mild, and just,

These heartfelt titles grace his honour'd dust.

No fields of blood, by laurels ill repaid,

No plunder'd provinces disturb his shade.

But white-rob'd Peace compos'd his closing

And join'd with soft humanity his sighs, /

They mourn their patron gone, than find

no more, [deplore]

And England's tears his short-lived power.

At his house in Milbank-street, Westminster, John Fenwick, esq.

At the Earl of Chester's house in Old Burlington-street, Wm. Darnley Tatham,

esq. of Lacock abbey, Wilts. son of the

late Dr. William D. rector of Bredon, co.

Worcester, and son-in-law to his Lordship.

At Gorely, Mrs. Colebrooke, sister of Sir

George C. bart.

At Effenden, Herts, John Haskins, esq.

Langley, a chalk-digger in a pit at

Bo-peep, in the parish of Alceston, Sussex.

Viewing an expected fall, it dropped sud-

denly (in quantity above 50 loads), and

overwhelmed him. He was dug out alive,

but so much bruised that he expired about 3

o'clock in the afternoon of the same day.

At Conington, co. Lincoln, in his 88th

year, the Rev. Gilbert Boyce. For 62

years he respectably filled the pastoral of-

fice

fice over the society of General Baptists in that place. He has left 8 children, 24 grand-children, and 14 great-grand children, together with a very numerous acquaintance, to regret his loss.

31. After a severe illness, Mrs. Wilson, wife of James W. esq. of the Paragon.

At Kilbridge, Colin Macdonald, esq.

Lately, in the E. Indies, Col. Geo. Muat.

At Cannanore, Major gen. James Hardy.

On his passage from Bombay, of a liver complaint, — Crozier, esq. He has left a widow and young family.

At Paris, Mascheroni, a professor in the University of Pavia. The journalists there attribute his death to an excess of gratitude towards the French Consul, for having appointed him one of the Consultants at Milan.

At Anteuil, the celebrated wife of the still more celebrated Helvetius. As she spent her life among those friends of her husband who called themselves philosophers, she chose that in her death she would shew no departure from her principles, and therefore directed her body to be buried in her garden. — A man more useful and more estimable than this philosophic couple, l'Heritier, the botanist, and a member of the Institute, has been assassinated with several stabs of a poniard.

In Great Britain street, Dublin, aged 82, James Barker, esq. late lieutenant-colonel of the 2d foot.

At Dublin, the Hon. Lady Powell, sister of Lord Aldborough.

At Aberdeen, James Thompson, esq. cashier to the Commercial Banking Company of that city.

At the manse of Chirnside, the Rev. Dr. William Anderson, well known in the literary world, and above 50 years minister of that parish.

Drowned himself, in a paroxysm of insanity, George Frankland, the common crier of York.

At the Grange*, Darlington, co. Durham, to which he succeeded on the death of Mrs. A. Geo. Allan, esq. F. A. S. He was an attorney at Darlington; and, having a strong propensity to the study of our national antiquities, amused himself with printing in his own house, "The commendatory Letter of Oliver Cromwell to William Ledbail, esq. Speaker of the House of Commons, for erecting a College and University at Durham; and his Letters Patent (when Lord-ProteCTOR) for founding the same. With

the Address of the Provost and Fellows of the said College to his Son Richard (when Lord-ProteCTOR) on the Death of his Father. And a Letter from William Frankelcyn, Rector of Houghton le Spring, to Cardinal Wolsey, Bishop of Durham, about certain Coal-mines at Whickham, and other Rights and Privileges of the Bishopric, and the Cardinal's Mint there for Coinage of Money," 4to; "The Life of St. Cuthbert, 1777;" "A Sketch of the Life and Character of Bishop Trevor, 1776;" Collections relating to Sherburn Hospital, 1773; others for Greatham and St. Edmund's Hospital at Gateshead; and 10 or 12 lesser articles relative to the cathedral and see; mentioned in British Topography, vol. I. p. 332. Being possessed of 20 MS volumes relating to the antiquities of the counties of Durham and Northumberland, bequeathed to him in 1779 by the late Rev. Thomas Randall, vicar of Ellingham in the latter county, and many years successively usher and head master of the free grammar-school at Durham, he published "An Address and Queries to the Public, relative to the compiling a complete civil and ecclesiastical History of the antient and present State of the county Palatine of Durham, 1774." 4to. He also engraved several charters in fac-simile and seals of bishops and others. Mr. Hutchinson gratefully acknowledges the generous access to his library, with the use of 5 large MS volumes of the parochial history arranged and digested by himself, besides innumerable collections from various authorities and records, with charters, seals, coins, and other antiquities, and for many curious and valuable plates, pedigrees, &c. Nor is it any discredit to Mr. H.'s industry to say, that it proceeded under the guidance of Mr. A.'s judgment. When Mr. Hutchinson had completed the two first volumes of his History of Durham, a delay ensued before the third and concluding one appeared, occasioned by a dispute between him and his printer, Mr. Hodgson; on which occasion Mr. A. stood forth as a witness, and put in an answer upon oath to a bill in the Exchequer, containing incontrovertible facts in his justification, stating that the work was undertaken at Mr. A.'s instigation and importunity, he furnishing a variety of MSS. and printed collections unarranged and undigested, and Mr. Hutchinson "did accordingly compose and write, and was solely the author of the work." But, as Mr. A. discovered that it would exceed the original number of volumes, and an unforeseen expence had fallen upon Mr. Hodgson, which was not provided for in his contract, proposals were made for publishing an addition, and Mr. A. required the MS. from Mr. Hodgson, and revised and corrected it and the proof sheets as the friend and assistant of Mr. Hodgson, who, instituting a suit

* Mr. Hutchinson in the History of Durham, vol. III. p. 193: "In the way from Darlington to Blackwell you pass the Grange on an elevated situation with a S. E. aspect, long eminently distinguished as the seat of benevolence and the virtues: ostentatious ornaments are not displayed here; rural beauties and simplicity are maintained as the chief graces of this pleasant place."

at the assizes at Newcastle 1793, the matter was referred to Mr. Raine, barrister-at-law, and a final period put to an expensive litigation, and the property of the work and the impressions that remained unsold became solely Mr. Hutchinson's, who flatters himself the subscribers and the public will be convinced that he was really more than the *reputed author* of the work, in which he has restored all the mutilated parts expunged by Mr. Hodgson to save expence, and, after the labour of ten years, was a sufferer of 100*l.* See his apology prefixed to the third volume. (The whole remainder of the impression was afterwards purchased by Mr. Nichols.) Mr. A. presented to the Society of Antiquaries of London 26 4to volumes of MSS. relating chiefly to the university of Oxford, extracted from the several public libraries there by W^t Smith, formerly fellow of University-college, and rector of Melforby, co. York. Mr. A. lost his lady some years ago; and was left with a numerous family, of which the eldest son, his name-ake, was admitted of Lincoln's inn.

At Hovingham, in his 84th year, William Schoolcroft, esq. a very respectable member of society; and one whose loss will be long and feelingly regretted. Mr. Schoolcroft married so late in life as after his 50th year, by which connexion he had one son and three very amiable daughters, who all, with their mother, are now living. He received the rudiments of his education, which extended to a knowledge of the Latin and Greek tongues, at a respectable seminary in York; and to this, totally through self-industry, he united a knowledge of History and Mathematicks but very rarely to be found. His thirst for knowledge was universal. Not a traveller, however despicable and mean in appearance, was ever thought beneath his notice and carress, if possessing the most distant probability of useful communication. It was his custom, during the greatest part of his life, to remain among his books, involved in some speculation or other, till morning, and was frequently but retiring to his bed when the rest of the family was about to arise; yet never to his death was his curiosity abundantly gratified, or his ardour for reading in the least degree abated. He had a considerable taste for curiosities in natural philosophy, and met any new discovery therein with an avidity scarcely to be equalled. By his sedentary and studious habits, he was manifestly ill-qualified for the busy scenes of life. Books and scientific studies had wholly engrossed his attention and time; and, removed from those, he was obviously removed from that province for which nature had solely designed him. As a philosopher and scholar, he was acute and penetrating; as a man of the vulgar world, he was inexperienced and unknowing.

At Billington, co. Lancaster, Dr. Crew, physician and proprietor of the Lunatic Asylum there.

At Weymouth, after a very painful illness, Mrs. Wallis, wife of Mr. Thomas W.

At Petersfield, Mrs. Trodd, relict of the Rev. Mr. T.

At Mottisfont, Lady-dowager Mill, relict of the Rev. Sir Charles M. bart.

At Great Efford, after a short illness, Jn. Colme, jun. esq. eldest son of J. C. esq. of Totbill, near Plymouth.

At his house in Green Park buildings, Bath, Peyto Debell, esq. formerly of King's Langley, Herts.

Henry Rævely, esq. of Newby Wiske, near Northallerton, cousin to the late Duke of Northumberland, and uncle to Sir John Mitford, the present attorney-general.

At Exmouth, Mr. Parker, many years master in the foreign trade.

At Westbury, aged 62, Mrs. Dorothy Harrington, a maiden lady. Her remains were deposited in the vault of her great grandfather, James Earl of Marlborough, lord high treasurer to Charles I.

At Waltham, co. Leicester, aged 55, Mr. Richard Morrison, grocer and draper.

At Mickleham, Rev. T. Pilton.

Rev. C. Coates, vicar of Shenstone, co. Stafford.

Rev. Mr. Louth, rector of Burley, near Oakham, Rutland.

At Horncastle, aged 39, the Rev. W. Rockliffe, M.D.

Aged 68, the Rev. Thomas Stevens, rector of Bradfield, Berks.

Rev. Thomas Wagstaffe, rector of Barley, Herts, in the gift of the Bishop of Ely, to which he was presented 1779. He married the sister of the Rev. B. Underwood, rector of Chipping and East Barnet, and of St. Mary Abchurch, London. He was of Christ's college, Cambridge; B.A. 1762, M.A. 1765.

At Chatham, Mr. H. Watson, foreman of the dockyard.

At his apartments in Windsor castle, Mr. Duckett, many years one of the Poor Knights of Windsor.

At his house in Upper Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, Lieut.-col. Burton, of Thrapston, co. Northampton.

August 1. William Taylor, a pauper belonging to the poor house at Horsted-keynes, Suffex, aged 74, threw himself into a pond, and was drowned.

2. Aged 89, Mrs. Chatterton, of Derby.

At a very advanced age, Wm. Abney, esq. (son of Judge Abney). He died at a pleasant house, built by himself, called Meashamfield, a small distance from the village of that name, in Derbyshire. He is supposed to have possessed property to the amount of half a million; and is succeeded at Measham by his eldest son, Robert Abney, esq. now of Atherstone.

At

At his house in Broad-street-buildings, John Halford, esq.

Mr. Sharman Bath, maltster, of Bristol, a much-respected, truly humane, and benevolent man, commonly called Dr. Bath, from his dispensing large quantities of medicine to the poor. He was the principal promoter of the asylum for the blind in that city.

At New Timber, near Brighthelmston, George Newnham, esq. King's counsel. The cause of his death was the rupture of a blood-vessel, in consequence of severe corporeal exercise. He walked on the Steine on the 29th of July, in apparent good health, but his friends observed he was under unusual dejection of spirits.

At Kirkhill, West Lothian, Mrs. Erskine, of the Holmes, Roxboroughshire, second daughter of the Hon. Tho. E. M.P.

3. In King's-road, Bedford-row, Rev. George Selwyn, rector of Ayliston, co. Northampton, in the gift of Lord Boston, and eldest son of William S. esq.

At Eltham, Kent, in her 66th year, Mrs. Molling, widow of Godfrey M. esq.

4. At Ramsgate, George Blount, esq.

Miss Guion, of Gloucester-st. Queen-sq.

5. At Hamburg, in his 73d year, Professor Busch.

At the vicarage of Ashwell, Herts, Miss Catharine Andrews.

At the Calton-hill, Edinburgh, aged 18, John M'Kenzie, esq. of Strathgarve.

At Edinburgh, Henry Butter, esq. of Pitlochrie.

Aged 74, Mr. Leonard Stevenson, an alderman of Stamford, co. Lincoln. He served the office of mayor in 1781 and 1796.

At Axminster, Devon, aged 24, Mrs. Halleit, wife of Mr. H. wine-merchant.

6. Mr. Sampey, a respectable farmer and grazier, of Hawton, co. Nottingham.

Mr. Rowarth, grocer, of Newark.

At Dumfries, Ebenezer Hepburn, esq. late provost of that borough.

Mr. J. W. Myers, printer, Paternoster-row, brother of Mr. M. mercer, of Stamford, co. Lincoln. Being a member of the Royal Westminster volunteers, he was interfered with military honours.

7. At Chesterfield, aged 24, Mr. Abel Chapman, hosier, of Mansfield.

Unfortunatly drowned, while bathing in a rivulet near Foultown, about two miles from Gillingham, Miss Elizabeth Wood, of Hexham. This young lady, who was in her 19th year, extremely beautiful, and of a most amiable disposition, belonged to a very respectable family; by whom, and a select circle of acquaintance, her premature death will long be remembered with the most poignant grief.

Aged 72, Bright Hemming, esq. of East Aston, Middlesex.

Of the gout in his stomach, Richard Powis, esq. of Greenwich, who was pro-

prietor of considerable breweries there and in Woolwich.

8. At Hinckley, Matthew Norton, D.D. a native of Yorkshire. His parents were Protestants; but going early in life into Flanders, he embraced the Roman-catholic faith; and, entering into the Dominican order, assumed the religious name of "Father Thomas." About the year 1764, he was appointed pastor of a small congregation at Aston Flamville, in Leicestershire (the antient residence of the Turvilles); and, about 1770, removed to Hinckley. In the summer of 1772, he was called to the office of prior of the convent* of Bornhem, on the Scheld, between Ghent and Antwerp; and, in 1775, was appointed rector of the college of Louvain†, where he was regularly admitted D.D. In 1777, a Society at Brussels offering three premiums, a gold medal and two silver ones, for the best dissertations on agriculture, draining of ground, and breeding of cattle, he gained all the three. He had also employed much of his thoughts on the management of bees; but on this head was somewhat too visionary. Returning to his pastoral charge at Hinckley, he had the satisfaction of being admitted, under the mild laws of the present auspicious reign, to open a small but regular chapel for the celebration of his religious duties; which he performed with such inoffensive integrity, as gained him the esteem of those of every other Christian profession. Naturally possessed of a sound understanding, extensive knowledge, and great mental acquirements, he tenaciously adhered to a faithful discharge of the ministry, and endeavoured, as much as he was able, to promote the interest and advance the happiness of all with whom he

* Founded in 1658 by the Baron of Bornhem. The first prior of it was Thomas Howard, afterwards cardinal Howard, to whom the establishment was principally owing. These religious kept afterwards a considerable college for the education of youth; and, on the suppression of the order of Jesuits (being then the only existing priory of English Dominicans), took possession of all the effects of the English Jesuits at Ghent, Bruges, &c. They continued to flourish till the time of their flight, on account of the French invasion of the Low Countries, in 1794. The aforesaid Cardinal Howard founded another college for English Dominicans in Rome, but it was suppressed soon afterwards. See the *Archæologia*, vol. XIII. p. 270.

† This little establishment was wholly destined for the studies of the young religious of Bornhem in philosophy and divinity; on which account it enjoyed the privileges of the university of Louvain. It fell of course with the mother-house in 1794.

had any concern. During the last two years he underwent great sufferings, which he supported with the collected firmness and pious resignation of a Christian. He was buried on the 10th at Aston Flamville, attended by a numerous assemblage of friends from the adjacent villages.

Mr. Richard Needham, farmer and grazier, of Manton, Rutland.

9. At Ockham, aged 61, Mr. T. Velum, beast jobber.

Suddenly, with his spade in his hand, and turning up the soil, John Holmes, of Ilchester, co. Derby.

At Bath, Henry Bonham, esq. of Peterfield, Hants.

In Park-street, Westminster, Tho. Dyer, esq. many years a clerk in the Treasury.

At her house in Grafton-street, Mary Countess-dowager Howe, daughter of Chiverton Hartopp, esq. of Woodhouse, co. Leicester, where she was born July 20, 1732.

10. Suddenly, at Mickleham, Surrey, the Rev. Thomas Filewood, formerly fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge; B. A. 1769, M. A. 1772.

Mr. John Emblin, master of St. Margaret's workhouse, having survived his wife only six weeks.

At Loughborough, in his 25th year, Mr. Wm. Goyder; who endured several years of severe illness with becoming fortitude and resignation.

In Bedford-square, Mrs. Hill, wife of Mr. Serjeant H. of Rowell, co. Northampt.

11. In Green-street, Enfield highway, Mrs. Jones, sister of Mr. Morgan, farmer.

Near Dublin, Hubert Contuth, esq. of the county of Oxford; a gentleman of most respectable character and family. His remains were brought to England, and interred in the family-vault, attended by a numerous train of relations and friends, who have to lament the loss of a sincere friend, and society of a good man. His immense property he has bequeathed to his nephew, C. Lawrence, esq. with the exception of a few large legacies. He was shortly to have been married to an agreeable lady of the West Indies.

12. At Clapham, John Brogden, esq. a native of Naborough, in Leicestershire, where he was buried on the 20th.

Mr. John Brown, stationer, of Cheap-side.

In his 58th year, after a long and painful illness, John Bell, esq. of Queen Anne-street West, and late of Harefield, Middlx.

Mr. Ward, miller, of Uppingham. He lost his life by fighting with a brother miller, servant to Mr. Sewell, of that place, whose mill is situated about 100 yards from the deceased's. The combatants agreed to meet half-way between the two mills to decide a quarrel; they fought above an hour, during which they stopped several stops to drink each other's health, till at length Ward was obliged to give in, and

died from the bruises he had received. His opponent lies dangerously ill.

In Tottenham-court-road, after a few days illness, Mr. Thomas Barnett, surgeon of the royal navy.

In King-street, St. James's, Mr. Winter, of Arundel, Sussex.

Aged 19, after a lingering illness, Miss Smith, daughter of Mr. S. of Harborough.

In an apoplectic fit, Mr. Wm. Ball, cabinet-maker and auctioneer, of Coventry.

Miss Entwistle, eldest daughter of Jas. E. esq. of Rusholme, Manchester.

13. After a long illness, in her 38th year, Miss Salmon, only daughter of the late Mr. James S. formerly proprietor of the Cambridge and London stage waggons.

At Knightsbridge, in her 81st year, Mrs. Horsmanden, widow of the Rev. Samuel H. rector of Parleigh, Essex.

At Edmonton, Mr. Vitou, shopkeeper.

In the Opera-house, Hay-market, aged 29, Mrs. Anne Adams, who kept the tap.

Mr. Falwasser, chemist, druggist, &c. of the Hay-market, brother to Mr. F. surgeon and apothecary at Maidenhead.

14. In King-street, Cheap-side, of apoplexy, aged 72, Mr. William Chapman, sen. an eminent stationer.

At Southwell, the Rev. Thomas Porter, M. A. rector of Blankney and Waltham, vicar of Scopwick, prebendary of the collegiate church of Southwell, and in the commission of the peace.

Mr. Mansfield, of Kegworth, co. Leic.

15. At Stamford, co. Lincoln, in her 82d year, Mrs. Bradgate, relict of Thomas B. esq. of Leicestershire, late of North Luffenham, Rutland.

Aged 23, Tho. Adderley, esq. of Stoke Newington, senior proctor of Doct. Com.

At Southampton, Valentine Fitzhugh, esq.

16. Mr. Proctor, of Colehill, Warwick. Leaping a horse over a pale, they both fell, and Mr. P. was killed on the spot.

At his lodgings in the Abbey-green, Bath, in his 71st year, the Hon. Samuel Barrington, senior admiral of the White, and general of his Majesty's marine forces. He was one of five brothers who rose to the highest dignities that can be obtained in their respective lines. The eldest was a peer; the second, John, a general; the third, Daines, a judge; the fourth, Samuel, an admiral; and the fifth, Shute, the present bishop of Durham, and the only survivor of this illustrious family. Their father, the first Lord Barrington, was the son of a merchant, and himself, independent of the other honours he attained, a writer of great eminence. The subject of the present article was appointed a post-captain in the navy 1747; colonel of the Chatham division of marines 1770, in the room of Lord Viscount Howe, who was then made an admiral. In 1778 he was made a rear-admiral; was sent to the West Indies, and repulsed

repulsed the French fleet at St. Lucia, though of more than twice his number. In 1782 he was made a vice-admiral, and distinguished himself in the relief of Gibraltar, being second in command under Lord Howe. In February, 1786, he was appointed lieutenant general of the marines; and, in 1787, was promoted to the rank of admiral of the Blue Squadron.

17. At her apartments in the Queen's mews, Windsor, Mrs. Wilson; who had been confined to her room two years.

Mr. Gamble, house-surgeon and apothecary to the Leicester infirmary; a gentleman of distinguished professional ability.

18. At Welwyn, Herts, aged 32, Mrs. Martha Forman, wife of Richard F. esq. of Chatham.

Advanced in years, Mr. John Bennet, of Lincoln, formerly of Thow, near Ludford.

A melancholy circumstance happened this day in King's college chapel, Cambridge: Thomas Carter, esq. with his wife and daughter, from Bermondsey, Southwark, came to visit the university. The first of the public buildings they went to see was King's chapel, into which Mrs. C. had not advanced more than 10 yards, when, looking up to the roof, she had scarcely expressed her admiration of its very beautiful architecture in the following words, "Good God! what a fine building is this!" ere she fell on the pavement and immediately expired.

19. After a short illness, at Swinley camp, near Windsor, Miss Caroline Somerset, third daughter of Major-gen. Lord Charles S.

20. Mr. Robert Druce, of Little St. Thomas Apostle, Queen-st. Cheapside, packer. Rich. Pinchbeck, esq. of Fenchurch-st.

21. Aged 28, Mr. William Barlow, of Tokenhouse-yard, Lothbury.

At Hackney, John Newman Coffmaker, of Hatton-street.

Miss Sarah Dewar, of Clapham, Surrey, of a decline.

22. Mr. Waghorn, a reputable master tailor, of Romford, Essex. He went out in one of the machines at Southend to bathe, and, on coming out of the water, though in apparent good health, expired.

23. Mrs. Hillard, wife of Edward H. esq. of Cowley-house, Middlesex.

In Southampton row, Bloomsbury; Miss Blair, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Dr. B. prebendary of Westminster.

24. Benjamin Wood, esq. formerly an eminent cheesemonger, of Bishopgate-street; and, on the same morning, his brother, John Wood, esq. of Noble-street.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Hamburg, **H**ERMAN HEYMAN, esq. June 13. **H** appointed British vice-consul at Bremen, to assist and act under the direction of Alexander Cockburn, esq. his Majesty's agent and consul-general in the circle of Lower Saxony, and the free cities of Hamburg, Bremen, and Lubeck.

War-office, July 10. Brevet. Capt. Thomas Macmahon, of the 27th foot, to be major in the army.—Staff. Assistant-com-military—Affioti, to be deputy com-military-general of Hores and provisions to the forces serving in North Britain, *vice* Cochrane, appointed collector of the customs at Trinidad.

St. James's, July 16. Philip John Ducarel, esq. to be lieutenant of the yeomen of the guard, *vice* Roberts, resigned.

Whitehall, July 19. John Lane, of Upper Eaton-street, Grosvenor-place, esq. to be receiver of the duties of six pence in the pound and one shilling in the pound on salaries, fees, and wages, of any offices and employments payable by the Crown.

War-office, July 22. Staff. John-Thomas Maddison, esq. to be paymaster of a recruiting-district, *vice* Fenwick, dec.—Brevet. Ensign Edward Nugent, of the 36th foot, to be captain, with temporary rank in the army, so long only as he is employed to raise men for general service.

Whitehall, July 26. Right Hon. Thomas Grenville, to be warden, chief justice, and justice in Eyre, of all his Majesty's forests, chaces, parks, and warrens, on this side the Trent, *vice* Lord Sidney, dec.—Lord Granville Leveson Gower, to be a lord of the Treasury, *vice* Hon. John-Thomas Townshend, now Lord Sidney.

Downing street, Aug. 2. Biorn Sakrefin, esq. approved by his Majesty to be consul for the King of Denmark in Scotland, and in the Northern parts of England to Flamborough Head, conjointly with Thomas Mulderup, esq.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

ADMIRAL Lord Nelson, elected high steward of the borough of Ipswich.

Rev. Dr. Manden, of Corbcomb, Dorset, appointed a surrogate for granting marriage-licences in the diocese of Bristol.

Rev. George Wood Lloyd, M.A. elected head-master of the free grammar-school at Appleby, co. Leicester, *vice* Rev. Samuel Dewe, promoted to the head mastership of the grammar-school at Buntingford, Herts.

Mr. Joseph Pensam, elected register to the Amicable Society in Serjeant's inn, Fleet-street, *vice* Baldwin, dec.

BILL of MORTALITY, from July 22, to August 26, 1800.

Christened.		Buried.			
Males	981	Males	1005	2 and 5	243
Females	870	Females	983	5 and 10	93
				10 and 20	61
				20 and 30	127
				30 and 40	154
				40 and 50	184
				50 and 60	156
				60 and 70	122
				70 and 80	115
				80 and 90	43
				90 and 100	2
				100	

Whereof have died under two years old 687
 Peck Loaf 4s. 6d.
 Salt 14s. per bushel; 3d. $\frac{1}{2}$ per pound.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending August 16, 1800. 1807

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlef.	90	6	00	0	46	0	30	8	48	6
Surrey	77	4	40	0	40	0	33	6	00	0
Hertford	82	0	47	6	00	0	35	3	66	0
Bedford	98	4	68	0	59	0	36	0	70	4
Hunting.	85	0	00	0	00	0	37	8	51	0
Northam.	88	2	77	0	49	0	36	0	72	6
Rutland	81	0	00	0	50	0	39	0	72	0
Leicester	82	0	00	0	60	8	37	4	58	9
Notting.	80	8	68	0	47	6	44	0	80	0
Derby	89	0	00	0	00	0	39	0	85	12
Stafford	105	6	00	0	64	0	40	11	81	11
Salop	104	3	00	0	63	11	50	1	00	0
Hereford	106	6	68	3	71	11	44	8	68	9
Worcest.	90	1	00	0	59	0	48	0	63	7
Warwick	93	4	00	0	54	9	45	8	66	3
Wilts	98	0	00	0	39	0	37	4	66	0
Berks	82	10	60	0	34	0	33	0	56	3
Oxford	83	10	00	0	42	4	33	0	53	6
Bucks	107	4	00	0	46	3	45	0	57	6
Montgo.	128	0	96	0	70	4	48	0	00	0
Brecon	116	9	00	0	73	7	38	8	00	0
Radnor	110	3	00	0	68	2	39	1	00	0

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

96 2|68 11|54 3|38 9|64 8

Average of Scotland, per quarter.

00 0|00 0|00 0|00 0|00 0

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Essex	73	6	54	0	43	0	27	0	50	0
Kent	75	0	00	0	39	9	31	6	47	6
Suffex	72	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
Suffolk	84	8	50	0	41	0	35	10	47	3
Cambrid.	86	3	00	0	00	0	26	10	00	0
Norfolk	80	3	00	0	39	0	28	0	00	0
Lincoln	84	5	00	0	45	3	32	4	00	0
York	81	2	63	4	48	11	36	8	84	4
Durham	90	4	78	6	00	0	31	0	00	0
Northum.	81	9	61	8	55	9	41	11	00	0
Cumberl.	91	8	77	4	02	8	48	2	00	0
Westmo.	112	3	76	4	60	6	45	7	00	0
Lancast.	97	0	00	0	52	1	52	1	74	8
Chester	86	8	00	0	00	0	37	0	00	0
Flint	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
Denbigh	121	5	00	0	76	8	50	9	00	0
Anglesea	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
Carnarv	129	6	96	0	77	0	41	0	0	0
Merion.	129	8	39	8	77	10	48	0	00	0
Cardigan	126	6	00	0	00	0	00	0	0	0
Pembroke	113	6	00	0	56	6	00	0	00	0
Carmart.	123	5	00	0	56	0	00	0	00	0
Glamorg.	77	1	00	0	00	0	38	8	00	0
Gloucest.	91	8	00	0	41	11	34	8	49	8
Somerfet	107	7	00	0	40	0	34	4	00	0
Monm.	133	5	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
Devon	112	10	00	0	61	2	26	6	00	0
Cornwall	103	10	00	0	59	6	44	4	00	0
Dorset	80	8	00	0	00	0	44	0	75	0
Hants	87	6	00	0	42	0	42	2	64	5

AVERAGE PRICES, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
Districts	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1	83	10	34	0	40	2	26	3	40	5
2	85	2	50	0	41	0	29	10	47	3
3	80	3	68	11	39	0	28	0	64	8
4	82	9	68	11	46	6	35	7	64	8
5	82	1	67	3	55	9	37	4	64	8
6	98	8	77	0	62	3	47	4	64	8
7	93	7	68	11	52	1	47	9	74	8
8	125	6	92	10	77	4	47	0	64	8

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
Districts	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
9	116	0	68	11	56	2	38	8	64	8
10	105	3	68	11	40	11	34	5	49	8
11	108	10	68	11	60	0	32	9	64	8
12	84	11	68	11	42	0	42	7	70	2
13	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
14	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
15	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
16	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0

PRICES OF FLOUR, August 28.

Fine	8os. to 85s.	Middling	4os. to 7os.	Horfe Pollard	1os. od.
Seconds	7os. to 82s.	Fine Pollard	2os. to 25s.	Bran	14s. od.
Thirds	7os. to 78s.	Common ditto	11s. to 13s.		

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, 75s. 11d.

PRICE OF HOPS.

Kent Pockets	17l. os. to 20l. os.	Suffex Pockets	17l. os. to 18l. 18s.
Ditto Bags	16l. 16s. to 18l. os.	Ditto Bags	16l. os. to 17l. os.
Farnham Pockets	17l. os. to 20l. os.	Essex Bags	16l. os. to 17l. os.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW.

St. James's—Hay	3l. 3s. od. to 7l. os. od.	Aver.	5l. 1s. 6d.
Straw	2l. 8s. od. to 3l. os. od.	Aver.	2l. 14s. 2od.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the returns made in the week ending Aug. 20, 1800, is 69s. 11d. $\frac{1}{4}$ per cwt. inclusive of the duty of Customs paid or payable thereon on the importation thereof into Great-Britain.

SMITHFIELD, Ang. 25. To sink the offal—per stone of 8lb.

Beef	32. 4d. to 4s. 10d.	Pork	5s. od. to 6s. od.
Mutton	4s. od. to 5s. 2d.	Lamb	4s. od. to 5s. 8d.
Ceal	4s. od. to 6s. od.		

TALLOW, per stone of 8lb. 3s. 7d.

COALS. Best in the Pool 46s. 6d. to 5os. od. Sunderland, 0os. od. to 0os. od. Yellow, 72s.—Mottled, 8os.—Curd, 84s.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN AUGUST, 1860.

Day	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Br. Red.	3 per Ct. Contols.	4 per Ct. Contol	5 per Ct. Navy.	5 per Ct. 1797	Long Ann.	Short Ann.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	S. Sea Stock.	New Ann.	Old Ann.	Exchq. Bulls.	Om- num.	11th. 5 per Ct.	Imp. 3 per Ct.	11th. Prizes.	11th. Tickets.	Eq. Lot. Tickets.
28	166 1/2	65 3/4	64 3/4	84 3/4	98	99	19 1/2	5 1/4	206	—	—	—	—	4	5	96	64 3/4	90	8	10
29	166	65 1/2	64 3/4	84 3/4	98	99 1/4	19 1/2	5 1/4	205 1/2	—	—	—	—	4	4 1/2	95 3/4	64 1/2	90	8	10
30	166	65	64 3/4	84 1/2	97 3/4	98 3/4	19 3/4	5 1/4	205	—	—	—	—	4	4 1/4	95 1/2	64	90	8	10
31	166 1/4	65 1/4	64 3/4	84 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/4	19 3/4	5 1/4	207	—	—	—	—	4	5	95 3/4	64 1/2	90	8	10
1	166	65 1/2	64 3/4	84 3/4	97 1/2	98 1/4	19 3/4	5 1/4	206	—	—	—	—	4	5	95 1/2	64 3/4	90	8	10
2	Sunday	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	166	65 1/4	65	84 3/4	97 1/4	98 3/4	19 3/4	5 1/4	206	—	—	—	—	4	4 1/4	95 1/2	64 3/4	90	8	10
4	166	65 1/2	65	84 1/2	97 1/4	98 1/4	19 3/4	5 1/4	206	—	—	—	—	4	4 1/4	95 3/4	64 1/2	90	8	10
5	166	65 1/4	64 3/4	84 1/2	97 1/4	98 1/4	19 3/4	5 1/4	205	18s. pr.	—	—	—	4	4 1/4	96	64 1/2	90	8	10
6	166	65 1/2	64 3/4	84 1/2	97 1/4	98 1/4	19 3/4	5 1/4	205	19	—	—	—	4	4 1/4	95 3/4	64 1/2	90	8	10
7	167	65	64 1/2	84 1/2	97 1/4	98 1/4	19 3/4	5 1/4	205 1/2	—	—	—	—	4	4 1/4	95 1/2	64 1/2	90	8	10
8	167	65 1/4	64 1/2	84 1/2	97 1/4	98 1/4	19 3/4	5 1/4	204	—	—	—	—	4	4 1/4	96	64 1/2	90	8	10
9	167	65 1/2	64 1/2	84 1/2	97 1/4	98 1/4	19 3/4	5 1/4	204	—	—	—	—	4	4 1/4	95 3/4	64 1/2	90	8	10
10	Sunday	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	167	65	64 1/2	84 1/2	97 1/4	98 1/4	19 3/4	5 1/4	204	—	—	—	—	4	4 1/4	95 3/4	64 1/2	90	8	10
12	167	65 1/2	64 1/2	84 1/2	97 1/4	98 1/4	19 3/4	5 1/4	205	—	69 1/2	—	65	4	4 1/4	95 1/2	64 1/2	90	8	10
13	166	65	64 1/2	84 1/2	97 1/4	98 1/4	19 3/4	5 1/4	205 1/2	20	69 1/2	—	65	4	4 1/4	96	64 1/2	90	8	10
14	167	65 1/4	64 1/2	84 1/2	97 1/4	98 1/4	19 3/4	5 1/4	205	21	—	—	—	4	4 1/4	96 1/2	64 1/2	90	8	10
15	167 1/2	65	64 1/2	84 1/2	97 1/4	98 1/4	19 3/4	5 1/4	205	20	—	—	—	4	4 1/4	96	64 1/2	90	8	10
16	167	65	64 1/2	84 1/2	97 1/4	98 1/4	19 3/4	5 1/4	203	—	—	—	—	4	4 1/4	96 1/2	64 1/2	90	8	10
17	Sunday	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18	167	65	64 1/2	84 1/2	97 1/4	98 1/4	19 3/4	5 1/4	203 1/2	—	—	—	—	4	4	96 1/2	65 3/4	90	10	10
19	167	65 1/2	64 1/2	84 1/2	97 1/4	98 1/4	19 3/4	5 1/4	203 1/2	—	—	—	—	4	4	96 1/2	65 3/4	90	10	10
20	167 1/2	65	64 1/2	84 1/2	97 1/4	98 1/4	19 3/4	5 1/4	203	—	68 1/2	64 1/2	—	4	4 1/4	96 1/2	64	90	10	10
21	167 1/2	65 1/4	64 1/2	84 1/2	97 1/4	98 1/4	19 3/4	5 1/4	203	—	68 1/2	—	—	4	4 1/4	96 1/2	63 1/2	90	10	10
22	167 1/2	65 1/2	64 1/2	84 1/2	97 1/4	98 1/4	19 3/4	5 1/4	203	—	68 1/2	—	—	4	4 1/4	96 1/2	63 1/2	90	10	10
23	166 1/4	64 1/2	64 1/2	84 1/2	97 1/4	98 1/4	19 3/4	5 1/4	203	21	—	—	—	4	4	96 1/2	63 1/2	90	10	10
24	Sunday	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25	166 1/2	64 1/2	63 3/4	84 1/2	97 1/4	98 1/4	19 3/4	5 1/4	202 1/2	22	—	—	—	4	3 1/2	96 1/2	63 1/2	90	10	10
26	166 1/2	64 1/2	63 3/4	83 3/4	97 1/4	98 1/4	19 3/4	5 1/4	201 1/2	21	—	—	—	4	4	95 3/4	63 1/2	90	10	10
27	166 1/2	64 1/2	61	83 3/4	97 1/4	98 1/4	19 3/4	5 1/4	202	22	—	—	—	4	4	95 1/4	63 1/2	90	10	10

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Whitehall Even.
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London Packet
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By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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810 Meteorological Diaries for August and September, 1800.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for September, 1800.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.						Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.					
D. of Month.	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Sept. 1800.	D. of Month.	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Sept. 1800.
Aug.	0	0	0			Sept.	0	0	0		
27	51	60	55	29,89	showery	12	60	68	59	30,12	fair
28	54	59	56	,92	showery	13	59	64	58	,16	fair
29	61	68	57	,98		14	61	76	61	,14	fair
30	60	66	58	30,04	cloudy	15	62	77	62	,10	fair
31	62	75	59	29,98	fair	16	61	77	63	,04	fair
S. 1	63	68	55	,95	fair	17	64	78	64	29,97	fair
2	60	70	59	,90	fair	18	64	70	56	,89	fair
3	63	71	60	,90	fair	19	58	64	57	,78	showery
4	65	74	61	,88	fair	20	56	66	55	,74	fair
5	58	59	57	,50	rain	21	57	64	55	,60	rain
6	58	66	59	,43	fair	22	56	63	56	,30	showery
7	59	58	56	,12	rain	23	56	62	54	,58	showery
8	58	68	57	,16	fair	24	56	62	56	,45	rain
9	59	69	58	,50	fair	25	55	52	51	,40	stormy
10	60	66	59	,75	fair	26	51	59		,80	fair
11	62	69	56	,96	fair						

W. CARY, Optician, No. 182, near Norfolk-Street, Strand.

Days	Wind.	Barom.	Thermom.		Hygrom. feet in.	State of Weather in August, 1800.
			1.	2.		
1	W	30,11	68	66	14 5.4	ardent sun
2	SW	3	66	66	.5	ardent sun, some black clouds
3	SW	29,94	68	63	.6	black clouds P. M. shower at night
4	W	96	63	61	.8	black clouds
5	NW	30,18	61	65	3.5	black clouds
6	SW	29,98	62	59	5.7	a shower
7	S	30,20	59	56	.9	ardent sun
8	W	26	59	63	.6	ardent sun
9	SE	30	63	64	4.9	ardent sun
10	SE	18	65	65	5.5	ardent sun
11	SE	29,90	65	66	.7	ardent sun, some black clouds
12	W	30, 3	66	65	.0	ardent sun
13	NW	14	64	64	.5	ardent sun
14	SE	5	66	65	6.0	some black clouds rain at night
15	NW	4	63	62	5.0	drizzling
16	NW	15	60	61	.7	sun, some black clouds
17	W	3	62	64	.7	some very black clouds
18	W	2	61	61	.9	sun, evening black clouds
19	SE	29,86	61	62	.7	black clouds, a few drops of rain
20	SE	80	65	64		thunder with rain
21	NW	75	57	57	4.9	showers
22	N	78	51	51	5.2	heavy showers
23	N	68	55	55	4.6	black clouds
24	NW	90	56	56	5.1	very black clouds
25	NW	92	53	53	.2	shower
26	NW	94	53	55	.1	gloomy, rain in the night
27	NW	85	56	56	4.1	gloomy, slight shower
28	NW	81	59	59	.3	black clouds
29	E	98	61	60	.4	sun and pleasant
30	S	30,10	57	58	.2	sun and pleasant
31	SE	29,99	60	60	.4	some very black clouds

1. Wild heath in bloom.—2. White lily flower. Some fields of barley have been cut more than a week past.—9. New oats in the Liverpool market.—13. The red-breast begins his autumnal notes, at present but languid and feeble, yet sweet and acceptable, since the whole of the feathered race have almost ceased their warblings, overcome with heat and drought.—14. A motion and noise in the river both above and below.—19. Flashes of lightning in the evening.—29. Began to reap beans.—30. Thunder at a distance.

The bean and pea season have been of short duration, being prematurely ripened by the

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For SEPTEMBER, 1800.

MR. URBAN, *Inish-gar*, Sept. 8.

N vol. LXIX. p. 18,
I have seen a genealogical account of the Ouseley family, many of whom, it seems, had served in the army. May I then beg permission to furnish you with a memoir of an officer of that name,

“ Whose tiger brow,
Tho' charg'd with death, smil'd mercy on
distress!”

In August, 1798, when the French under Humbert invaded Ireland, Lieut. Ouseley commanded a detachment of the Leicester fencibles in the action at Castlebar, which his example* inspired with such firmness and intrepidity, that, while the army to his right and left (a few Highlanders excepted) shamefully gave way, not a man of his evinced the slightest disposition of timidity. However, after a bloody resistance, a superior force broke his little phalanx, most of whom were instantly killed, or made prisoners. Thus situated, he rushed into the midst of the enemy, crying out to the remainder of his party, “ Prince of Wales's, to the bayonet, boys, to the bayonet!” and at the same time laying about him† with such rapidity and success, that he cut his way quite through the enemy's ranks‡; but in getting over a fence he was made prisoner; thence, after a few moments respiration, he disengaged

himself by a *coup de desespoir*, and came off (though covered over with sweat and blood) with very little injury—*lupus fuit canibus, & cæsim cursimque evasit*; holding in one hand a bayonet, and in the other a reeking scymitar, with which, to my knowledge, he inflicted many a deadly wound.

This foldier (to whom I am still unknown), though the enemy was close on his rear, afforded me all the assistance he could. On approaching where I sat bleeding on the ground (whence I could distinctly hear or see most of the transaction), he raised me up; and, while he was in the friendly act of helping me over a wall (being unable to render myself the least assistance), the enemy forced him from his kindly office; three of whom, however, he laid by me wounded mortally.

Mr. Urban, “ I was in misery, and he helped me.” To whom, then, should I declare the humanity of this son of Mars but to you? Or through whom can I convey my high sense of gratitude to him so well as through you, who art the eye, the ear, and the tongue, of the world.

If this youth is of the family abovementioned, *verè in illo virtus emicabat majorum*. I have been a loyal volunteer, and am now your very humble servant,

W. H. JOHNSTONE.

MR. URBAN, Sept. 9.

THE late celebrated English Traveller, the Rev. Martin Sherlock, M.A. (p. 737), was appointed surrogate of the diocese of Killala

* Gen. Lake's address to the commanding officer of the Prince of Wales's, at Ballaghaderrien camp, Sept. 4, 1798.

† Hibernian Telegraph, Sept. 5, 1798.

‡ Sligo Journal, Sept. 1, 1798.

the excessive heat; the different crops, however distantly planted, have ripened nearly at the same time. The same was the case with fruit, particularly gooseberries, which dropped off the trees if not gathered. Not so indeed the plumbs; but many of them withered and perished on the trees.—Fall of rain this month 1.40 inches. Evaporation 3.7 inches.

J. HOLT, *Walton, near Liverpool*.

Killala and Achonry, Oct. 9, 1781; collated by Dr. Perry, then bishop of Killala and Achonry, to the united vicarage of Castleconner and Kilglass, Nov. 13, 1782; and by Dr. John Law, then bishop of Killala, &c. and now bishop of Elphin, March 24, 1788, to the rectory and vicarage of Skreen, and soon afterwards to the archdeaconry of Killala. He died in or about 1797.

I have received so much pleasure in perusing the translation of his “*Letters of an English Traveller*,” that I should be highly gratified by a sight of the original French edition; and should esteem it a favour if any correspondent could inform me where it is to be met with.

Of Walter Harte many particulars not noticed by your correspondents may be found in the notes on Mr. Nichols’s *Select Collection of Poems*, vol. VII. p. 302—304. In the same Collection, some specimens of Mr. Harte’s poetry are selected; and also some elegant productions of the excellent Lord Falkland; whom you have noticed in vol. LXIII. p. 168; and “whom every man of his time was proud to praise.”

ALPHONSO.

Mr. URBAN,

Sept. 10.

I SCARCELY know any work that I have read with more pleasure than Mr. Malone’s *Life*, &c. of my favourite, John Dryden, the “great high-priest of all the Nine,” as Churchill very justly calls him. Johnson seems to have reserved all his biographic favours for this poet; yet it is to be lamented that his materials were so few, that he was often obliged to resort to tradition, or to writers of doubtful authority, on some of the most interesting points in the chequered life of our immortal Bard. Mr. M. has in a great measure supplied these deficiencies with uncommon industry, and, I may add, success, even beyond expectation, when we reflect on the few lights that he had to guide him in the pursuit of papers, and many of

them very curious, and all in some measure more or less connected with a subject in which the pride of every Englishman is interested. Yet I am told that Mr. M. has not escaped the sneers of wit, and the shafts of malevolence: let him, however, recollect, that Dryden had to contend with a host of adversaries, whose very names would have sunk into oblivion if he had not preserved them in his immortal strains. *Settles*, and *Gildons*, and *Crownes*, are to be found every day.

The sun, at the same time that it swells the fruits and paints the flowers, calls the buzzing insects into life. Mr. M. has furnished his readers with some curious anecdotes of these adversaries. He has settled many dates, rectified many mistakes, illustrated some obscure passages, removed doubts. In short, he has collected the scattered prose writings of Dryden into one body, in chronological order, and left the reader only in one doubt, whether the poetry or prose of that great man ought to carry away the palm. Those who admire him as a poet will be pleased to see the first efforts of his Muse, which Mr. M. has been fortunate enough to discover; and those who are charmed with his flowing prose will be pleased to find some scarce pieces added to that treasure. The union of both will justify the character which Dr. Johnson has given of them—“Such a facility of composition, such readiness of language, and such a copiousness of sentiment,” as cannot fail to charm as long as the English language exists;—a language that Dryden himself first “cultivated, improved, and refined.”

Can any thing, then, that is connected with so great a name be thought too minute? The place of his birth, his family, connections, friends, and his bitter enemies, &c. are objects worthy the pursuits of the faithful biographer, and which Mr. M. has, in my opinion, executed as the honest executor, not as the heir of his fame; which I

am

am sure, from the modest tenor of his writing, he never entertained the least hope of aspiring to.

I shall close this introduction for the present with an anecdote in Mr. Malone's own words, which, perhaps, is little known :

"It is not easy to ascertain the exact degree of relationship between Dryden and Swift. He is said by his kinsman, Deane Swift, and by Hawkesworth after him, to have been our author's *second* cousin, the grandson of Elizabeth, one of the daughters of Sir Erasmus Driden; but this could not be the case, for that lady was married to Sir Richard Phillips, bart. The wife, therefore, of Thomas Swift, being acknowledged to have been Elizabeth Dryden, must be sought for in some other branch of the Dryden family. From *Mercurius Rusticus*, p. 75, it appears, that in October, 1642, she had, beside ten children who supplicated her plunderers for bread, an *infant* in the cradle, and afterwards she had three more children; so that she probably was younger than any of the daughters of Sir Erasmus Driden, all of whom, I believe, were born before the year 1600. On her husband's living being sequestered, the profits of it were consigned to *Jonathan Dryden*, minister, who was probably her brother; and they were the children of a brother of Sir Erasmus Driden; he had five brothers. If I am right in this conjecture, the Dean of St. Patrick's *father* and our author were only second cousins. Swift's grandfather, Thomas, had ten sons, of which the fifth, Jonathan (the dean's father), was probably named from Jonathan Dryden abovementioned, who was, I believe, his uncle. Another of the sons (who as well as Jonathan was an attorney) was called *Driden Swift*, in honour of his mother; a circumstance which confirms the tradition concerning the relationship between these two celebrated men. Swift, in one of his letters, calls Dryden his *near* relation; but in the last age a greater account was made of consanguinity than at present. A second or third cousin was then considered as a near relation." Yours, &c. W.

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 10.

DR. WILLIAM CROWE, chaplain to Bp. Gibson, who died 1743, and is recorded by Mr. Lysons as buried in Finchley church-yard (II. 339), was also rector of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, chaplain in ordinary to his Majesty, and one of the most correct and eloquent preachers of his time. He preached, as is believed, without

notes, or, as his contemporary Dr. Salter, master of the Charter-house, and, if I mistake not, minister or lecturer of St. Bartholomew behind the Royal Exchange, from notes written on the back of a plain card. Dr. Crowe published five single sermons: Jan. 30, 1724, before the lord-mayor, Pf. cxxii, 6; another before the lord-mayor, 1734, Ezra ix. 13, 14; one before the House of Commons, Jan. 30, 1735, Prov. xvii. 14; one on the death of Queen Caroline, 1737, 4to, Pf. cxlvi. 3—5; one before the trustees of the College of Georgia, 1740, Phil. ii. 4, 4to; and a volume of 11 sermons, 8vo, 1744.

Mr. Lysons, in his account of *Cowley**, in his supplementary volume of the Environs of London, intituled, "Middlesex Parishes," does not seem to have been apprized, that the unfortunate Dr. Dodd was conveyed thither after his execution, and privately interred in the church-yard. Nor is this circumstance mentioned in your vol. XLVIII. where so much is given about him. Whether the Rev. Richard Dodd, presented to the rectory 1771, be a relation to him, and therefore the above particular is omitted out of delicacy, does not appear. But, though it is said the patronage of the rectory was annexed to the manor, we are not told how it happened that Mr. Claude Crespigny was patron 1771, or that he then presented Mr. Richard Dodd. The list of rectors is not so regular as Mr. L. usually gives them. Newcourt, I. 594, shews that persons not lords of the manor presented 1668, 1678, 1679, and Charles II. 1663.

Ryland, who was hanged for forgery 1783, was buried at Feltham. Q.

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 18.

BEING publicly implicated in the subject of a letter in p. 730, addressed by Mr. Carter to Mr. Wyatt, I must request from

* A view of this church is given in Plate II. p. 825. EDIT.

you the favour of inserting in your next Number the following short explanation.

The letter charges Mr. Wyatt with having refused to Mr. Carter ("an English artist, a member of the Society of Antiquaries, and a loyal subject") the liberty of making drawings from those admirable specimens of antient taste lately discovered at St. Stephen's chapel, in Westminster; and with having made this refusal in favour of a *foreign artist, an alien*, admitted to draw from these Antiquities at his discretion.

The person here supposed, or rather asserted, by Mr. Carter to be a foreigner and an alien, and who has now to confess himself the author of the present address, has the happiness of being as much an Englishman, as loyal a subject, and as ardent a lover of Antiquities, as Mr. Carter; and, like him too, though he must own with humbler talents, has the conscious satisfaction of having preserved the form and history of many curious monuments of antient art and manners from the destruction incident to the rage of modern improvements. I am not aware that Mr. Wyatt either permitted or refused my making the drawings in question, that gentleman being at the time confined by illness; and both myself and the publick (to whom my labours on the beautiful remains of St. Stephen's chapel are intended to be submitted in a series of engravings) will chiefly owe whatever pleasure may result from those labours to the prompt liberality of Mr. Groves; who, upon being informed that I was the engraver of work, called, "The Antiquities of London, to illustrate Stow, Penant, and Lysons," immediately gave me the restricted permission under which I have acted.

Portland-street. J. T. SMITH.

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 13.

NEXT to food for the body, in this Northern climate, fuel

may be considered as the most essential-necessary of life; and the first care of every good government should, therefore, be directed to provide means, and to enact laws, in order that every class of society, from the heir-apparent down to the meanest peasant, may have its due proportion of *both*.

During the last session, Committees were appointed by the House of Commons, to examine, and to report upon several articles of provisions, and also upon the coal trade. The latter of these Reports having fallen into my hands, I beg leave to submit to the publick, through the channel of your valuable Repository, a few observations; and to point out such frauds in that trade as imperiously call for strong legislative regulations, no less than for the appointment of respectable gentlemen to act as commissioners or inspectors, the better to enforce adherence to the laws.

It must strike every person who has read the Report above alluded to, that, from the pits in the North, to the delivery of coals to the consumers in London,

I. The proprietors of mines; many of them lords and members of parliament;

II. The ship-owners;

III. The coal-factors;

IV. The first, second, and third buyers; and,

Lastly, the meters;

have, one and all, countenanced and practised frauds upon the publick, for a continued length of time, to a very considerable amount; and have thus acted in direct opposition to divers acts of parliament wisely framed; which, had they been punctually attended to, I believe the present solemn enquiry would have been rendered needless. Sorry I am to see the actual state of society in this country fraught with so much depravity, arising from eagerness of gain, that, however wise and good our laws may be, they are not of themselves sufficient unless accompanied

nied with a watchful and active authority to compel obedience.

The following are the principal points in which the laws have been infringed. At present I shall only mention them in a general way; and, if you will permit me, in other communications I will enter more fully into particulars, as they result from the evidence produced before the Committee of the House of Commons; and state the remedies therein proposed; with, perhaps, a few suggestions of my own.

Ist. The proprietors of mines at Newcastle, &c. have, since the year 1771, entered into unlawful agreements respecting the *limitation of vends* or sales; by which the London market has been sparingly supplied; the ships have been detained two, four, and six weeks for a cargo; and the prices of coals in consequence have increased both at Newcastle, &c. and in London.

IIdly. The factors and coal-merchants in London have deprived the publick of an open market since the year 1769, contrary to an act of parliament, by erecting a building, called "The Coal Exchange," frequented by themselves, and to which the publick have not an open and free access.

IIIdly. The ship-owners, factors, and coal-merchants, have not followed each their separate avocations, as the law directs, but have been both factors *and* ship-owners, coal-merchants *and* ship-owners; and consequently, as acting in a two-fold capacity, they have a double interest in the cargoes selling dear.

IVthly. Ship-owners and factors have combined to sell the cargoes of ships before they had arrived in the Pool, contrary to act of parliament.

Vthly. Coal-merchants have frequently used *sacks* unstamped, and considerably less than the size regulated by act of parliament, which is "four feet four inches in length, and two feet two inches in breadth."

Whereas two of them, produced before the Committee of the House of Commons, appear to have been only three feet seven inches in length, and two feet in breadth*!

VIthly. Coal-merchants and meters have connived with each other, to mix in the same room of the lighter the best coals with those of an inferior sort, taken out of different ships; the whole of which, so mixed, the merchants have sold to the publick at the highest price, although the difference in the purchase has been from *five* shillings to *ten* and *fourteen* shillings per chaldron.

VIIthly. Coal-merchants and meters, contrary to a most positive act of parliament, have combined together in laying aside all admeasurement by the bushel; and, after merely filling the sacks, have received and given tickets as if the coals had actually been measured. The tickets too have often been counterfeited; and instances have been produced of *twenty-one* chaldrons being thus sold to the consumer for *twenty-eight* chaldrons.

VIIIthly. Coal-meters have usually received *half a guinea*, and even a *guinea*, for making out their bills for the admeasurement of coals, when by law they are entitled only to *one shilling* for the making out of each bill.

Here then, Mr. Urban, you have the most flagrant instances of those violations of the laws, which have been very generally practised by every description of persons concerned in the coal-trade. And, to show the probable amount of the injury arising from these several frauds upon the publick, the following statement, I believe, will be found rather under-rated than above what it cost the consumers in the course of the last year.

862,088 chaldrons of coals were imported to London in 1799; which,

* I am well informed that coal-merchants are very fond of *old sacks*, mended in a coarse manner, and on the inside,

on an average of 50s. *per* chaldron, have cost the consumers 2,155,220l. Now, allowing that the great consumers, such as brewers, distillers, &c. &c. have taken more than half of the above quantity; yet, calculating the frauds upon the remainder, at one-tenth, and taking only into this calculation the *mixing* of coals and the *short measure*, the housekeepers and the poor, in the year 1799, by the impositions of coal-merchants, must have sustained a loss of not less than 100,000l.

N.B. From p. 136 of the Report now under consideration it appears, that 23 instances were produced to the Committee of the House of Commons of coal-merchants having been prosecuted, and heavy fines levied upon them, for short measure. It is much to be regretted that their *names* have not been published; and I cannot help thinking that the *delicacy* of the honourable Committee, in a case like this, has been extended rather too far.

The writer of this, last winter, accidentally had occasion to measure one chaldron of coals, and found them between four and five bushels short of the quantity charged to him. Instances of the like nature, he fears, occur every hour of the day.

I shall conclude, Sir, by observing, that, in December 1799, when it became known that a parliamentary enquiry into the coal-trade was to take place, the agreement for the *limitation of vends* ceased; the Committee held at Newcastle to regulate the trade broke up; the meters' office ordered their proper servants to measure the coals; and several other unlawful practices have been checked, at least, if not yet effectually done away. PRO BONO PUBLICO.

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 5.

SOME time ago I ventured to suggest a doubt, whether Thomson, the delightful, and ge-

nerally most accurate, painter of Nature, whose works have given me for a long period, and will give me as long as I live, the greatest pleasure, is quite correct in what he says of the glow-worm lighting its tail *on* every hedge. I thought, from my recollection, that it was seen on the ground only. I wished some one of your correspondents to set me right if I was wrong; but my question has not attracted their notice.

I have just read in another beautiful poem what seems to confirm my observation.

Mr. Gisborne, in his *Walks in a Forest, Summer—moonlight*, says

“Birds that sported during day
Rest in these sheltering *bushes*, at *whose roots*
The vivid worm her nightly sparks illumines.”

If the *Southern Faunist* (whose absence from your pages I sincerely regret) would take the trouble, I think he could tell us which is right; and if I could rouse him from his voluntary slumber, your readers would be indebted to me; for surely his descriptions were truly pleasing.

That roasting, p. 608, should be considered as much more frugal cookery than boiling, seems a strange mistake. I should think the writer or printer reversed the order of the words. In roasting, much fat drips away; in boiling, every atom contributes to the goodness of a broth, which is clear gain in that mode of dressing, and is made at no other expence, than the addition of vegetables.

I hope the architect of the new church at Berriew, p. 609, is not to be the builder of that most strange church at Shrewsbury, and of that equally ugly one at Bridgenorth. What your correspondent means by “stone copings after the Corinthian order” perhaps your other correspondent, “the Architect,” may explain; I confess I do not understand it, nor what the Corinthian order has to do with a village church.

A. X.
Mr.

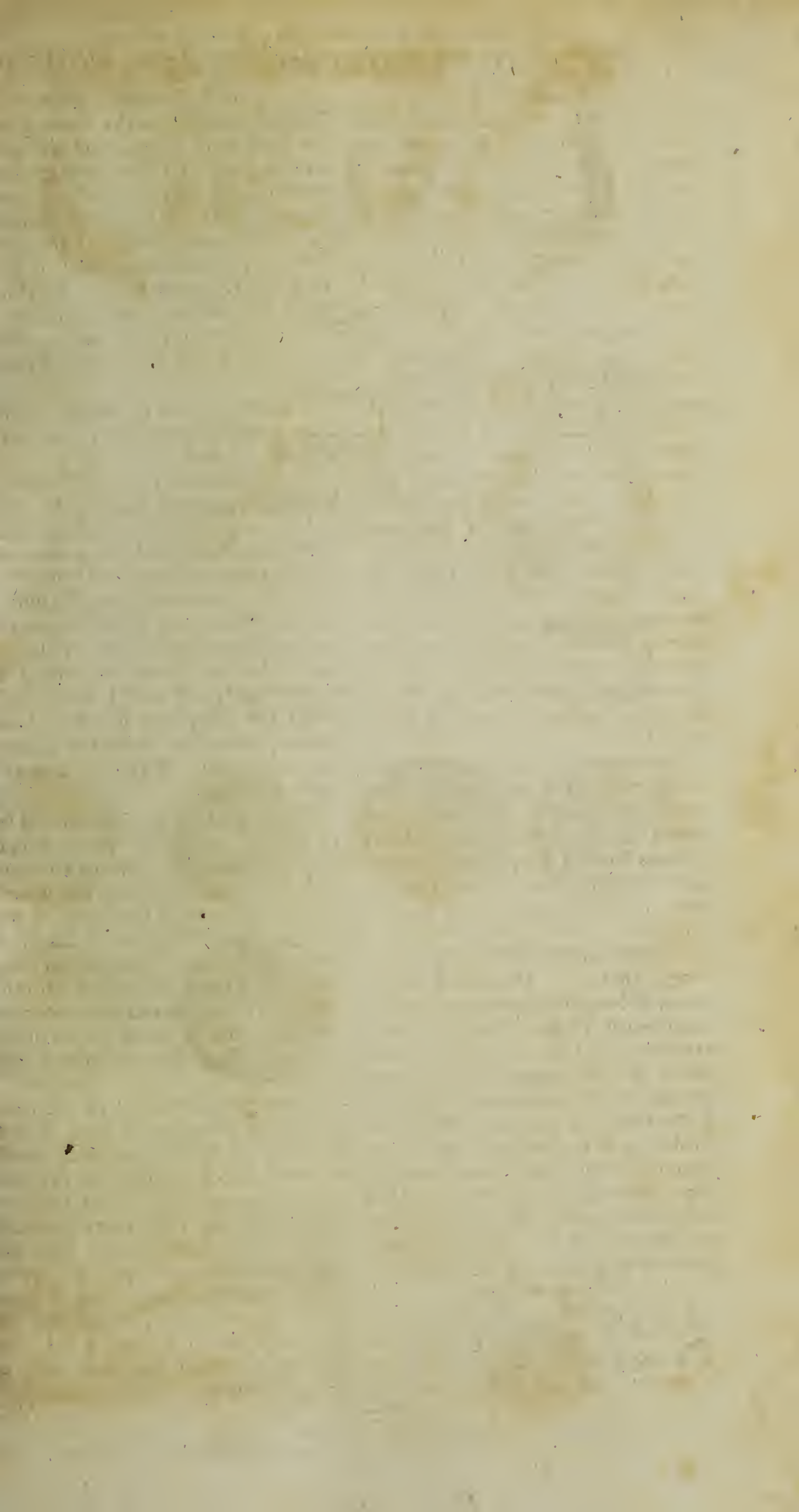


Fig. 1.

Geometrical View of a Grand antique Bacchanalian Vase.



TATILAM. ARCHT. del.

Scale 2 feet



Fig. 2.

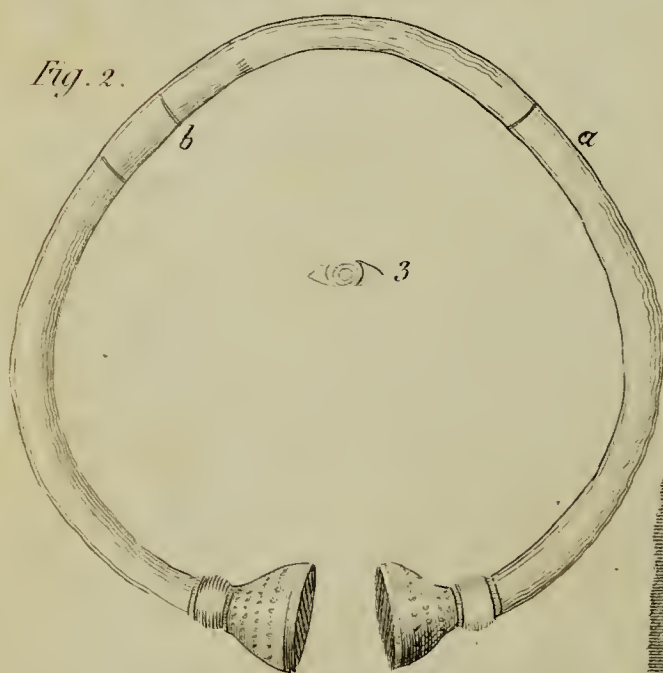
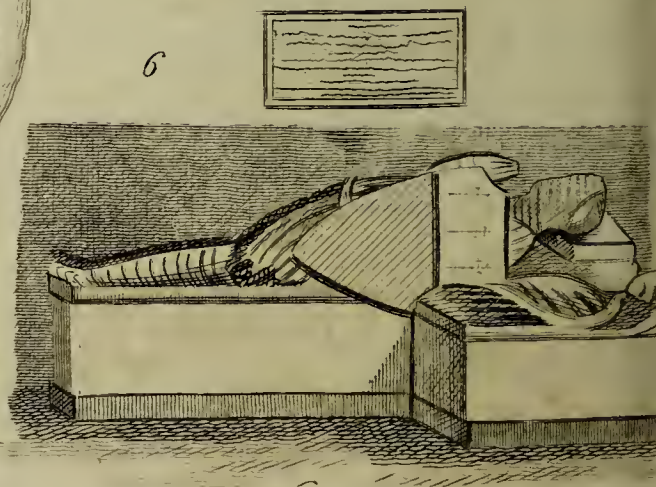


Fig. 7.



Mr. URBAN, *Charles-street, Grosvenor-square, June 8.*

THE attention of the amateurs of the Fine Arts having been lately excited by the sale of Lord Cawdor's noble collection of Antiques, and particularly of the celebrated Bacchanalian vase, formerly an object universally admired in the Lanti palace at Rome, the following brief account of it may not be unacceptable to your readers*.

The forms of all antique vases, whether the *bell-shaped* or the *taxxa*, are supposed to have been first taken from the *calyx* of the *lotus*, the latter representing the plant in a flatter form, as it appears when fully blown, and the former in the more early stage of inflorescence.

The lotus is a celebrated water-plant, well known in Upper Asia, which, from its structure, and its reputed quality of being generated by heat and moisture, was selected by the ancients as the symbol of the generation and procreation of the human species. It was, therefore, deified and held sacred, and became the model from which, as it is thought, they copied the form of their principal vases.

The grand Bacchanalian vase in question is of the lotus-form, bell-shaped, and was most probably consecrated to the god Bacchus, as may be concluded from the finely-sculptured Bacchanalian masks, and other features that accompany it. It must, therefore, have been used either as a laver, or as a symbol only of this part of the heathen mythology, and for no other use, for it is certain that no wine was ever poured into it.

This superb monument of antique decoration was dug up some centuries ago among the ruins of Adrian's villa, together with the fragments of three other vases of nearly similar dimensions, all of which ap-

* See plate I. fig. 1; where the upright figure is only intended to give an idea of the height of the vase. The eight masks around it have each a different character.

peared, by the situation in which they were found, to have occupied the same spot of that once-extensive and magnificent emporium of art. It was then removed to the villa Lanti, near Rome, where for many years it attracted the notice, and excited the admiration, of both the traveller and the artist. This, and one at Warwick castle, which is somewhat more decorated, are the only *complete* vases of the same dimensions and antiquity extant, and are, unquestionably, the most magnificent and nobly-sculptured specimens of antique decoration of this kind ever discovered.

The Lanti vase was brought from Rome, about 12 years ago, at a considerable risk and expence, by the Right Hon. Lord Cawdor, on whose classical taste and judgement it must ever confer the highest credit. The removal of this grand work of art from that city caused great jealousy among the superintendants of the Vatican Museum then forming under the auspices of the reigning pontiff, the late Pius VI. who, it is well known, in his resentment on this occasion, threatened several persons concerned in the removal of the vase with the gallies.

The dimensions of the vase are: diameter of the mole, 6 feet 3 in.; height with its present plinth, 6 feet 9 inches.

It was purchased at the public sale of Lord Cawdor's museum, in Oxford-street, the 6th of June, 1800, for 700 guineas; and is now in the possession of the Duke of Bedford, who proposes removing it to Woburn abbey, where it is to be placed in an appropriate situation, in the centre of an extensive and beautiful greenhouse, designed and executed for his Grace by Mr. Holland. C. HEATHCOTE TATHAM.

Mr. URBAN, *Coventry, July 24.*
TRAVELLING lately through Hertfordshire, I was shewn a drawing (unfortunately all that now remains) of the *British torques*; and, having collected some information

mation relative to the discovery of this very curious and singular ornament of our ancestors, I think it desirable to preserve the remembrance of its discovery; for which purpose I send you a reduced copy (exactly one-third size) of the original torques, which, I doubt not, you will have engraved speedily (*see fig. 2*). It may not be superfluous just to mention here, that the torques (used both by the Gauls and Britons) was worn round the neck; and, being only worn by persons of distinction, was generally of gold. Boadicea had a great one of that precious metal; and we read that Virdomarus wore one that was fastened behind with hooks, and which fell off when the conqueror cut off his head. The subject of our present enquiry was most probably forced open sufficiently to pass over the neck, and then closed, there being no appearance of any fastening; and, from the circumstance of its having been broken at *a*, where the folding appeared very distinct, and with all the rudeness of a very early period, it is not improbable that it might have been broken by this very means.

This choice morsel of Antiquity was found in May, 1787, by one Isaac Bennett, a labourer, upon a farm near Mardox, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Ware, in "hollow ditching" a piece of land called the Brick-ground. He discovered it about two feet below the surface, lying in a bed of strong clay, and, through haste in taking it up, broke it where

marked in the drawing *b*. The general dimension of the torques was $5\text{-}16$ ths of an inch; at the extremities nearly one inch, and the ends somewhat concave. The whole weight 13 oz. 15 dwts. Troy, and the quality of the gold good.

In a few days after the discovery of this ornament, the labourer brought it to a watch-maker in Ware; who, desirous of knowing the fineness of the gold before purchasing it, sent a specimen to London for the purpose of having it assayed. In the interim, perhaps from a fear of having it claimed by the lord of the manor, the poor fellow sold his prize to a Jew for 20*l*. (scarce half its value in metal); and being instantly consigned to the crucible, every trace of this great curiosity had been lost; but, fortunately, the watch-maker made a correct drawing of it while in his possession, preserving also the *memoranda* from which the present account is principally composed. No. 3, is an enlarged drawing of the ornament upon the two extremities.

Perhaps you will afford a corner of your plate to the drawings of three coins I send you (*fig. 3, 4, 5*): they are faithful representations of the originals in my possession, and may be interesting to some of your readers, two of them being rare.

No. 3. is the full-faced penny of Henry I. coined at York.

No. 4. Edward the Confessor, struck at Leicester.

No. 5. Coenwulf, king of Mercia.

Yours, &c.

S.

MR. URBAN,

June 10.

I ENCLOSE you a sketch (*fig. 6*) of the monument of Strongbow, noticed in p. 219. It stands against the South wall of the nave of Christchurch cathedral, Dublin, and is of stone, though it frequently receives a coat of blue paint. The inscription appears on a tablet inserted in the wall; and, as it does not accord with the half figure immediately beside that of Strongbow, any of your correspondents informing you, will oblige,

Yours, &c.

Σ.

THIS . AVNCIENT : MONVMENT : OF : RYCHARD : STRA
 NGBOWE : CALLED : COMES : STRANGVIENSIS : LORD : OF .
 CHEPSTO : AND : OGNV : THE : FYRST : AND : PRINCYPAL : INVADER : OF .
 IRLAND : 1160 : QVI : OBIT : 1177 : THE : MONVMENT : WAS : BROCHEN : BY : THE :
 FALL : OF : THE : ROOFF : AND : BODYE : OF : CHRISTESCHVRCHE : IN : AN^o : 1562 . AND :
 SET : VP : AGAYNE : AT : THE : CHARGYS : OF : THE : RIGHT : HONORABRE : SR : HENRI : SY
 DNEY : KNYGHT : OF : THE : NOBLE : ORDER : L : PRESIDENT : OF : WAILES : L : DE [PYTY :
 [OF : IRLAND 1570 .

Mr. URBAN, Aug. 20.

I SEND you an impression of a *signet-ring* found on Lord Essex's estate in Hertfordshire, June, 1800 (*fig. 7*). Some ingenious correspondent may, perhaps, favour your readers with an account of the uses to which these seals were applied, and when they ceased to be used. Yours, &c. T. E.

SIR JOHN THOROLD'S LETTERS
TO DR. DODDRIDGE,
(Continued from p. 504.)

4. Dear Sir, *Kensington Gravel-pits, April 10, 1744.*

I RETURN you my hearty thanks for your kind and valuable letter of the 5th instant. The time will come, when human spirits will converse together in a delightful manner indeed, with all the sweets of intellectual friendship and bliss, and in mansions so pure and healthful, that nothing of sin and sorrow can enter its sacred walls.

I am glad Dr. Grey's sermon at the opening your infirmary gave such general satisfaction. I heartily wish that the dark cloud you seem apprehensive of may be dispersed by the genial warmth of charity; and that, if there must be a contention, it will only be who shall in the most disinterested manner serve the newly-opened *Bethesda*. As I am intrusted with the distribution of the produce of a legacy, I purpose to pay into the hands of Messrs. Gostlin and Bennet a benefaction of five guineas out of the said trust, for the use of the county infirmary at Northampton.

Within a very short time after the receipt of your favour, I had a visit from Dr. Newton, who mentioned Dr. Doddridge's name with great respect. He told me he would acquaint you when he should be at Laundon Grange, where you will receive a hearty welcome.

Mr. Jones's last year's account of the progress of the Welsh charity-schools shall be sent for you to Mr. Jackson's, peruke-maker, near London-stone. Mr. Jones has been afflicted with a pleuritic fever; I believe he will be at Bath in a short time.

A new impression of Welsh Bibles is now in agitation: the types and paper are both bespoke. I have not yet seen your verses for children.

I remain, with a tender of a kind regard for all your family, dear Sir, your affectionate servant, JOHN THOROLD.

5. Rev. Sir, *Kensington, July 17, 1746.*

I thank you for the favour of your last letter, inclosing a receipt from the treasurer of the county hospital for the five guineas you was so kind to pay at my re-

quest towards furthering that good undertaking. It would scarce be possible for me to be at Northampton, and not to desire to see the *house of mercy* established there. I have lately read with pleasure (but, since I cannot be certain that you have met with it, I take the liberty to mention it) a sermon preached by the Rev. Mr. Tucker before the governors of the infirmary at Bristol. The preacher is a person of a valuable character; and plainly shews us, by the drift of his excellent discourse, how ardently he longs to have these infirmaries viewed in the light of schools and seminaries of Christian erudition, wherein a charitable advantage may be taken of the distresses of the patients, to instruct them in "the art of living well." If ever the *mollia tempora fandi* can be laid hold of, surely now is the time, when the children of affliction may be persuaded to look backward on their former lives, and forward to that awful period when the righteous award will pass upon all mankind.

As this discourse was printed for the use of the patients in the infirmary at Bristol, one is inclined to wish that every other infirmary might be supplied with some copies for the use of their respective patients during their abode in the house. I have spoke to a friend about this affair; and he has undertaken to write to Mr. Tucker about it.

I heartily wish that all your labours may be as successful as I am persuaded they are sincere. As it lies in my way, you may be assured of my mentioning your "Family Expositor." It is now some years ago since I subscribed to Dr. Guyse's Exposition of the New Testament; and I was, a few months ago, asked to subscribe to the second volume, which I complied with.

I beg leave to acquaint you, that I have lately perused a MS account of the prosecution now carrying on against the Protestants in France. It was ordered for the press last Tuesday, and will be published with all convenient speed. When you see Mr. Hevey, pray give my respects to that valuable person, and acquaint him that I hope he received my last letter, wherein I desired him to deliver you a message of something better than mere compliments from, dear Sir, your affectionate servant,

JOHN THOROLD.

P. S. I paid Mr. Jackson, as you desired me.

6. Rev. Sir, *Kensington, Feb. 6, 1747.*

Be pleased to accept my thanks for your kind letter of the 23d past.

Duty, gratitude, and interest, call upon me to be diligent and faithful in the trust lately committed to me, for the due discharge of which I stand in need, Sir, of the prayers of all my Christian friends.

I hope it is a wish formed in the very centre of my heart, that I may, during my

my abode in this world, live to the honour of my God and Saviour, and to the benefit of my fellow-creatures. Nothing short of this ought to be the aim of one who acknowledges that he stands indebted for every thing he has to the unbounded mercy and goodness of that Almighty Lord, who spake the universe into being, and who does, and will for ever, govern it by the word of his power. This consideration is full of exceeding comfort to such a poor helpless creature as man is. Jehovah reigneth, the earth may be glad thereof; yea, the multitude of the fles may be glad thereof. The providence of the Deity, inclusive of human redemption, is a subject never to be exhausted by the highest seraph, and yet never to be forgotten by the lowest creature in the tribe of rationals. It is full of delight; with a holy violence it urges the mind to devotion, and impels us to pay the just tribute of our praises and thanksgivings to HIM who sitteth in the heavens over all, and maketh the wind and the sea obey him.

Union among Protestants, especially among those who live under the same Government, is a thing highly desirable; but to remove prejudices, and to rectify mistakes, *hic labor, hoc opus est*. May governors never enjoin any thing repugnant to the will of the King of Kings and Lord of Lords! and may the governed be endued with the spirit of meekness, wisdom, and understanding, and, being delivered from the bondage of fear where no fear is, be enabled to pay a cheerful and ready obedience to such ordinances of their superiors as they in their wisdom have thought fit to enact, in order to promote the valuable ends of decency, solemnity, and regularity! May the blessed God of Peace and Lover of Concord fill all our hearts with love! and vouchsafe us a sweet antepast of the happiness enjoyed by the Church triumphant!

Wisdom is the glorious ornament of our nature. O! may it descend upon us as the refreshing showers upon the mowen grass! I am, Rev. Sir, your affectionate servant,

JOHN THOROLD.

Mr. URBAN, *Wells, Norfolk,*
Aug. 28.

THE founders of our legal polity, when they have had occasion to limit a short interval of time for any particular purpose, have shewn a strong predilection for the term of *forty days*; e. g.

“Antiently no man was suffered to abide in England above *forty days*, unless he were enrolled in some tithing or decenary.” Blackstone’s Comm. I. 114.

“Vidua maneat in capitali messuagio mariti sui per *quadraginta dies* post obitum

mariti sui infra quos dies assignetur ei dos sua.” Mag. Chart. c. VII.

“Il que tient per un fee de service de chivaler covient estre ove le roi per 40 *jours* bien et convenablement array pur le guerre.” Litt. § 95.

“By privilege of parliament, members of the House of Commons are protected from arrest for *forty days* after every prorogation, and *forty days* before the next appointed meeting.” Blackst. Comm. I. 165.

The acts for preventing the introduction of the plague direct—“that persons coming from infected places must remain on ship-board *forty days* before they be permitted to land.”

Many more instances might be produced; but it will suffice to observe, that the period we are speaking of is so well known in the law as to have acquired a peculiar denomination, that of *quarantine**; a distinction which, I believe, is not bestowed on any other portion of the year, except its usual calendar divisions†.

The frequent adoption of this precise interval, which constitutes no aliquot part of the year, nor is capable of an aliquot division into months or weeks, is somewhat extraordinary; yet it would be a little unfair to presume that our ancestors, in this instance, were actuated by mere caprice. Perhaps it may be no improbable supposition, that their preference arose from finding the period in question connected with some remarkable events in Sacred History; and that it is so connected, will appear from the following coincidences:

The diluvial rain lasted *forty days*.

The three miraculous fasts of Moses, Elijah, and our Saviour, lasted each *forty days*.

The Christian Lent continues *forty days*.

These, it must be confessed, are very striking; and perhaps no other

* Blackstone’s Comm. II. 135.

† This preference of the number 40 is not confined to matters of *time* only: *forty shillings* is the qualification of a freeholder at an election; *forty shillings* the limited value for causes in the county-court, the court-baron, &c.

arbitrary portion of the year has ever been so highly distinguished.

Those who are in the habit of reflecting upon the operations of the human mind well know, that although, in a contest of motives, the will ever yields to the stronger, yet in matters of mere indifference, where the judgement is suspended *in equilibrio*, and yet must decide, the most trifling circumstance, the most remote allusion, is sufficient to turn the scale. TELONICUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Mary-la-bonne,*
Aug. 13.

IT was with great pleasure I read in your Magazine, p. 438, an account of the opening of a church in West-street, St. Giles's, for the accommodation of the poor in that neighbourhood "without paying for seats;" which is become so general a practice in most parochial churches in London, as well as in private chapels, that the poorer inhabitants of a place are not only excluded oftentimes for want of room, but also for want of money to pay a fee for admission into any seat, in their own parish-churches. To attempt, therefore, to find a place for such as neither can nor ought to pay for their attendance on the public worship of God was truly laudable, and highly worthy of that countenance which was given to it, on the day of the first opening of the church, by our most assiduous Diocesan, who is ever ready to exert his labours in the service of the lowest as well as the highest of those within his jurisdiction. My first view, then, in requesting you to publish this letter in your Magazine is, to express my own hearty approbation of every attempt that is made to induce the poorer inhabitants of any parish to attend the public worship of God in the church, and to invite and enable them so to do "free of all expence to themselves:" and my next is, to lament that, in the metropolis especially, the poor really have so little encouragement given them to

attend their duty in the church, through a want of proper, convenient (and indeed, in many churches, of any) accommodation for that purpose. In the private chapels (by which I mean those that are private property, and which abound so much at the West end of the town) there is, I believe, an uniform exclusion from any seat which is not paid for, since the prevalent idea in the building such chapels is very similar to that of the proprietors of a playhouse, or other place of public exhibition, *viz.* "calculating how much money they will hold;" and the filling them must also very much depend on the same qualities which are requisite to fill a theatre, *viz.* "great exertions of voice and action." The accommodation of the poor, therefore, cannot enter into the consideration of the proprietors of these chapels, since seats for such would be void of profit; neither might they be reckoned fit associates, even in religious worship, for those whose presence is coveted in these assemblies. To alter the nature of such chapels as now exist might be deemed an infringement on private property, which ought ever to be respected; but I do not see why it might not be made a condition of licensing any new ones, that there should be a certain part of the chapel appropriated, and furnished with convenient benches, &c. for the free use of those poor persons inhabiting near the spot, who might wish to attend public worship did they but know where to find accommodation. But if this were deemed too much to exact from the voluntary builders of chapels, might it not be adopted in every parochial church and parochial chapel, wherein the poor ought to have a becoming share of accommodation as well as the rich? Now, if this desirable union of rich and poor meeting together in the house of God could be more generally brought into practice, would it not be

be preferable to the establishment of separate and distinct places of worship for each? The poor would hereby see that the rich joined in common with themselves in the same common addresses to their common Maker and common Saviour, Jesus Christ. The example of the rich might hereby become powerful and prevalent over the manners of the poor, who would be much more endeared to the persons of the rich, and more ready to follow their good advice, when they met them regularly every Sunday under the same consecrated roof, and saw them engaged with themselves in the same pious duties. It would also very much tend to do away a prejudice from the minds of the poor, who are apt to think it an opinion of the rich, "that religion was made for the poor alone," if they saw the rich attending to its outward ceremonies and practical duties in common with themselves. Would it not also have an influence over the poor, towards increasing their respect and veneration for the public service and offices of the Church, when they saw them strictly and piously attended to by their superiors? And would not this tend to the more regular performance of their own duties at home? Such an union in the performance of public religious worship might also furnish the rich with many good impressions. It might teach them "Christian humility," when they saw those before their eyes, who, though so much beneath themselves in the estimation of this world, are yet equally entitled with themselves to all the comforts and blessings of the next; when they reflected that all, rich and poor, one with another, were born in sin, and are equally indebted to the merits of their common Saviour's sufferings for the hopes of their salvation. It might teach them "gratitude for the good things of this life in their possession," when they saw the difference between themselves and so

many before their eyes as to the enjoyment of all worldly comforts. It must teach them "benevolence and Christian charity," since they could not but wish to relieve the distresses of those fellow-creatures with whom they joined in one common adoration of one common Benefactor and one common Father. Nay, farther, it would point out to them proper objects for their relief in those who were most constant in their attendance at church, and most attentive and serious in their behaviour there. It is a misfortune that too many of the rich (in London especially), while they are pursuing their own constant round of company and diversions, see but little of the poor, and know still less of their domestic behaviour. They also see as little of the poor, and know as little about them, when they attend their own fashionable chapels. These are filled with audiences in the same rank of life with themselves; and where all is trim, even to the white handkerchief, the brilliant ring, and polished discourse of the preacher. In these chapels, indeed, how can that characteristic of Christianity ever be applied, "the poor have the Gospel preached unto them?" Many also are the disadvantages and mischiefs resulting from "paying for seats" in parochial churches and chapels, where the parishioners (I do not plead for non-inhabitants or strangers) seem every way entitled to the free use of their church; subject, however, to such wholesome and necessary regulations as an attention to decency and good order may dictate. But where parishes have greatly increased in the number of their inhabitants, there should certainly be a proportional increase of parochial places of worship, in which the accommodation of the poorer class should be provided for as well as of the richer; which is not to be done by the increase of chapels of private property, at least under their present system of management.

ment. Through a want of this accommodation, where it might with reason be expected to be found, many not only of the poorer but better sort crowd into the chapels of Methodists and sectaries, because such court their coming by all manner of stratagems; whereas there is too little encouragement given them to attend in their regular places of worship. The Methodists may have their contrivances to squeeze money out of the pockets of their audiences, but I do not know (if wrong, I stand corrected) that they refuse admission into the seats of their chapels without express payment of the same. I believe the contrary; and especially, that they never do receive for seats of the poorer or more middling class of their audiences. Inhabitants of the middling class would go much more to their own parish-churches, where it would be much more respectable and exemplary for them to appear with their families, joining their own proper neighbours, under their own proper minister, in the public worship of God—could they be accommodated *gratis* with proper and convenient seats for their reception in them. But, if they are to pay for being seated at all, it often leads them either to neglect all public worship, or it carries them farther a-field, to the desertion of their own proper ministers, to the looking-out for popular preachers, to the following sectaries, or gadding after a variety of preachers; all which too plainly point out, that they have itching ears, and must have them tickled with something new, probably extravagant and enthusiastic; and that they set more store by hearing the sermon than by addressing their prayers to Almighty God; which (without meaning in the least to detract from the real utility of sermons, I may safely maintain) is not the foundation of true Christian piety.

It were easy to enlarge on all these topicks, and indeed it is ra-

ther difficult to refrain from so doing; but I must not obtrude any farther either on your room, Mr. Urban, or your readers' patience. I must finish, therefore, by observing, that if any plan could be suggested for the better accommodation of the poorer class of inhabitants in all parochial churches and chapels, free of expence, it might tend to keep parishioners in their proper places of worship, and would be a substantial improvement on what has been so laudably effected in the parish of St. Giles. Let rich and poor be assembled together as one flock under one shepherd rather than be formed into distinct and separate folds. The latter method may, perhaps, be more easily brought to bear; but the former has its far superior and more important advantages. C. M.

Mr. URBAN,

Aug. 15.

YOUR correspondent, who signs himself Benevolus, p. 605, thinks that if men of learning, who have very small preferment in the Church, and are obliged to teach a school at a distance from their poor vicarages, or take pupils, in order to gain a livelihood, are to be harrassed with vexatious prosecutions for non-residence on an *obsolete* statute, the Clergy may bid adieu to all literary pursuits, and we may shut up our schools and colleges, and provide our sons with some trade or manual occupation, by which they may gain a subsistence. And he, with truly Christian moderation, recommends that the dangers, which threaten the schools, the colleges, and literature, if residence should be enforced under the statute of Henry VIII, should be averted by the use of the cudgel. Now, Mr. Urban, though I am far from thinking that vexatious prosecutions under any statute should be encouraged, and as far from wishing to debar any clergyman from the benefit of the cudgel, if he should claim it; yet I cannot believe that a clergyman's engaging

engaging himself as a schoolmaster, at a distance from the church of which he is the rector or vicar, is either a justification or an apology for his non-residence.

The parishioners of every parish have as strong a right to expect the personal attention of their beneficed pastor in the discharge of his clerical duty, as the parents of his pupils have to expect his personal attention to the education of their children. The only difference is, that the parents can in some degree punish his negligence by taking away their children; whilst the parishioners are left to wonder at the morality by which they are at once fleeced and deserted.

And should any of your numerous readers, who wish well to the Church Establishment, without wishing to encourage vexatious prosecutions; have seen the printed Particulars of a sale by auction at Garraway's coffee-house on the 26th, 27th, 28th, and 29th of June, 1799, and have observed the 34th and 35th lots offered to sale in those Particulars, I am persuaded such of your readers will be of opinion, that it is highly necessary for the dignity and the welfare of the Church that the Legislature should interfere, not to repeal the law complained of by your correspondent, but to strengthen the episcopal power of correcting abuses, the existence of which cannot be denied.

To those who may not have seen the Particulars, it may be curious information, that, in lot the 34th, is offered to sale a perpetual advowson of a rectory, slated to be worth 300*l.* *per annum*, the present incumbent *between forty and fifty years of age*. And in lot the 35th is offered to sale a lease of the tithes and glebe of the same rectory, held for the life of the present incumbent, *aged about forty years*, on which is reserved 180*l.* for the tithe and glebe, 25*l.* for a curate, and about 19*l.* 4*s.* for the land-tax.

On such facts no comment is ne-

cessary. But when it is added, that, in the very rectory so advertised, the rectorial buildings are in a ruinous state; that the rectory-house is the habitation of a pauper, who has for a long time been receiving pay from the parish; that the residence of the curate is at the distance of 11 miles from the church; that the present is the third harvest since the rector was inducted; and that he has not once condescended to perform the duty of his church since the necessary duty performed on his induction: surely I need not press hard upon Benevolus for an admission, that there is something which wants correction in the non-residence of the Clergy, even if they do keep schools or take pupils.

However, I so far agree with Benevolus, that if the beneficed Clergy are not sufficiently provided for by their benefices, to enable them to live without the pursuit of employments at a distance, which induce them to neglect the obligations which they impose upon themselves at the acceptance of church preferment, it would be better that they should devote themselves to some trade or manual occupation for a subsistence. But why does Benevolus speak of trade or manual occupations as pursuits incompatible with the clerical character? Can the pursuit of any trade be more repugnant to the feelings of a conscientious clergyman than the abandoning his flock to the care of a curate, and summing up the whole of his own connexion with his parishioners in the clear amount of the annual produce of his benefice? Or can the authority of Suetonius or Titus, either in Latin or in English, absolve the vicar from his oath?

I cannot conclude without bearing testimony to the laudable and exemplary conduct of the greater part of the beneficed Clergy of the neighbourhood in which I reside, most of whom comply not only with the spirit but with the letter



Fig. 1 Cowley Church.



Fig. 3.

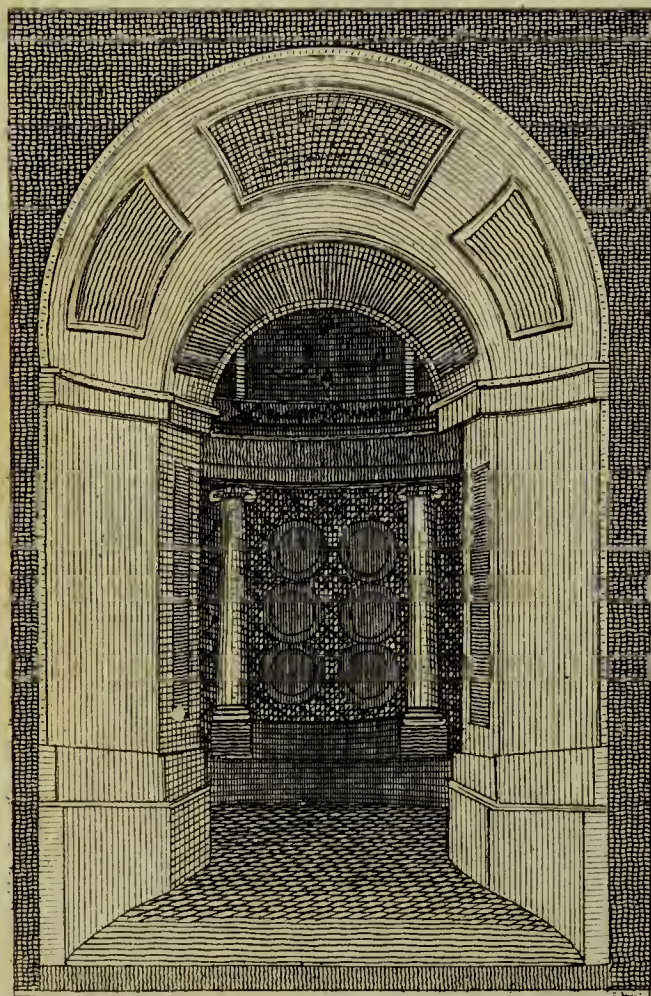


Fig. 2.

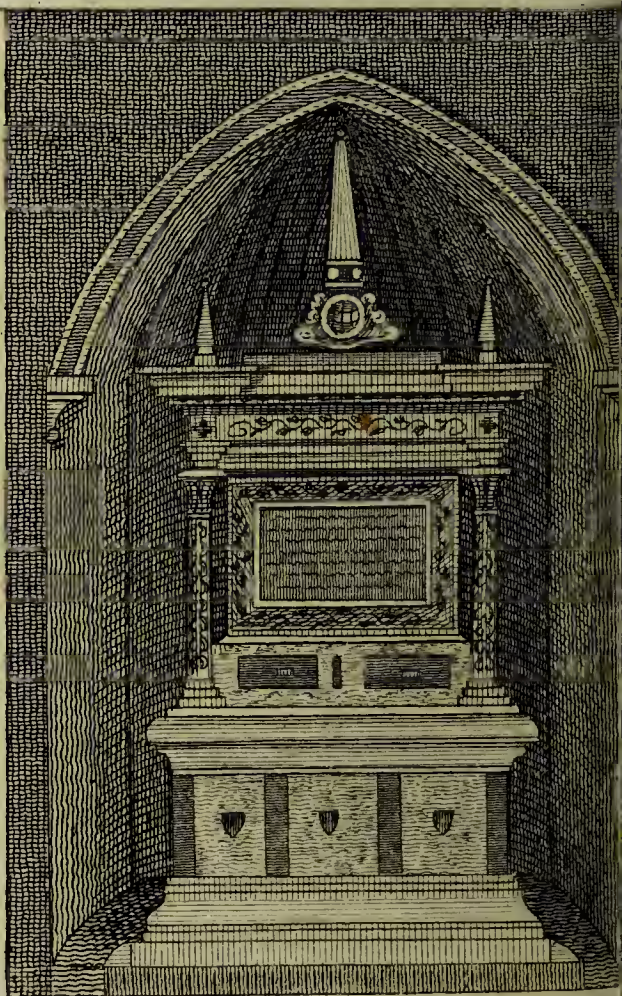


Fig. 4.

of the law in their residence, and many of whom are venerable characters, whose age would justly entitle them to indulgence. S. E.

Mr. URBAN, July 4.

I SEND you a sketch of Cowley church, near Uxbridge (*Plate II. fig. 1*). On the tablet, marked A, is the following undated inscription:

"Hic jacet

CAROLUS JACQVVS, A.M.

Uxini Pontis Ecclesiæ Christi

Minister indignissimus;

suo merito, peccatorum maximus,

Dei gratiâ, pœnitentium minimus.

Eus entium, miserere mei!

Stet, lector, pœnitentialis

hæc tabella."

Yours, &c.

* * *

Mr. URBAN, July 9.

WISHING to perpetuate the memory of respectable families, and to preserve the representation of the monuments which pious children have raised over the ashes of their ancestors, longer than the few ages which stone and marble may endure, I have forwarded the inclosed drawing and description to your most respectable Asylum for fugitive pieces of History and Antiquity.

Chilham being accurately described in Hasted's History of Kent, vol. III. I shall forbear entering into particulars, contenting myself with observing, that it is a pleasant village, situated six miles to the West of Canterbury, consisting of a square and four short streets, amounting to about 50 houses, with the castle on the South west, and the church on the North-east of it. The church is a handsome building, with a nave enlightened with a clerestory, a North and South aisle, a transept, and a high chancel; at the sides of which are the Colebrooke mausoleum and the Digges's chapel. At the West end of the nave is a strong embattled tower, having a musical ring of six bells, and a clock and chimes.

GENT. MAG. September, 1800.

The mausoleum and monuments on the accompanying drawings having never been engraved, I trust you will now do them that honour. The mausoleum, the entrance to which is exhibited in *figure 2*, was erected by Robert Colebrooke, of Chilham castle, esq. pursuant to the will of his father in 1755, at an expence of upwards of 2000l. under the superintendence of Mr. Taylor, architect. The ground-plan is a circle of 42 feet diameter, having walls nearly 12 feet in thickness at the foundation; the internal diameter above the floor, which is of plaster, is 24 feet; the sides are divided by nine fine Ionic columns (15 inches in diameter) into eight grand compartments, one of which is occupied by the entrance, which has a circular soffit containing a large copper-plate painted black, having on it the following inscription:

"M. S.

JACOBI COLEBROOKE, armigeri,

et MARIE conjugis B. M.

Pietatis ergo posuerè

tres filii

et sibi et suis

ROBERTUS COLEBROOKE,

JACOBUS COLEBROOKE,

GEORGIUS COLEBROOKE."

Of the 42 recesses which this mausoleum comprizes, eight only are filled with corpses; but, as all the epitaphs in this church are faithfully printed in the "Tour through the Isle of Thanet and some other Parts of East Kent," I forbear inserting them here.

At the South side of the chancel is the Digges's chapel, containing the monument which is shewn in *fig. 3*. It was erected by Sir Dudley Digges, about the year 1620, who "consecrated it to the virtues of his lady." It is a square lofty building, having a coved ceiling, which is divided into compartments, and ornamented with shields of arms, festoons of flowers, &c. It is paved with black and white marble. In the middle stands a noble monument of alabaster and black

black marble, consisting of a square pedestal of the former, bearing on its sides the inscription tablets, supporting an elegant Ionic column of black marble, having a base and capital of alabaster, the whole height of which, with the beautiful urn on the top, is 17 feet. At each of the angles of the centre pedestal is a similar one supporting the representations of the cardinal virtues personified as large as life, displaying their several emblems. The whole is well executed, and the column is peculiarly handsome, and is ornamented with arms of Digges, Kemp, &c.

The chapel is enlightened by four very large Venetian windows, and, with the Colebrooke mausoleum, forms two uncommon appendages to a country church.

This monument being considerably impaired, as well as in some measure wantonly defaced, the present churchwardens have most laudably applied the revenue, which was appropriated for its preservation, in taking it down, repairing it in the most complete manner, and erecting it again strictly conformable to the original design, repainting the arms, gilding the proper members, and adding the emblems of the Graces, which were most of them defaced, if not destroyed.

At the West end of the North side of the chancel, in a handsome recess, which was part of a chantry, dissolved in 1547, stands a very fine monument of Bethesden marble, *fig. 4.* It consists of a tomb, ornamented on the sides with shields of arms, on which stands an altar compartment, having an entablature of the Corinthian order supported by four beautiful columns of the same, whose shafts, as well as most of the upper parts of the monument, are embossed or engraven with foliage, &c. From the entablature rises a scroll pediment inclosing the arms of Palmer, &c. It was erected by Sir Anthony Palmer, knight of the Bath, in me-

mory of Dame Margaret, sister of Sir Dudley Digges, of Chilhani castle, knight, his late loving loved wife. She died at Putney, in Surrey, the 22d of September, 1619, æt. 33. It has on it an epitaph most singularly panegyric, if not hyperbolical.

Having an opportunity to inspect the vault under the Digges's chapel, I was much surprized to find two of the corpses remaining in an uncommon entire state. They are those of Thomas Digges, esq. and Mary, his wife. He was interred in 1687, and she in 1692. It is probable, from the appearance of the grave-clothes, that his body is not decayed, as the shroud, winding-sheet, and cap on his head, are not much impaired, though changed to the colour of Nankeen; and the lace on the cap still retains its texture and figures exceedingly perfect. But as the whole of her vestments are decayed, except a ribband which was bound round the wrists and ankles, it is manifest that her body remains almost entire, and the arms are full, plump, and flexible, with the nails on the fingers, and the skin in general whole; but the head and one of the feet are separated from the trunk. She was daughter of Sir Maurice Abbot, knt. had been the mother of six sons and six daughters, and died at the age of 81. The head only of Sir Dudley Digges's coffin (who died "on the 18th day of March, the yeare from the Virgin Mother 1638") being decayed, I could observe nothing more than that the hair remained on the skull, and that it was in colour, *i. e.* a dark auburn, exactly similar to a ringlet which was taken from his head during his life, and preserved in a locket at the seat of the late Thomas Knight, esq. at Godmersham, in Kent.

Can any of your intelligent correspondents, Mr. Urban, give a probable reason for the extraordinary preservation of these bodies, as I could not observe that any particular

ticular preparation had been used, and the soil of the place, though a dry chalk, would have little influence on them, they being immured in a bricked vault. But what appeared very singular to me, there was a layer of lime some inches thick under each of them: but this, I always have understood, was more calculated to destroy bodies than preserve them. Any observations on the subject will be thankfully received by

Yours, &c. Z. COZENS.

Mr. URBAN, Dover, Jan. 21.

I HAVE read with great pleasure in your Magazine several ingenious strictures on the absurdities and dangerous tendency of the German drama; but I have not observed a single attempt at turning the public attention to any other branch of foreign literature, less dangerous, or more attractive. Your correspondents seem to forget that the Italian stage has produced some pieces which vie with the most celebrated dramas of antiquity, or the most admired effusions of the greatest modern dramatists, those of our Shakspeare excepted. To this stage, thus neglected, if not despised, our great poet himself seems to have had obligations. In the Historical Memoir on Italian Tragedy, lately published, we are presented with the following passages from the *Adriana* of Luigi Groto, a tragedy, founded upon the story of *Romeo and Juliet**. These passages the author of the Memoir supposes Shakspeare had not only seen but imitated. It is for the reader to decide.

Latinus having passed the night previous to his departure in amorous dalliance with *Adriana*, in the garden of the palace, perceives with sorrow the approach of morning.

"*Latinus*. S'io non error, è presso il far all'giorno," &c.

"If I err not, the day approaches fast.

* This tragedy appeared in 1578, several years before Shakspeare's drama was written.

Hear'st thou the nightingale, that wakes
with us, [tive notes
And thro' these lone shades trills her plain-
In melancholy concert with our woes?
The dew, fast falling with our tears, im-
pearls [mingled blooms.
The beauteous flow'rs that spread their
Behold the East, my love! Alas! the morn,
Ris'n from the oozy caverns of the deep,
With easy steps advances. In her train
Observe the bright divinity of day
Close following.

"*Adriana*. Ah! an icy chillness
Thrills thro' my veins. Unwonted tremors
run [hour
O'er all my frame convuls'd. This is the
Lo-gloom'd. The fatal time, alas! is come,
Which teaches me how vain were all my
O cruel enemy, invidious Night! [hopes.
Why urge thus rapidly thy chosen car?
Why haste, why fly to plunge thyself and me
In Ocean's deep abyss?" GROTO.

"*Juliet*. Wilt thou be gone? It is not
yet near day;
It was the nightingale, and not the lark,
That pierc'd the fearful hollow of thine ear.
Nightly she sings on yon pomegranate tree.
Believe me, love, it was the nightingale.

"*Romeo*. It was the lark, the herald of
the morn, [streaks
No nightingale. Look, love, what envious
Do lace the severing clouds in yonder East.
Night's candles are burnt out, and jocund
Day
Stands tiptoe on the misty mountains' tops.
I must be gone and live, or stay and die." SHAKSPEARE.

Both Groto and Shakspeare, says the author of the Memoir, ascribe the same effect to the opiate*.

"*May*. Questa bevendo voi con l'acqua
Darà principio," &c. [cruda,

"When this, with water from the living
spring
Diluted, you shall drink, its potency
You straight will feel. A flamb'rous trance
will seize

Your drowsy senses; your corporeal pow'rs
Will cease their agency; the genial warmth,
That now with ardour glows thro' all your
frame,

Will then be felt no more; the vivid dyes,
Now mantling o'er your crimson cheek,
will yield

To deadly pale; within thee, for awhile,
The vital spark will seem to be-extinguish'd;
Nay, ev'n the busy pulse (that certain proof
Of this frail being) then will cease to beat.
To all who shall behold thee thou wilt seem
Quite dead." GROTO.

"*Friar*. Take thou this phial, being then
in bed,

And this distilled liquor drink thou off.
When presently, thro' all thy veins shall run

A cold and drowsy humour, which shall
feize

Each vital spirit; for no pulse shall keep
His natural progress, but surcease to beat;
No warmth, no breath, shall testify thou
liv'st;

The roses in thy lips and cheeks shall fade
To pale ashes; thy eyes' windows fall
Like death, when he shuts up the day of life;
Each part, deprived of supple government,
Shall stiff, and stark, and cold appear, like
death;

And in the borrow'd likeness of shrunk
Thou shalt continue two and forty hours,
And then awake as from a pleasant sleep."

SHAKSPEARE.

Is not the resemblance between
these passages too strong to be ac-
cidental? Will the warmest advo-
cate for Shakspeare's ignorance of
any language but his own, deny
that, if he did not read a transla-
tion of Grotto's play, he must have
read the original? Yet Dr. Farmer
boldly asserts, that he was unac-
quainted with the Italian language
(as well as with French and Latin),
because some Italian words in his
plays happen to be ill-spelt! Might
he not, on the same grounds, as-
sert his ignorance of the English
language? For, it is to false ortho-
graphy much of the obscurity,
which his commentators are endea-
vouring to dispel, is owing. I hope,
Sir, justice will be done to the
learning of our immortal Bard in
the new edition of his Works now
preparing for the press. No man
can feel a greater respect for Dr.
Farmer's learning and ingenuity
than I do; but I will confess, that
his playful Essay on the Learning
of Shakspeare, amused, but did not
convince me.

I shall, Sir, perhaps, take the
liberty of troubling you with some
observations on Shakspeare's de-
scription of the Cliff, which now
rises sublimely to my view.

Yours, &c. EUGENIO.

Mr. URBAN, Aug. 4.

THE following inscription and
monkish rhymes I copied
from a square stone in the aisle of
the parish-church of Farley, in
Wiltshire:

"H. S.
ROGERUS HUGITT.

Qui ex imo statu ad summos
honores emergens,
natus pastor,
miles obiit,

ætat.

Hic situs est Hugitt, qui nunquam prælia
fugit.

Hæc agris natum perduxit in atria fatum:
Linquens pastores magnos acquirit honores.
Impavidus miles, solitus contemnere viles,
Multa manu forti dedit acer corpora morti.
Religiosus erat, nec nummi copia deerat,
Quem miseris dando, salvatoremque pre-
cundo

Ut carat ævo; vivebat purus in ævo.

Dives, honoratus, magnâ cum stirpe beatus,
Numinis in pectus tandem est per sidera
vestus."

The above Leonine verses are
written in the old English charac-
ter, and were made out with some
difficulty, owing to the ravages of
time. It is remarkable, that it was
not possible, by any trace that is
left, to form the slightest conjec-
ture as to the antiquity of this mo-
nument. I shall be much grati-
fied if any of your correspondents
can give any account of this singu-
lar curiosity, and of the person who
is the subject of so elegant a pane-
gyrick.

A. S.

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 9.

AN elegant mural monument
of white marble has been
erected in Isleworth church* to
the memory of the late Mr. Keate
(of whom you have given a parti-
cular account in vol. LXVII. pp.
613, 796). Under his bust, very
ably executed by Nollekens, is the
following inscription:

"Near this place are deposited
the remains of

GEORGE KEATE, esq. F.R.S. F.S.A. and
one of the Benchers of the Hon. Society
of the Inner Temple,

born Nov. 30, 1730. deceased June 28, 1797.
His literary compositions, both verse and
[prose,

give evidence of his genius;

while warm regard and fond remembrance

[are
Friendship's eager testimonies to the quali-
ties of his heart.

* A faithful delineation of this church is
given in your last volume, p. 1027.

The

The elegant historian of pure and simple
 his own resembled those which he described. [manners,
 The ingenious author of works of fancy,
 gay, sentimental, tender,
 his imagination in its freest sallies paid
 respect to those decorums,
 the sense of which was ever conspicuous in
 [his private life.
 The tribute may be vain, which thus Af-
 fection pays his memory,
 and vain the marble monument which
 would perpetuate his fame;
 At least, they mark the spot made sacred
 [by a husband's dust,
 where widow'd love,
 when it pleases Heaven to dry its sorrows,
 is anxious to repose.

To these revered ashes have accordingly
 [been added
 those of JANE-CATHARINE KEATE, his
 [relict,
 who died 18 March, 1800, aged 70;
 whose endearing virtues, which graced and
 [adorned
 her own life, had, as he attests in his will,
 spread unceasing happiness
 and sunshine over his."

Yours, &c.

BIN.

Mr. URBAN,

Sept. 8.

HAVING rambled to the junc-
 tion of the two roads upon
 Chalk-hill on the sultry morning
 of July 24, 1797, I rested until a
 boy, trudging and singing at a great
 rate, came up to me. "Come
 along the old road, Sir," said he,
 "it is a mortal fight nearer, and I
 suppose you are thinking which to
 take."

I found my companion a most
 famous little chatterer, not much
 above three feet high, and 15 years
 of age. He told me he had been to
 Smithfield with some sheep; that
 he went every week, and had 30
 miles to walk before night. His
 frock was compactly bound up and
 tied across his shoulders. The straps
 of his shoes formed a studied cross
 below the buckles, which he took
 care to tell me had cost him nine-
 pence in London the Saturday be-
 fore. Turnpike tickets were stuck
 in his hatband, noticing the num-
 ber of sheep he had paid for: and
 the lash of his whip was twisted
 round the handle, which he con-
 verted into a walking-stick.

I soon found, though so small a
 being, he was a character of no
 small consequence upon the road;
 and he told me, any returned chaise
 or tax-cart would give him a lift
 for nothing. He was familiar with
 every one we passed; and whis-
 pered a laughing, or rather serious,
 story of a poor girl who had put
 too much faith in man, and who
 looked conscious that he was speak-
 ing about her. He wanted no hints
 to make him loquacious; and thus
 his busy mind unfolded itself.—
 "Now, Sir, do you know, I have
 a very good master; and he pro-
 mises, if I behave well, to make a
 man of me. When I went to live
 with him, I was a poor ragged
 half-starved parish-boy, without fa-
 ther or mother, or never had any
 as I know of. I have now two
 better coats than this (which, by-
 the-bye, was complete shreds of
 darn and patch-work), and I have
 a spick-and-span new hat I never
 had on but Whit-Sunday last: and
 I am to learn too (proudly stretch-
 ing himself and brushing up his
 eye-brows), my master says, to
 write; but he has told me so much
 a mortal while I fear he will forget
 it." I asked him if he could read—
 "Aye, in the Testament. I have
 almost finished the Gospel accord-
 ing to St. John; and I can repeat
 the Lord's Prayer and Belief too"—
 the latter of which he ran over as
 quick as possible, and asked me if
 he had missed a word.

We kept tripping on, and met a
 poor forlorn creature, an infant
 fastened to her back, and two sweet
 children, toilsomely dragging up-
 wards. Those who know how
 steep and long the hill is, and on a
 scorching day, would sensibly feel
 for a suffering fellow-mortal, nearly
 worn out from wretchedness and
 fatigue. She had my mite in an
 instant; and in a flood of tears told
 us, "her husband had just been
 transported from Birmingham to
 Botany-bay, and she was trying to
 reach her parish." I endeavoured
 to lessen her tale of woe by the best
 words

words my God had empowered me with; and my little drover too plaintively said, "Poor woman! if my breakfast had not cost me eight-pence this morning, I would have given you a half-penny." On our bidding her a farewell, a silence for a few paces ensued, when he stopped me short, and asked me, if I had ever seen "such poverty distress before;" and that it made "his heart quiver again." I told him there was a deal of misery in the world, and how happy it was for him that he had lit upon his legs in having so good a master. With a perfectly-recovered countenance he said, "I am a happy lad." I then told him he might have spared the poor woman a half-penny. "Ah! but I have only seven-pence half-penny left to carry me home." On enquiring how his breakfast could cost him eight-pence? "Why, I called at Dunstable to get some bread and cheese and a pen'worth of beer. Some hot rolls and butter looked so nice I could not keep my eyes off; and so the landlady asked me, if I would have some tea. I was too hungry to refuse; and, as I was to pay a deal of money, I made her a hard bargain, for I ate a mortal* quantity."

The native simplicity with which he delivered himself made him rise rapidly in my good opinion; and, as we paced on, he repaid every nod he received with manifold interest. We were passing a public-house at Hockley in the Hole, where he said he often "baited," but he liked my company so well, if I would let him, he would go on with me. Seeing two women come out of the house and beckon to him, I persuaded him to go to them: and I left them in the midst of life and joke, in which the merry noise of my hearty little drover was pre-eminent; and as I was turning a corner which took me out of sight, he shrilled out, "God bless you!" A RAMBLER.

* As almost every one uses a particular word, *mortal* was little Trudge's emphatical favourite.

Mr. URBAN, *Ealing, Aug. 8.*

IN your last, p. 732, a correspondent has pointed out the rural simplicity of West Twyford as peculiarly interesting. It certainly must be so to all "who Nature love and Nature's charms;" and I have sometimes wondered its very obscurity has not attracted the more frequent resort of contemplative minds. The hint thrown out to Mr. Malcolm will, I hope, excite his attention. In the meantime, I would direct your correspondent to your Review of Park's Miscellaneous Poems (vol. LXVII. p. 415); in which you point out a view of the "sequestered chapelry of Twyford as particularly pleasing." On turning to the poems, which make an estimable part of my poetical library, I am induced to transcribe the following description of "Twyford's humble fane:"

"Here no arch'd dome, no tessellated floor,
On vacant sense with such attraction
glares,

That Curiosity may pause her hour,
And for the temple's sake endure the
pray'rs.

"No sculptur'd grandeur or pictorial art
Around this altar gives amazement birth,
No choral warblings catch the half-wean'd
heart,

To make it linger on the fumes of earth.

"No papal splendours deck the pompous
shrine; [knee,
Yet here Devotion bends the grateful
Here suppliant pray'r and soaring praises
join [to thee!

To waft their incense, bounteous Heaven,

"Here too the soul its noblest task may
learn,

With calmness to resign this coil of clay;
May drink instruction from the tear-dew'd
urn; [way;

And many a record that bestrews the

"May see, however worth or talents grace,
From Death's strong grasp no excellence
can fly;

Impetuous Wit must bear the cold embrace,
And with insensate Dulness mould'ring
lie."

Yours, &c.

M. H.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept. 9.*

THERE is a terrific piece of imagery in a fine play of Euripides, where a monster, or Taurus Epidaurius,

Epidaurius; is made to descend from the heavens, and hover over the sea, in order to frighten the horses of Hippolytus. This phenomenon is the more remarkable, because it was most probably founded on fact; and may be explained by appearances of a similar nature which many among us have experienced. The ancient philosophers were in the habit of converting into miracles all the phenomena of Nature which they could not account for; and the poets used them as poetical machines of terror or delight. The passage in the *Hippolytus*, at least as much of it as is necessary for our purpose, is as follows:

"When we came to a lonely plain, having left the strait road to Argos and Epidaurus, the shore of the sea opened upon us, and we heard a dreadful sound like thunder issuing out of the earth. The horses of the chariot threw their heads into the air, and pricked up their ears. We ourselves were frightened like children, wondering whence the sound could come, when turning to the sea side we saw an immense wave fixed in the heavens, *Κῦμα ὄρατον ὀριζήσον* (so as to take the shore of Sciron from our view, the Isthmus, and the rock of Æsculapius), swell into an enormous size, froth, and roar, and approach the spot where the chariot stood, and throw up a fierce and terrible monster, a roaring bull, larger and more tremendous than eye had before ever beheld. The horses ran away with fear and precipitation," &c. &c. V. 1197. *Hippol. Euripidis.*

I make little doubt but that the reader has already anticipated me in the explanation. I am about to give of this monster, which was no creation of the poet's brain, but a poetical description of what he had either seen himself, or heard described from an eye-witness of a water-spout, which having been collected at sea broke on shore.

A water-spout collects downwards, as this is said to have done, and appears to have its insertion in the clouds. It is a hollow cylinder, open at bottom, with a curled tail, from a few feet to 30 or 40 broad, dismasts a vessel in passing partially over it, and throws it first on one side, and then on the other.

It very often assumes a fantastic figure, with arms, feet, and tail; sometimes the resemblance of a serpent of a sky-blue colour, sometimes of a horned animal breathing fire, and bellowing when it breaks. At Quintana, in the province of Burgos, on the 11th of June last, a water-spout, before it was dispersed by a violent gale from the North, not only did an infinity of damage, as appears by a letter from the curate of the village, inserted in the *Journal of Madrid*, July 7, but frightened a whole country.

Yours, &c. S. WESTON.

RETROSPECT OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY — ESSAY VIII.

THE rebellion being thus entirely quashed, the spring of the following year, (i. e. 1716,) was not remarkable for any thing but the trial and execution of several of the rebels, and for the bill being introduced for extending the duration of parliaments, from three to seven years: cogent as were the arguments against this measure, after it had sustained the strongest opposition in both houses, it passed and received the royal assent. Whether politic or impolitic, it is now too late to consider; but experience has proved the *futility* of the strongest arguments urged in its behalf, that it would lessen the expence and corruption of elections; but the value of a seat being in proportion to its duration, consequently those evils have been, by this measure, increased reciprocally.

The king having determined to visit his German dominions, appointed the Prince of Wales guardian of the kingdom during his absence. Being arrived at Hanover, he discovered that the king of Sweden, being exasperated at his conduct in obtaining the dutchies of Bremen and Verden, was preparing to justify his claim to those territories. He then entered into a defensive alliance with France and Holland; whereby the contracting powers

powers guaranteed all the places possessed by each other, and stipulated a certain number of ships and troops to that power which might be attacked in any of its possessions.

When his Majesty returned to England; a conspiracy was said to be discovered between the ministers of the court of Sweden at London, Paris, and the Hague, to forward an invasion of this kingdom by the Swedes; in consequence of this developement, their ministers here and at the Hague were seized with their papers, and the design was clearly substantiated. All commerce with Sweden was immediately prohibited, a fleet was equipped and sailed for the Sound, and such supplies as were necessary were voted by the Commons. Some of the neighbouring powers having also commenced hostilities against Sweden, she was frustrated in her designs upon England; and in the following year, Charles XII. being killed at the siege of Fredericksted, she was obliged to submit to the demands of her enemies, who retained possession of their several conquests.

Philip, king of Spain, being chagrined at the part which England took in the affairs of the Continent, especially at the assistance which was given to the Emperor, equipped a strong squadron and took possession of Sardinia, which at that time belonged to the Emperor. On his remonstrance, Philip endeavoured to justify his conduct, but at last consented that the matter should be left to the arbitration of England and Holland. Upon this occasion conferences were begun between the ministers of the Emperor, France, England, and Holland, which terminated in the famous quadruple alliance. The effects of this alliance by no means satisfied Philip; who rejecting all the overtures of England and France, and seriously making preparations for war, it was the determination of his Britannic Majesty to meet him with equal force. In

the following year, 1718, Admiral Byng, being dispatched to the Mediterranean, fell-in with the Spanish fleet under the command of Don Antonio de Castanita, and totally defeated it. This abrupt commencement of a new war gave considerable umbrage to the members of the opposition, and indeed to not an inconsiderable part of the people, especially to the trading interests; but the measure, after sustaining a strong opposition, obtained the sanction of parliament, and became, as Mr. Walpole expressed himself, not the minister's, but the parliament's war, which accordingly voted the necessary supplies for carrying it on with vigour.

Though the prosecution of the war was most strenuously opposed in the House of Commons, and not zealously entered into by the people at large, yet it was declared against Spain, and active preparations were made for humbling the views of that court. The operations of the war were chiefly confined to the islands of Sicily and Sardinia; the attack on which was made by the forces of the Emperor, aided by the fleet under the command of Admiral Byng, who from the commencement of the contest exerted his utmost abilities in forwarding the designs of the coallesced courts; which ultimately were crowned with complete success, by the Spaniards being obliged to evacuate those islands and to accede to the quadruple alliance. This success must undoubtedly be attributed, in a very great degree, to the indefatigable exertions of Admiral Byng, and to the unparalleled vigilance and activity of the fleet under his command.

During this difference between the courts of Madrid and London, the intention of invading England by the Pretender was once more revived and attempted. A Spanish squadron being equipped and furnished with 10,000 regular troops, under the command of the Duke of

of Ormond, failed in December, 1718, on the enterprize. They were, however, no sooner at sea than a violent storm arose, which so totally dispersed the fleet, that only two frigates arrived at the place of destination; and having landed 300 men, and arms for 2000 more, with the earls Marischal and Seaford, the Marquis of Tullibardine, &c. they were attacked by Gen. Wightman, and soon taken prisoners, though the above noblemen and some few general officers made good their retreat to France. Thus again, through the special interposition of Providence, were these islands saved from the horrors of war, the evils of rebellion and discord, and from the destruction attendant on intestine commotion.

T. MOT, F. S. M.

(*To be continued.*)

P. 714, col. 2, l. 17, read *Fetterosse*.

Mr. URBAN,

Sept. 10.

THE state of my private affairs having very lately obliged me to pay a visit to Ireland, a friend has suggested to me, that, Great Britain being on the eve of a complete union with that kingdom, a few of the observations I collected in my journey might, perhaps, be acceptable to the publick. My literary pretensions, however, not aspiring beyond the penning of a short letter, I have preferred giving them through the medium of your Miscellany. Your permission is all that I require: *data modo potestas in publicum veniendi, periculum dicendi non recusō**.

In the first place, I cannot but bear testimony to the uncommon beauty of the bay of Dublin, which is alone rivalled by that of Naples. The vast labour and expence too with which the noble pier, that projects upwards of a mile into the sea, and divides the bay in the middle, must have been constructed, excited my warmest applause. At the extremity of this pier stands an octagonal lighthouse, which is

probably the most elegant in Europe. It is, perhaps, too the most necessary; for the boisterous seas between the Isle of Anglesea and Dublin, the extraordinary violence of the currents, and the many shallows, rocks, and sand-banks, on the Irish side, render the passage extremely dangerous. The numerous wrecks which take place every winter, apparent from their masts, which are seen every here and there peeping above the surface of the water, as it were to warn others by their fate, are convincing proofs of the truth of this assertion. It is this indeed which is with reason assigned as the cause of the very few English gentry who can be persuaded to visit Ireland.

But the appearance and manners of the people on landing very soon destroy the delightful visions of fancy which the sight of this beautiful bay is calculated to inspire. The eye is struck with the crowds of ragged starving objects on the wharfs of the Liffey, and the ear assailed by their clamorous importunities to strangers, and most horrid blasphemies vented on each other. When I had got over the extortions of the custom-house, I sent for an hackney-coach, and desired to be drove to one of the best hotels. This filthy conveyance can only be compared to a mud-cart, and is as much inferior to the dirty hacks of London as the latter are to our private carriages. But on arriving at my inn, I was literally tumbled out of the "frying-pan into the fire." Words would be wanting to express the dirt of the apartments, the miserable furniture, wretched beds swarming with vermin, and the most disagreeable smells which assail the tired traveller in the best hotels of Dublin. When you add to these, that the fare is bad, and the charges exorbitant, you have almost a finished picture of an inn in the metropolis of Ireland.

Every thing is nearly corresponding with this in the general appearance

* Cicer. 1 Philip. contra Anton.

ance of the cities, towns, and villages, throughout the kingdom. I shall not, however, enter into any particular account of these, as that has been already done by Mr. Twiss. Abating for the humour and pleasantry displayed in that gentleman's descriptions, there is a great deal of truth in what he says. Neither shall I describe the miserable effects of the political and religious factions of the Irish. These have already been accurately portrayed by the able pen of Mr. Cooper. I beg leave, through the channel of your Magazine, to return him thanks for the pleasure and information I have received from reading his Letters on the Irish nation. It is a work of genius, taste, and learning. I have no other fault to find with it, than that he appears to me to judge too favourably of the character of the people. They are in fact a drunken, choleric, and dissolute race; a frightful compound of the grossest debauchery and the darkest superstition. But these excesses have not ruffled the philosophic temper of Mr. Cooper, who has "glossed and varnished" their drunkenness into hospitable conviviality, and their choleric disposition into national intrepidity.

Undoubtedly those animosities do exist which occasion the ferocity of the Irish character, and retard the progress of refinement in their manners. But it is to be hoped that the Legislative Union will tend towards entirely removing them. With respect to the real sentiments of the people on that important measure, I must declare that I found those whom I conversed with in Ireland extremely well disposed towards it. With those who will give themselves time to reflect dispassionately on its merits, I am *convinced* that there can be but one opinion on both sides the water. That sentiment is, "that the disinterested magnanimity of Great Britain, in bringing about a measure which must benefit Ireland, but which eventually

may injure herself, cannot be too highly extolled." BETTUS.

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 8.

NOTHING could exceed my astonishment on reading in your very useful Publication a letter from Warminster, signed "A Traveller," p. 733, in which he not only justifies the inflammatory language of some very incautious (not to use a harsher term) minister of the Church of England, but recommends it "to be sounded with the voice of a Stentor in every church, nay in the Senate of Great Britain." It ill becomes a preacher of the Gospel to sound the alarm, and to excite the mob to commit depredations on the persons and property of individuals. The present riots in different parts of the country prove what erroneous notions the mob entertain of rendering provisions cheap; in more than one instance they have destroyed the flour and the mills to reduce the price of bread. No one laments more than I do the sufferings of the poor; at the same time we cannot but perceive that the Almighty, for wise and holy purposes, permitted scarcity to be upon our land during the last year. It is a duty the preacher owes to the publick and to his profession, either to publish his sermon, or to deny the passages so much admired by "A Traveller." If the discourse was the extemporaneous harangue of an enthusiast, it proves beyond a doubt the impropriety of permitting Jacobinical language to be used in the pulpit; and it is hoped, if no apology is made, some notice will be taken of it by the Diocesan. There appears, from the tenor of the passages alluded to, a rooted dislike to the liberty we enjoy (and which in this instance is an abuse of it), and a determination to express sentiments, however solemn the occasion, which every friend to our establishment in Church and State must condemn. Yours, &c.

A constant Reader, and a Minister of the Church of England.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 12.

WHILE the pulpit and the press teem with execrations of monopolists, forestallers, regraters, &c. &c. &c. it would have been no recommendation of your impartiality if your instructive pages had been shut to the popular clamour. The same motive should insure this a ready insertion, whatever your private judgement upon the subject may be.

The momentary fall in the price of grain, about five weeks ago, raised a loud outcry against farmers, millers, and factors; and we were confidently told, that the dearth of the last 12 months was merely fictitious; whereas there is not only presumptive but positive evidence of the contrary.

First, the nature of the season preceding the harvest of 1799, and the harvest itself, were altogether the most unfavourable to growing, ripening, and in-gathering, which have coincided within the memory of man. It must be within the recollection of your readers, that there was not a week of continued seasonable weather from the 1st of January to the 1st of October, 1799. Hence there was a natural presumption that the crop was far below mediocrity both as to quantity and quality; and however political it might be to keep back the unwelcome truth as long as possible, the event has at length given *positive* evidence of the fact.

We know that the consumption of corn, through various necessities and wise regulations, has been decreased very considerably, perhaps not less than one third, during the last twelve months. We also know, that the importation into Great Britain has been unprecedented, amounting to very near ten millions sterling in value; and probably a full moiety in quantity of the whole British crop of 1799; and we know, unfortunately, that the first blush of a commencing harvest, which seemed to promise plenty, brought suddenly to market

the little remains of the stock on hand, so that the consequent default of supply between the complete exhaustion of the old and the possibility of the new stock coming to market, has produced more serious discontent, than all the sufferings of the preceding months. This is proof positive, not only that the old crop was far more deficient than it was generally thought, but that the outcry against monopolists had fostered a very unwarrantable expectation in the public mind.

I am very far from denying that the avaritiousness of corn-dealers may have in some measure enhanced the price of the commodity; and I have no objection to public execration following every manœuvre that tends to an undue profit: at the same time I am persuaded that nothing *but profit* is an adequate spur to commercial enterprize; and that if the apparent deficiency of the crop, and the encouragement government wisely provided for corn speculations, had not offered a considerable inducement to the employment of large capitals in the corn-trade, we should have really suffered all the horrors of famine.

The truth is, Mr. Urban, that a great accession of commercial wealth, at the same time that it provides against a nation being entirely destitute of provisions (as is not unfrequently the case in countries void of free commerce) must necessarily enhance the price, because great accessions of wealth, naturally makes money cheaper, and the necessaries of life comparatively dearer. This is nevertheless the very best security against famine. There is another cause of increasing advance in the price of all articles of necessary consumption, which I wish to hint delicately, because at the present moment it would not be politic to impress such an idea on popular notice. With Mr. Urban's readers, however, there is no danger of misapplication. Therefore I remind them, that, with allowance for

for the average of produce, the price must increase with the *increase of taxes*; therefore the price of bread, for instance, must naturally be as much greater now (supposing the crop equal) than it was three years ago; as the proportion of the increase of taxes has been. No problem in political arithmetic is more demonstrable than this, although it may have escaped the notice of many grave politicians.

It may be wise, as I hinted before, to keep in a certain degree, out of sight, the real causes of dearth, whether proceeding from inclement seasons, or from the imposts, which, for the public weal, Government is reluctantly obliged to lay upon the publick: but, in avoiding Scylla, we must not run upon Charybdis. If we inflame popular rage against corn-factors, millers, and bakers, the obvious consequence is, that no men of worth will make themselves obnoxious to the indiscriminate fury of a mob, by embarking in that trade; and the fearful effect would be, that the nation would be exposed to real famine, in every great failure (like the last) of the harvest.

I solemnly assure you, Mr. Urban, that I am not directly or indirectly concerned in the commerce of provisions of any kind: but I am *much concerned*, that so many of our enlightened countrymen, particularly the clergy, have countenanced popular prejudices so far, as to stir up very disgraceful and dangerous riots, in almost every market in the kingdom. If we are wise enough to learn, we have the evidence of facts before us. France suffered a real scarcity. It was the demoniac policy of Robespierre to foist every evil on shoulders the farthest removed (in his short-sighted policy) from his own. A maximum was fixed, and strings of bakers daily, to the disgrace of, not France only, but of humanity, were hanged up, and the besotted Parisians vainly thought, for a while, that their sufferings were about to

end: but, alas! they increased with the decrease of the laborious hands that ministered to their wants. "Happy they who are made wise by the faults of others."

Yours, &c. PHILANTHROPOS.

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 13.

THE body of Francis Talbot, who died an obstinate heretique, and finally therein impenitent, is to be buried in *pœnam hereseos et finalis impenitentiae nec non in terrorem aliorum*, with only one candle at the grave, at nine of the clock at night, without a bell in the church or street, without priest, cross, book, or prayer. The place of his burial is to be in the aisle of St. Mary's church-yard, nearest to the garden of the parsonage. All which concerning the said buriall we have ordered to be done with the advice of men learned in divinity; and who shall exceed this maner of the said Francis his burial is to incur church-censures. No wax taper, or candle, or torch, is to be used.

NICHOLAUS, *Episcopus Fernensis*.

"Given at the fryars monastery, the last of December, 1646."

From "A Letter from the Lord-lieutenant of Ireland to Speaker Lenthal, giving an Account of the Proceedings of the Army under his Command, &c. Lond. 1649," 4to. * *

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 14.

I HAVE read over the account of the Chedder societies, p. 707, more than once, without being able to find out who is the *immortal Peter* there alluded to.

I cannot discover any ground for the expostulation of your correspondent J. P. p. 710, with Mr. Chamberlaine or Mr. Lodge respecting the Holbein portraits. Mr. C. very explicitly tells us, that the hints respecting them were furnished by various friends, and that Mr. L. drew them up, *i. e.* arranged and methodized them. If there is any thing exceptionable, it is, perhaps,

perhaps, the words *tracts*, used by Mr. C. and Mr. L. to which might have been substituted *accounts*, or the more *fashionable* term *anecdotes* or *sketches*. I have a different complaint to make to Mr. C. that he returned no answer to my suggestions of *other portraits* that might have been added to his collection.

P. 711. The reed is *implied* in St. John's account, as well as expressed in those of St. Matthew and St. Mark; *περιθεις; κατακλω* in the two first is synonymous with *υποσσωπω περιθεντες* in the last, and supercedes the various readings or conjectures of *ευσω* and *perticæ*.

Let me add to the arguments of *Cler. Paroch.* p. 737, that I can assert, on the authority of a respectable brewer retired from business, that the majority of publicans are sure of being ruined sooner or later; for, if they could clear their way by their profits, they cannot get rid of the burthen of 50l. or 100l. or 150l. advanced by the brewer as a lure to them to set up in *his* public-house. There is another difficulty to which a parochial clergyman is subjected; when he is called upon by the assurance offices to certify the character of the parties who have suffered a loss, and apply to the office to be reimbursed. R.

THE PURSUITS OF ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION. No. XXVII.
The Antient Palace of the Kings of England at Westminster,
continued.

The Interior of St. Stephen's Chapel.

THE height of this chapel, in conformity with the plan below, is made out by five divisions. A marble seat of continuation supports clusters of columns, which fill the piers between the windows; they rise to the springing of the arches of the windows; where, from their capitals, are elevated large compartments. The impostes under the windows are divided by columns, which in an uncommon

way strike through the fills of the windows, forming, it may justly be concluded, the mullions of the windows, though now lost in the modern brick-work filling-in their openings. The spandrils of the arches of the windows shew many compartments; and the ornaments of the entablature are inexhaustible. In the fifth division on each side, towards the East end, are small door-ways, once entering into adjoining chambers. Of the West end there are not any decorations left; but the East end in many places has yet the lines of the grand window, the site of the altar, and part of its table. By the continued entablature over the windows, the cieling must either have been a flat-pannelled one, or an open-worked timber roof; but that demon who first guided the disfigurement of this chapel, from some prejudiced cause or other, has entirely consigned it to oblivion. The detail of the various ornaments, their painting and gilding, which every where enriches the building, are beyond the reach of description; and we refer our readers to the engravings of this chapel, for them to judge of their extraordinary parts; though, it must be confessed, those copies are but as the glimmerings of a sickly taper to the dazzling beams of the glorious sun.

In my explorations round, I perceived the columns, their capitals, &c. had been hacked and cut away in all directions, to accelerate the fixing of the timbers of the "*fitting-up*," with the same unconcern as we find every day done on common walls; and I was at a loss to account from which of the two *manias* the works of antient art are the greatest sufferers; one, because they are the works of those who lived in the enlightened ages of undivided Christianity, or the other, that they stood in the way of the invading compilations of the architecture of Greece and Rome. Who can define taste, when we look at
the

the clumsy carpentry that ennobles the "*fitting-up*?" Who can talk of refinement, when we behold over the present cieling, air-engines, barbers' blocks, knife-boards, coal-holes, maids' garrets, and men's leaking holes, mixing their accommodations with the beauties of art in all their burst of scientific perfection? Here the royal arms, there the plebeian brush and blackball, coal-scuttles, salt-boxes, and washing-stands, crowd up before the forms of lions, fleurs-de-lis, roses; stars, and crowns! I can no more; these dishonoured scenes I wish were but the phantasies of the brain, the workings of a mind disturbed, the idle images of a dream of air, or any thing but what I see. Who are the most distant from "insanity," those who cause and defend this spoliation, or he that has dared to dart the light of truth into such dark recesses? I then arouse you from your skulking holes! Fly to low-raised roofs, ye household hords, where all your kitchen scum, your filth, and rags, may lie unseen!

It may now be thought necessary that I should make some remarks upon the intended demolition of the remnant of this palace. I shall, therefore, revert once more to that list of architects, where, at their head, we find the name of a man (since deceased), who, not content with having with the rest declared his hostility against these edifices, delivered in [as I have been given to understand] as his own serious judgement, that Westminster-hall, which, till his presence darkened the hemisphere of antient art, was looked upon as one of the wonders of the universe, "*was a disgrace to the nation.*" Eternal self-reproof may those patrons feel, who send abroad our youth for Architectural Improvement; where, sucking in the poison of foreign prejudice, they disgorge its venom on our native architecture at home! In the bleak regions of the North, where Nature's fires

are half extinct, and where Anti-quarian treasures are never found, absorbed ideas, nurtured in the shaggy outlets of some dreary cave, may not be thought out of Reason's grasp; but, when we meet with men bred in the cheering climes of Albion's happy land, where every noble sentiment is bred, where every generous feeling of the heart is owned, where science, laws, and arms, have chosen their seats amidst the throng of worlds, now following in the train of a Northern Architectural Innovator, to wait the hour of despoliation! I own I cannot reconcile so monstrous a contradiction. Remember, these pages will endure, while your scarcely-cemented walls will soon pass away into "airy nothing;" the former, preserved by the spirits of our great ancestors; the latter, raised on the spoils of their scientific glories. I own, poor as I am in worldly means, I would not, for all the hoards ye boast of, change this cheering reflection, that I have done my duty as an Englishman to save this palace, to brood over with remorse the sting of conscience, that I had done my utmost to destroy it.

Professional people of medium employments tell me, that a clear sweep is to be made from Abingdon-street to Westminster bridge; other orders of men say, that the Painted Chamber, House of Lords, and Prince's Chamber, are alone to fall; while some tag-in St. Stephen's chapel and its cloisters, declaring, that to take down Westminster-hall would be such an outrageous attack on the love, duty, and veneration, which Britons feel for former greatness, that it is almost the thought of a lunatick to suppose such a thing to be possible. No one informs me who will sweep away the surrounding hovels: they, it is true, form no part of the emblems of our happy Constitution, or of our kingly state. Ominous business of new-coining this palace at this mad hour of Democracy, when every

every atom of Sovereignty should be held with the most sacred zeal, nay, almost to idolatry, as a sight pleasing in the eye of Heaven! My own truth and loyalty urge me to these strong admonitions; I feel, and I obey.—The design for a new Parliament-house, in a late Exhibition, clearly evinces to what extent the innovation will spread. In short, men do not disguise this matter; they indeed scruple not to say, we will add new honours to our country by our new creations in the sublime art of Architecture! No doubt, encouragement and confidence drive them on; or else (here I speak of myself as in their situations) my presumption would recoil, and drive me to some dreary waste to hide my abashed head for ever!

Here, my dear accompanying friends, let us part, after having trod these religious and royal mounds together, which to the antient city of Westminster gives a fame that for ages past has told so many deeds of high renown. I bailed your attendance on the North exterior of St. Peter's walls, and now in St. Stephen's porch I bid farewell; I loose those bands which united our inclinations in this survey. We have been instructed, charmed, and delighted; and we have been shocked, disgusted, and tortured. But, as it is, who will be convinced, retractive, and determined to *preserve* and *repair* the neglected abbey-church of Westminster, and the antient palace of the kings of Westminster?

And,

Who is the man that will *restore* with a religious attention their mutilated parts; which ignorance and prejudice, not Time, have wrought on their most enchanting beauties?

AN ARCHITECT.

In Conclusion.

Scarcely had I finished these Westminster innovations, when my anticipating fears began to be realized; for, having received information that the interior of St. Ste-

phen's chapel was actually giving way to the general plan for the entire extermination of the antient palace, I hastened to the spot, where I found that great part of the wainscoting of the House of Commons, hiding the original work on the walls, had been taken down, whereby those parts that had not before been disfigured were then open to the sight. Much of the entablature and compartments under the windows had before my arrival been cut away; and, as I stood confounded at the havoc, and astonished at the extraordinary beauty of those objects not yet struck at, my attention was called away by a person, who told me, that he had orders from the Surveyor of the Board of Works, that no one was to be permitted to make any memorandum or drawings from the chapel; that whatever was pickaxed down into rubbish was to be carefully preserved, &c. &c.; with other strange, contradictory, and unaccountable reasons; and, by way of giving a finishing stroke to his refusal, "Sir," says he, "I have just got rid of the Artist who some time back made, by order of the Society of Antiquaries, plans, elevations, &c. of this chapel, and which they afterwards published. He came, he said, to complete those parts of that work which he could not make out when the wainscoting was up. I told him my orders—bid him be gone—so you see, Sir, that I am deputy-master here." I was permitted, however, to gaze with admiration unmolested for an hour or two; when I made such observations as will, I trust, be of the utmost satisfaction to my readers, and render the above description more complete*.

On

* The ridiculous and absurd accounts in the daily prints, of the discoveries made in St. Stephen's chapel are designedly introduced, to mislead the publick, that the loss of such inestimable remains of antient art may be the less regretted, so that, if a more forcible reason, the cause of Antiquity, did not induce me to the disclosure

On the North side, I noticed in compartments between the columns on the piers of the windows small whole-length paintings of knights in armour, with their names under them. The frieze of the entablature was filled with shields, and the arms on them were in raised work of a peculiar taste. Between the shields were paintings of grotesque animals and foliage. The whole of the wainscoting on this side not having been taken down, I could not pursue my observations any farther.

On the South side all was exposed to view, where, in the compartments in the piers, were other small whole-lengths of knights in armour, and inscriptions; and in the compartments made by the columns under the sills of the windows, the forms of angels were most admirably penciled. On their heads were the usual golden circles surmounted with a cross. They were holding before them draperies whereon were ornamental decorations. The division next the East end gave the three seats for the officiating priests; and adjoining them a small and delicate doorway, with an enriched arch of such refined execution, that I did violence to my feelings when I tore myself from its charms. In the fourth division, in one of the compartments under the window, was a small ambury for the utensils of the altar, which was bricked up. It was owing to this circumstance, I have reason to believe, that my attendant's civility was excited; for I had told him in a whisper, that in such places it was no uncommon business to find hid some antient and valuable articles; and his fierceness of denial was soon softened into something like curiosity, tho' not, I believe, much like that known in Antiquarian researches.

Above the sills of the windows I perceived the whole of the work

closure, the insult offered my countrymen by such lying tales were sufficient cause for me to come forward to confute the same.

to the cieling of the House had been formerly made bare to the very walls, for the means of getting as much room as possible for the "fitting-up." Thus, what was then left undestroyed, modern innovators are now putting a final termination to, for the convenience of setting up a few more benches for the accommodation of the additional members from Ireland.

Will my countrymen, for the sake of groveling at the feet of fashion, folly, and fanatical Architectural Innovation, be so credulous as to believe that the enrichments of St. Stephen's chapel were only worthy of annihilation, because they were the work of Englishmen? No; let me, however humble in my station, incline them to believe, from the judgement of an Artist long used to the notice of every species of Art, antient or modern, once more to declare, that the paintings, sculpture, and masonry, of the interior of this chapel is [I must now say *was*] of the highest and most perfect design among us that the hand of Art ever produced. I stake my credit on this avowal. Thus have I (it may be) all to lose, but much more to gain, the honour and dignity of the antient Arts of my own country.

AN ARCHITECT.

(*To be continued on some of our other principal Public Structures.*)

MR. URBAN, *Wells, Norfolk, July 20,*

THE criticism of your correspondent An Academic (LXIX. p. 1045), on the line in Virgil,

— "avertens roseâ cervice refulsit."

discovers a juvenile and warm imagination, but must not be suffered to weigh against the judgement of grey-beard scholiasts and commentators. The ποδοχρῆς Αφροδιτα, and a hundred other instances from Anacreon, would certainly justify Virgil in applying the epithet *rosea*, as expressive of colour; but the observations of the Delphine editor (note on *Æn.* I. 595) abundantly convince us, that the poet meant simply to convey the idea of *beautiful*.

The true meaning of *cervix* (which

this

this gentleman translates *bosom*) is the *bind part of the neck*; as, without consulting *Ainsworth*, we may easily collect from the following passage in Ovid:

“Fræna dabat. Dantem non evitabile telum
Consequitur: summâque tremens cervice sagitta

Hæsit; et extabat nudum de gutture ferrum.

MET. L. VI.

where the dart evidently entered the back part of Sipylus's neck, and came out at the throat. And with this signification of *cervix* perfectly accords Virgil's expression *avertens*, which plainly represents Venus as leaving, and turning her back to, Æneas.

We cannot, therefore, admit the interpretation of your correspondent, unless we suppose that the “*venustæ, tenellæ, fororiantes, extantesque mammillæ*,” of the goddesses, of which he so luxuriantly speaks, were placed *in cervice*, or *behind*; but this, Mr. Urban, we know to be not altogether in the order of nature; nevertheless, in a studious secluded member of C. C. C. C. who may reasonably be presumed to be not much versed in the contour and anatomy of the female form, the error is not only excusable, but even amiable. It gives one an exalted idea of the close attention to study, perfect abstraction, strict discipline, and rigid monachism, of that learned seminary. T—N—S.

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 9.

IF your Cambridge correspondent, p. 741, will trouble himself to refer to the account of Dr. Smith's Latin epitaph, he will not find it said to be the production of the Nobleman at whose expence the monument was erected.

Leaving to abler criticks to decide on the strictness of the grammatical rules on which it is founded, and to comply with his wish for a *literal* translation, I shall content myself with assuring him, that the insertion in your Magazine is a *literal* copy of the original. VIATOR.

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 10.

CORRESPONDENT to your explanation of Pope's line, p. 48,

“The classics of an age that boasted none;”

I remember, when I was a young man at Oxford, that one Lates, who taught musick, and pretended to teach modern languages, in the university,

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went one day to Dr. Davell, principal of Hertford college, and then vice-chancellor, to inform him, that he had in his possession a great literary curiosity; nothing less than the Epistles of Cicero, in the *original* Italian; for the publication of which, he desired the Vice-chancellor's subscription. The good-natured man of real learning gave Lates a crown, but desired that *his* name might not appear on the list of his subscribers. Upon this occasion the Reverend Giles Collins, of Queen's college, etched an excellent caricature of the intended editor, with this inscription, “Signior Snig, omnium linguarum, omnium scientiarum, professor eruditissimus.” SENEX.

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 15.

I WISH to know if any one can give me the pedigree of Sir George Waldgrave, of Kettlebaston, knt. (a younger branch of the Waldgraves of Smallhedge, in Suffolk), and descended from George, the second son of George Waldgrave, by Ann, daughter of Sir Robert Drury of Hawsted. This Sir George Waldgrave's only daughter, Elizabeth, married Arthur Coke (third son of the lord chief-justice), and left four co-heiresses, one of which, Mary, was the first of three wives of Robert Naunton, of Letheringham.

I see also mentioned in Morant's History of Essex, that the author speaks of a compilation for the *History of Suffolk* being ready for publication; and in Collins's History of Somersetshire, of materials being collected for Wiltshire. Can any one of your correspondents tell me what are become of them, and answer any of these queries? and they will greatly oblige,

Yours, &c. L. T.

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 15.

VICAR OF WAKEFIELD is a name of renown, rendered famous by the pen of that elegant Poet Goldsmith, whose much-admired novel is thus intitled: and could I hope that any work or production of the person (who, although he did not sit for the picture) that is generally supposed to be sketched out in that character, would be agreeable to the Literary World, having several of his manuscripts in my possession, I have it in my power to oblige them. By the number

number of places he delivered his discourses at, he seems to have had several other cures for souls besides Wakefield*, and to have been a popular preacher in those parts. I have a sufficient number of them to make one volume. As a specimen of his style and manner, I take the liberty to inclose you a quotation or two, which to me seems to evince the honest simplicity of the man as drawn by the above writer.

On Exodus xx, 4, 5, 6, he discourses thus on image worship:

"The thing forbidden in this Commandment is to make any picture or image of God with any design whatsoever, or the likeness of any creature, with an intent to bow down to, or worship it.

"The antient Jews looked upon this commandment as prohibiting the use of all pictures and images in general, with what view soever they were made, and therefore would not permit a painter or carver to exercise his art, or even to reside among them; but it is evident from their own Scriptures, that they interpreted this Scripture in too rigorous a sense, and extended the prohibition contained in it much farther than God intended it: the civil use of images is not hereby forbidden, but only the use of them for religious adoration in divine worship. We find some images that were even directed and appointed by God himself, as the brazen serpent in the wilderness, and the two cherubim that over-shadowed the mercy-seat in the most holy place: and when Solomon made the twelve brazen bulls, and many other images for the decoration of the Temple, we do not hear him accused of violating the second Commandment; and, indeed, had these figures been disagreeable and offensive to the Supreme Being, he would not have vouchsafed to appear in that house, as we know he did, in the form of a luminous cloud. Did this prohibition extend so far as the Jews understood it for several centuries after the giving of the law, even the coining of money would be a violation of this Commandment; which generally bears the impression of the prince in whose dominions it is current; had it been any breach hereof, our Saviour had the fairest opportunity to mention it, when that ensnaring question was put to him by the Pharisees and Herodians about the lawfulness of paying tribute to the Romans: which question he answered by asking them another: *viz.* Whose image and superscription the

coin bore? They answered, 'Cæsar's;' 'Render,' therefore, said he 'unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's, unto God the things that are God's.' Hence it appears that this commandment forbids only such images as were made with an intent to be worshipped."

He goes on to say, "that it forbids any representation of the Divine nature at any rate, but allows of it relating to the human nature of Jesus Christ, provided no divine honour be paid to it."

He concludes one of his discourses thus:

"Whoever, therefore, can take a view of Nature in her deep and solemn scenes with the same pleasure as in her most gay and delightful ones, indicates a mind duly considerate and composed. By this means I can improve myself with the objects which others consider with terror. When I look upon the tombs of the great, every emotion of envy dies in me; when I read the epitaphs of the beautiful, every inordinate desire goes out; when I meet with the grief of parents upon a tombstone, my heart melts with compassion; when I see the tomb of the parents themselves, I consider the vanity of grieving for those whom we must shortly follow. When I see kings lying by those who deposed them; when I consider rival wits lay side by side; and the holy men who divided the world by their contests and disputes; I reflect with sorrow and astonishment on the little competitions, factions, and debates of mankind. When I read the several dates of tombs, of some that died yesterday, and some 600 years ago; I consider that great day (the day of judgement) when we shall all of us be contemporaries, and make our appearance together; which, that we may do it with joy, and not with grief, may God of his infinite mercy grant!" &c. &c. &c."

In my next, I hope to hand you some particulars of him.

T. O. DE BRITAIN.

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 11.

YOUR correspondent Royalist has anticipated me in his remark on the unjustifiable licence assumed by artists in varying the position of the supporters of the royal arms. To ascertain the proper posture, we need only refer to the origin of the custom, which, there can be little doubt, arose from the combatants at the antient tilts and tournaments being obliged, previously to the opening of the lists, to expose their escutcheons, which were held and guarded by their pages under various fantastic disguises. The very

term,

* Wragby, Horbury, Harthead, in 1754. He appears to have been a pastor here 30 years or more.

term, indeed, implies a posture of support, which can never be expressed when represented as they now frequently are, *sejant, couchant, dormant*, and even *addorsed*. The rules of Heraldry are certainly peculiarly accurate; and it is necessary they should continue so, as the least deviation may create confusion. Independent of the impropriety of these alterations, I do not think any taste is evinced, as, in my opinion, nothing can be more splendid or elegant than the arms as properly displayed on the royal banners, equipages, &c. with the supporters *rampant*.

Now I am on this subject, will you permit me to denounce a practice, introduced by coach-makers, of merely delineating the partition lines and bearings of arms, and smearing them over with the colour of the carriage. Perhaps they forget the importance of the tincture in distinguishing coats otherwise similar. Nor can I approve the modern fashion of bearing the arms in a Garter without the mantling; by which means a distinction, as well as a considerable embellishment, is lost.

Will any of your correspondents be so good as to inform me, through the medium of your valuable Magazine, whether the custom peculiar to England, of blazoning the arms of Peers by precious stones, and of kings and emperors by planets, has been ever used, and how lately in our Heralds' office.

Your inserting this will much oblige your constant reader, though new correspondent,
JUVENIS.

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 12.

I PERFECTLY agree with your correspondent, p. 721, in the notions of the modern fanciful and improper way of placing the supporters to the royal arms, which certainly should be always drawn *rampant*; and I hope the spirit of the good people of the three kingdoms (who are the real supporters of the power of the Sovereign and his authority) will never be *couchant*, or *dormant*, in asserting *his* or *their* rights. I have been lately favoured with the sight of a curious ancient book (in the library of Lichfield cathedral) of the arms of the Sovereigns, and knights of the Garter, from Edward III. to Queen Elizabeth (it is mentioned by Mr.

Shaw, in his first volume of Staffordshire.) The drawings are beautifully done on vellum, and coloured, and the book is bound in red velvet. From it I send you a transcript of the supporters of the royal arms, which formerly were sometimes changed, but have remained the same since James I. *i. e.* a lion and unicorn *rampant*.

Edward III. Lion and eagle.

Richard II. *Not in the book.*

Henry IV. White antelope and white swan.

Henry V. Lion and antelope.

Henry VI. The same.

Edward IV. Lion and black bull.

Edward V. Yellow lion and white lion.

Richard III. Yellow lion and white boar.

Henry VII. Lion and red dragon.

Henry VIII. Lion and silver greyhound.

Edward VI. Lion and red dragon.

Mary. Lion and greyhound.

Elizabeth. The same.

King Edward III. first assumed the fleurs-de-lis, *semée*; and Henry IV. had them changed to three only; and so it has remained.

Your correspondents in Ireland, Normannus and J. P. are well qualified to inform the writer in p. 609, that no country affords a greater number of antient castles, abbeyes, &c.; and it is not unlikely but that many English gentlemen, who are fond of travelling, will visit that country in future, as there are many remains of antiquity there, well worth the attention of the curious. Much information respecting the places enquired about may be seen in "A Tour in Ireland," published in 1780. Who was the real tourist, I know not, and apprehend the book to be a compilation, as some passages are *verbatim* from Dertick's Letters; nevertheless, it is a very amusing work, and in the description of those places there, which *I have seen*, it gives a very just account.
G.

Mr. URBAN, Chapter Coffee-house,
Sept. 9.

AS the long-projected Union is at length nearly accomplished, it is to be hoped by every sincere well-wisher to the prosperity and happiness of both countries, that the Irish will acquire that spirit of laudable industry and enterprize which so pre-eminently distinguishes

distinguishes the inhabitants of Britain, by following the example already set before them, and by exertion endeavour to emulate; which would eventually tend to the general good of both countries. To avail themselves of all their natural and local advantages, which are abundant, would in a great measure ameliorate the condition of the labouring poor, and give sufficient employment to the industrious mechanic. There are sources of wealth in that country which have for some years been lost, or useless, in consequence of the factious feuds and civil wars that, for upwards of 620 years, distracted (with little intermission) that island, paralyzed industry, and reduced great part of its population to a state little superior to the Aborigines of North America, especially in the inland counties. Although there is not a spot in the kingdom fifty miles distant from the sea, many parts of the interior have little intercourse with the maritime towns, and consequently with other nations. The public roads now making by direction of the Marquis Cornwallis, under the inspection of Col. Terrein and able engineers, will in a great measure tend to facilitate industry, and promote intercourse between many parts of the country, which heretofore were entire strangers to each other.

That Ireland abounds in mines is incontestable, and sanctioned by the testimony of many foreign writers, without consulting the native historians. We read in the works of Donatus, Bishop of Ffifolt, in Italy, who wrote about 1100 years ago, that Ireland was then renowned on this account,

“ ——— exhaustless in her store,
Of veiny silver, and of golden ore.”

Giraldus Cambrensis sanctions the above quotation with his authority; and Saniburst tells us, that Ireland in his time was known to be rich in mines of different metals.

Adrianus, a Dutchman, says,

“ Stannique fodinas
Et puri argenti venas.”

Boar, who was state physician to the lords justices of Ireland in the Commonwealth, and who wrote the first Natural History of Ireland, tells us, that there are mines of iron, lead, and silver, in that island. In one section

of his work, he thinks that there are mines of gold in Ireland; and he mentions a drachm of pure gold being got in a rivulet in the county of Tyrone, from which he is of opinion that the adjacent mountains are replete with this metal. In his 18th chapter, he takes notice of a silver mine in the county of Antrim, so very rich, that every 30 pounds of ore yielded one of silver. About 40 years since, a rich copper-mine was discovered on the borders of Lough Linny, in the county of Kerry, and worked with great profit to the proprietors for many years. The workmen in pushing on their work found shafts had been regularly sunk, and implements of mining were found. About 60 years ago, a lead-mine was successfully worked by an English company at Castle Lions, in that neighbourhood, from which they extracted vast quantities of silver. Iron and tin abound near the same place. In opening many other mines, shafts have been discovered in a similar manner. The rich copper-mines in the county of Wicklow, and the gold mine discovered near them some years ago, are sufficient proofs of the rich metals abounding in various parts of that country. Although the inhabitants in many parts of the country are distressed for fuel, from the paucity of wood, turf, and peat, yet it has not stimulated them to make a research after coals, which are to be had in many of the maritime counties in veins very near the surface, and convenient to water carriage both inland and coast-ways. In many of the counties of the province of Leinster fuel abounds from the bogs, which are scattered over the face of the country. The bogs* of Ireland are totally different from marshes or fens in England or other countries; they emit no putrid exhalations like the stagnant pools of some parts of England, and the Pontine marshes at Rome; they are of an antiseptic and astringent nature; they preserve timber for ages, and add to its durability; and operate like a tan-pit on leather, by converting the skins of men and animals into a similar substance when unfortunately lost in them.

ANTHONY SINNOT.

* The dwellings in the vicinity of bogs are as salubrious as other situations.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN,

Sept. 8.

BEING as willing to give as to receive information, I here send, for the satisfaction of E. T. p. 664, some particulars of Bp. Henschman, from "The Lives of English Bishops, from the Restoration to the Revolution," printed 1733.

"He was born in the city of London, was fellow of Clare-hall, in Cambridge; preferred to be chan'cr of Salisbury, in 1622, on the death of Henry Cotton; to be prebend of Teynton Reg. cum Yalnton, 1638. He had the prebend of South Grantham in this church, which he resigned when he was admitted to that of Teynton. He was very instrumental in forwarding the king's escape to France after the battle of Worcester. Lord Clarendon tells us, that, upon the disappointment of the vessel that was hired at Lyme to carry the king, he was forced to change his purpose, and to go into Wiltshire. There Dr. Henschman, prebendary of Salisbury, met him, and conducted him to a house three miles off Salisbury, called Heale, belonging to Serjeant Hyde; where his Majesty was for some time concealed. Then the Doctor sent to him to meet him at Stonehenge; from whence he conducted him to Col. Phillips, who had provided a bark at Brighthelmsted. A faithful friend, and a successful one, must needs be remembered after such a time of danger. The Doctor was, in 1660, promoted to the see of Salisbury, upon the translation of Dr. Dupper to Winchester. And, three years after, he was translated to London upon Bishop Sheldon's advancement to the archiepiscopal throne. He was made lord-almoner. He died in 1675, and gave 765*l.* to St. Paul's."

As my author goes no farther, I am not able to say whether the Bishop had any descendants or not.

The observation, p. 768, "many men of many minds," is strikingly realized on the question, Whether the war is or is not the cause of the excessive and intolerable price of provisions? (see pp. 758, 764) for *scarcity* is truly out of the question; and many people think, that the facility with which great dealers and monopolists are supplied by country bankers with their *paper* guineas (which cost the issuers but little), enables the former to carry on their iniquitous dealing with a high hand, to the great injury of the community. But, if bankers were obliged to find *hard cash* for such gentry, the case would be different, and one grand cause of the evil would be removed. G.

Mr. URBAN,

Sept. 16.

"This generation shall not pass away till all these things be done."

Mark xiii. Matt. xxiv. Luke xxi.

THE importance of the above passage being rightly understood, induces me to offer the following queries to your learned correspondents, whose opinions you may think more deserving of your attention. I have seen no comment on these chapters which was at all satisfactory.

1st. Did the generation then in being live to see those signs and the great events, *viz.* our Lord's coming in power and glory, the kingdom, and redemption, which were to follow those signs, come to pass? If not,

2dly. May not *this generation* mean some future generation, which should see those signs come to pass? For is it not usual with the Prophets to speak of the future as present; and to pass from present to future things? as in the preceding chapter, "Ye (present) shall not see me henceforth till ye (future) shall say," &c. Again, as Joseph tells his brethren; "God will surely visit you, and bring you to the promised land;" which is spoken to one generation, and fulfilled to another. Likewise St. Paul; "then we which are alive shall be caught up," &c.

3dly. If then we understand our Lord (who says, "when ye shall see these things come to pass") to be addressing a future generation through those present, does not propriety of speech require that he should say, *this generation* rather than *that generation*; meaning the generation he is speaking of, as if they were present. A similar mode of expression we find in Exodus xii. 12: "I will pass through the land of Egypt *this night*;" which evidently means a future night. And again, ver. 14: "*this day* shall be for a memorial." Not to encroach farther on your time and patience, I here subscribe myself,

IULUS.

Mr. URBAN,

Sept. 20.

THE following circular letter has been addressed by the Bishop of Rochester to the Beneficed Clergy of his diocese. His Lordship has expressed himself in the House of Peers strongly against Sunday-schools. It appears that this subject engages the attention of the Learned Prelate at this moment, and will form one of the objects

objects which at the next visitation will fall under his animadversion.

"*Bromley-house, Sept. 10, 1800.*

"Rev Sir, Withing to obtain an accurate knowledge of the present state of my diocese, previous to my approaching visitation; I desire you to give an explicit answer to each of the annexed queries in writing, in the margin, and to return the paper, subscribed with your name, to me, at this place, by the post. I remain, Rev. Sir, your loving brother. S. ROFFENS.

"To the Rector, Vicar, or Perpetual Curate of ———.

"1. Are you resident in your parsonage-house? If not, what is the reason of your non-residence, and where do you reside?

"2. Have you a curate?

"3. Is he licensed?

"4. What is the number of families in your parish?

"5. What do you take to be the number of souls therein?

"6. What number of Dissenters, and of what denominations?

"7. Is there any meeting-house in your parish?

"8. What number of Roman-catholics?

"9. Is there any Roman-catholic chapel in your parish?

"10. Is there any settlement of religious, of either sex, in communion with the Church of Rome?

"11. Is divine service performed in your church by yourself, or your curate, twice every Lord's day? If not so often, state the reason?

"12. On what other of the public festivals of the Church is divine service performed in your parish-church?

"13. Do you preach every Lord's day?

"14. How often in the year is the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper administered in your parish-church, and at what times?

"15. What is the usual number of communicants at Easter?

"16. Have you any chapels of ease in your parish? How are they supported? What duty is performed in them, and by whom?

"17. Do you catechize the youth of your parish publicly in the church, at any stated times of the year? What Exposition of the Church Catechism do you use?

"18. Is there any Sunday-school in your parish? How is it supported? By whom overseen? Is the master or mistress a Protestant of the Church of England? Are the children regularly brought to church every Lord's day? Are they taught the Church Catechism? Is any exposition of the Church Catechism used in the school, and what?

"19. Mention any alteration that may have taken place in your parish, in the

state of hospitals, schools, or other charitable institutions, since my last visitation.

"20. What is your nearest post-town?"

Mr. URBAN,

Sept. 12.

A CORRESPONDENT, p. 664, enquires after the literary productions of the Lord Viscount Mountmorres. Being in possession of two pamphlets written by the Viscount, for your correspondent's gratification I transmit the title-pages.

1. "An historical Dissertation upon the Origin, Suspension, and Revival, of the Judicature and Independence of the Irish Parliament; with a Narrative of Transactions relative to the celebrated Declaratory Law, extracted from a Paper of the late Earl of Egmont; and a Comment on his Lordship's Opinions upon the Legislative Union of these Kingdoms. To which are annexed, the Standing Orders of the House of Lords, transcribed from a Copy printed by Authority the 11th of February, 1790, accurately compared with the leading Cases, the Dates, and Causes of their Origin, Construction, and Application. Extracted from the Journals of Parliament in Great Britain and Ireland, by Hervéy Viscount Mountmorres, F.R.S. and M.R.I.A." 8vo, 111 pages, 3s. 6d. Debrett.

2. "Impartial Reflexions upon the present Crisis, comprized in Four Essays, upon the Economy of the present Stock of Corn; the Affize of Bread; Tithes; and a general System of Inclosure. With an Appendix, containing the System of Inclosures introduced, 1733, by Arthur Dobbs, Esq. in the Irish Parliament. By Hervey Viscount Mountmorres." 8vo, 60 pages, 2s. Nicol, 1796.

Mr. URBAN,

Sept. 18.

I THINK it necessary to apologize for an unintentional imposition upon your readers, by relating how I came to send you the view of Powderham castle, published by you in January last. Five years since, I received of a friend that drawing (which was made by a gentleman I well knew), and, at the same time, was told it was *Powderham*. As I have never seen the place, I could not detect the mistake, and had no reason to suppose it was one. Unfortunately, he that drew it is now abroad; and I am not in habits of intimacy at this time with him from whom I received it, and really do not know his residence, which is somewhere in the country. This occurrence shall serve as a *memento* to me, to be more particular in future,

future, though in truth I am not altogether to blame. J. A.—T.

Mr. URBAN, *Salop, Sept. 1.*

I SHALL esteem it a particular favour if any correspondent will give an account of the late Mr. B. Green, drawing-master to Christ's hospital, and engraver to his Majesty. I think his death was not noticed in any of the public papers, nor in your Obituary. It is pity such a character should be suffered to sink into oblivion. He was born in the town of Hales Owen, and, as I have been informed, attained considerable knowledge in drawing, &c. by his ingenuity and perseverance. P.

Mr. URBAN, *Chapter Coffee-house, Sept. 10.*

IN the list of Irish Peers inserted in p. 743, with the signature of A Constant Reader, is Charles Earl of Wexford, whereas it should be Earl of Waterford and Wexford. This title was conferred on the noble house of Talbot on account of the gallant military achievements of the ancestor of the present noble earl in France. The creation took place in 1442; and, if I am correct, the present Earl is a Roman-catholic, consequently not competent or qualified to sit in the imperial parliament, as your correspondent mentions. Shakspeare, in his play of Henry VI. frequently calls Talbot Earl of Waterford and Wexford, as abovementioned.

The panegyrick on Ireland from Dohatus, p. 742, is in some measure mis-translated, or, perhaps, falsely transcribed from O'Halloran's Preliminary Dissertation to the History of Ireland. In the 2d line, it should be Scotia for Hibernia, as Scotia was the antient name by which Ireland and Scotland were known to Strangers; something similar to the antient name of Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, which three states were called Scandnavia. In the 14th line, "nor road annoys the lake," it should be, "nor frog annoys the lake."

Your correspondent G. on the Union alludes to the political services of Lord Castlereagh, who, he says, is "equally conspicuous in the senate and the field." The political services of the Noble Lord are well known on both sides of the water, and appreciated both by the English and his country-

men; but, I believe, they were unacquainted with his military services before; and I am at a loss to guess from what transaction your Unionist dubs the Noble Lord a military man; perhaps it is from his taking the command of the Londonderry regiment of militia some months since. If I am correct, I think I have seen this appointment announced in the newspapers.

I beg leave to corroborate the statement of Mr. Carter, p. 736, and to inform your readers that I was present when Mr. Wyatt's labourer refused that gentleman permission to take drawings of the Antiquities of St. Stephen's chapel, and very insolently repulsed several gentlemen and ladies who, from motives of curiosity, wanted admission, by saying, that he had express directions from Mr. Wyatt not to admit any person without his orders. ANTHONY SINNOT.

*** The letter on Strongbow's tomb will want new-modeling; (see p. 818.)

Mr. URBAN, *Sept. 22.*

IN vol. LXIX. p. 811, you have given a short biographical account of the late Mr. James Sheridan. The following epitaph, written by a friend who was intimately acquainted with the merits of the deceased, has lately been placed over his remains in Newington church-yard; which, for its simplicity, energy, and the truth it contains, appears to me to deserve a place in your valuable Repository. By inserting it in your next Number, you will much oblige a constant reader, and occasional correspondent, T. A.

"Hic jacet

JACOBUS SHERIDAN, jurisconsultus,

qui, quum varia

Sanguinis, Amicitia, Religionis,

officia

piè, blandè, strenuè,

præstitisset,

inter extrema

Naturæ laborantis, et jam fatiscantis,

certaina,

virtutum, quas coluerat sanus,

exemplar emicuit æger

et

moriens.

Anno æt. XLVI.

R: S: H: M.DCC.LXXIX."

Mr. URBAN, *Sept 14.*

I HOPE you will indulge an old correspondent to clear himself, "for they have laid to my charge things

things that I knew not." *Vae misere mihi, quanta de spe decidi.* In innocently attempting to explain the No. 666, as others before me had done, I thought no harm; and in accidentally mentioning the signature Iulus, I had no idea, nor the least intention, of assisting him against the Inspector.

Saying that the first and second beast of St. John were one and the same, surely no person can suppose one and the same person were meant, but the same kingdom, the same power, &c. one and the same in Antichristian practices; that this was the same with Daniel's 4th beast; and this, I apprehend, is very evident, whatever kingdom it may signify. Nothing more was said by me; not a word of the little horn that was to subdue three kings. Indeed, I look on that part of the prophecy as yet to be fulfilled. It may certainly mean the present French government; but at present there is nothing to justify the supposition. There is nothing singular or surprizing that revolutions should happen in any government; or that a man should sit in the seat of his murdered master.

B. I. B.

Mr. URBAN,

Sept. 12.

ACTUATED by generous sympathy, we cannot always repress our indignation, when we behold Coachmen, Draymen, Cattle-drivers, &c. treating the animals under their care with savage barbarity. Reasoning and remonstrance are vain; a severe reprimand is treated with insolence; and, should corporal punishment be inflicted, it is to be feared that the brute, who calls himself a man, may, on the first opportunity, wreak his vengeance on the unoffending quadruped. With a view to avoid or obviate these consequences, I beg to know of you, Sir, or your readers, what is the best and readiest mode of inflicting a summary punishment on such offenders. We may note the number of the coach, dray, or badge; but how are we to proceed afterward? Is a master amenable to a magistrate for cruel treatment of his own beast? Are servants, or others in employ, directly amenable to a magistrate; or to their employer? Is the sole evidence of a complainant sufficient to substantiate a charge?

To correct, if possible, the lamentable propensity of children to torture the brute creation, I have thought of

distributing *gratis* to poor families, where there are children, some small publication on the subject. Perhaps it would prove more useful if it were embellished with a few significant cuts; and if it also comprehended such provisions and penalties as apply to offenders of the former description. There may be some such publication; doubtless, there are salutary regulations; but I must confess myself unacquainted with both, and earnestly wish that some person or society of competent information would undertake this task of benevolence.

R—Y.

Mr. URBAN,

Sept. 13.

IT is to be presumed the *Qui tam*-ist, p. 709, will not treat with the same delicacy the non-resident master of Hampton school, who by the endowment, printed in Mr. Lysons's *Middlesex Parishes*, p. 90, is bound "*personally, and not by any deputy or substitute, or other in his stead or place* (unless in case of sickness or other unavoidable disability or necessity), *not that of having a living at a distance*, to teach and instruct all poor children living in Hampton Latin and English and their Catechism; and that, if he shall neglect so to do, he shall be suspended from the profits of the said endowment*," which are estimated at more than 150*l.* *per annum*. This is not so much the duty of the Diocesan, as of the trustees of the charity; and it is from neglect of duty in such officers that our good old institutions for education, which were intended to supply the place of religious houses, and to instil sounder doctrines into youth, are dwindled away to be below the acceptance of gentlemen, and left a prey to every upstart who fancies he knows a little more than the herd, or are dropped because *Latin* is not to be taught to clowns. A worse succedaneum has presented itself; schools, such as they are, have multiplied like mushrooms, and evaporated like them. Cheap tuition has bred lice, and higher-priced tuition vice.

A. M.

* Several letters are received, occasioned by that of "A Traveller," p. 733; and two of them are used, pp. 834, 835. The rest, with many others on the subject of the late Riots, we wish to consign to eternal oblivion.

* No private trustees can set aside a positive act of parliament. EDIT.

Mr.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT, 1800.

H. OF LORDS.

February 19.

THE royal assent was given, by commission, to some public and private bills. The commissioners were, the Lord Chancellor, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Earl of Leicester.

Lord *Hawkebury* brought up from the Commons the bill for prohibiting the sale of bread till after it had been baked 24 hours.

The Earl of *Liverpool* said, that this was a subject in which the poor of the country were highly interested, and consequently of the utmost importance. And, as it was necessary that the measure proposed by this bill should take effect as speedily as possible, he would move, although it was contrary to the usual proceeding of the House, that it be read through all its stages on that day, as it had been in the Commons.

The bill was accordingly read the first, second, and third time, and passed.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. *Wilberforce* called the attention of the House to a subject which, though he could not profess perfect knowledge of it, was yet of too high importance not to claim great consideration. He had the authority of Mr. Arthur Young for what he was about to state. Every gentleman, perhaps, knew the growth of potatoes was not so much encouraged in England as in some other countries, and not so extensively any where as their real usefulness seemed to make desirable. What he had to submit to the House was, a proposition for giving a bounty for raising early crops of that root; and he was assured, on the same authority, that, if done without delay, it would not at all impede husbandry for next harvest to give such a premium. An objection to the measure was to be apprehended from those gentlemen who thought that there would not be enough of seed; but he was on this point also of opinion, that no inconvenience could arise. He concluded by moving, that a Committee should be appointed to consider of the propriety of encouraging the early growth of potatoes.

Lord *Hawkebury* wished the hon. member to defer making his motion until the bread bill should have passed all its stages.

Mr. *Wilberforce*—"I can have no
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objection."

The new-bread prohibition bill was then read the third time, passed, and sent to the Lords.

The question was next put on Mr. *Wilberforce's* motion; but, on some observations from Mr. *Pitt*, the motion was withdrawn.

The *Attorney-General* moved, "that the report of the Committee of Secrecy, made in last session, be read:" which being done, he next moved the second reading of the Habeas Corpus suspension bill; which, after much opposition, was, on a division, carried; and the House adjourned.

H. OF LORDS.

February 20.

The Archbishop of *Canterbury* addressed the House on a very important subject, and pointed out the necessity of averting the evils to be apprehended in every possible shape. One of the most efficacious means, his Grace thought to be, would be for that and the other House to prescribe resolutions, engaging to lessen the consumption of flour in their own families, and also to adopt various substitutes for bread. The most prominent regulation in these was, that the subscribers should engage, from the 24th instant, to the 10th of October, to limit the use of bread in their families to one quartern loaf *per* week to each individual. The rest of the resolutions were in substance similar to those submitted to their Lordships on a like occasion about four years since.

Being read, his Grace laid the resolutions upon the table.

Lord *Darnley* took the opportunity to observe, that the exigencies of the country, with respect to corn, were over-rated in the report of the other House of Parliament. He spoke rather in terms of censure on the conduct of a Noble Lord, who on a former night had sounded the trumpet of alarm; and he insisted that legislative interference, instead of remedying the evil, would greatly increase it.

The Earl of *Liverpool* lamented the great scarcity that prevailed, and at the same time the difficulty of avoiding it by legislative provisions; for what would be beneficial in one part would be pernicious in another country; and spoke in commendation of the mode suggested by the Rev. Primate.

Lord

Lord *Auckland* denied that he had unnecessarily founded an alarm, but said the country should be awakened to a sense of its situation; it were proper to enquire only with a view to ascertain that the scarcity was real and not fictitious. He still doubted the policy of direct legislative interference.

Lord *Grenville* expressed his opinion of the inadequacy of legislative provisions on such a subject; and even thought that much public discussion of it would rather tend to increase than to avert the evil.

The Lord Chancellor commented upon the resolutions proposed by the Reverend Primate, and suggested the propriety of some verbal alterations therein; and touched upon the line of proceeding adopted by the Commons in framing their report.

After a short conversation between Lords *Romney*, *Stanhope*, *Grenville*, and the Chancellor, in which nothing new transpired, the resolutions were read by the Lord Chancellor, and ordered to lie on the table.

The order of the day being moved, Earl *Stanhope* addressed the House at considerable length on the subject of his promised motion; and argued with great ability for the policy, and even necessity, of a speedy peace. His points were principally three: first, the comparative state of taxation and financial resources in Great Britain and France; secondly, the alarming scarcity which prevailed, and which was attributable directly or indirectly to the war; and, lastly, that the conclusion of peace was in the power of this country, whenever she chose seriously to endeavour for it. He concluded by moving an address to his Majesty, setting forth concisely the arguments in his speech, and praying that he would take speedy measures for the attainment of peace.

The Lord Chancellor made a few remarks on the general complexion of the noble Earl's speech; after which the question was put, and the House divided—against the Address 36, for it 2.

H. OF COMMONS.

February 21.

Mr. *Whitbread* moved, that his bill for regulating the price of labourers wages be read a second time; which introduced a very desultory conversation; when the question was put, and negatived, and the bill, on the motion of Mr. *Pitt*, was ordered to be read a

second time that day six months.

In the Committee of Supply, the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the extraordinaries of the army. He should take, he said, the estimate of last year at two millions and a half, which had been found to be more than sufficient for the purpose. This sum was accordingly voted. He then proceeded to move for the following sums, which were successively voted without opposition:

Deficiency of grants last year,	£.447,000
Foreign and secret services,	150,000
Addresses of that House,	26,203
French Emigrant and American Loyalists,	242,798
Deficiency of last year on this account,	7,574
Civil establish. of Upper Canada,	7,950
———— Nova Scotia,	5,540
———— New Brunswick,	4,650
———— Isle St. John,	1,900
———— Cape Breton,	1,840
———— Newfoundland,	1,640
———— Bahama Islands,	4,100
———— Bermudas,	580
———— Dominica,	600
———— New South Wales,	6,309
Bills from ditto,	24,074
Expences of alien act,	6,369
Employment of convicts,	32,353

These resolutions were severally agreed to, and ordered to be reported on Monday.

H. OF LORDS.

February 24.

The bill for the suspension of the Habeas Corpus act being read the first time; on the question being put for its second reading,

Lord *Holland* could not sit patiently and see the forms of the House so constantly violated. At the time a bill for this purpose passed, at the commencement of the war, Ministers might have plausibly pretended a necessity for disorderly expedition; but they had no such excuse now, as they might have brought it forward in proper time, without hazarding the expiration of the former act previous to passing a new one, if such an act was at all necessary to be passed in the present instance.

The Lord Chancellor thought, if there was any blame, it rested not with Ministers, but with the whole House; who, by adjourning from Thursday to this day, had prevented it from being presented to them sooner. As for himself, he had not recollected that the House must of course adjourn one

one day further (Wednesday) in the present week; nevertheless, if the noble Lord wished to say any thing upon the principle of the bill, that might as well be done on the third reading as the second; and then the sense of their Lordships might be taken upon it, without impeding its course.

Lord *Holland* was happy in having obtained this information, though he should oppose the violation of the orders of that House, lest precedent should almost render them nugatory.

The bill was then read a second time, the Committee negatived, and ordered to be read the third time on Thursday, and the House to be summoned.

Lord *King* moved an humble Address to his Majesty, praying him to order a list of such persons as had been taken into custody upon charges of treason and sedition, since the Habeas Corpus act had been suspended, to be laid upon the table.—Ordered.

In the Commons, the same day, the Lord Mayor presented a petition from the Lord Mayor, aldermen, and livery of the city of London, dated the 19th instant, praying that the House would adopt measures for bringing about a fair and honourable peace, and for putting a stop, by the opening of a negotiation, to the effusion of human blood, with which Europe had long been deluged.

On the motion that the said petition do lie on the table;

Sir *J. W. Anderson* conceived it his duty to apprise the House that the petition now before them did not speak the sentiments of the majority of the livery. The signatures annexed to it did not exceed the number of 57; whereas there were already 700 names subscribed to a counter-petition, which would shortly be presented to the House. On the first division, he was convinced that the majority of the livery had decided the question in the negative. The Lord Mayor, however, was of a different opinion. A considerable fermentation prevailed in the hall. A poll was demanded, but refused by the chief magistrate. On the second time of putting the question, he would allow, indeed, that the motion for the petition passed in the affirmative. But for this he should assign causes which would prove that it was not the sense of the livery that had been taken. The Beadles, con-

ceiving that the business was concluded, had left their posts at the door. Of consequence the mob, whose entrance they had been stationed to oppose, rushed in, and soon decided the point. The Lord Mayor, when desired to grant a poll, resisted the request as uncommon.—Under these circumstances, those of the livery who disapproved of the proceedings, had resolved to present a counter-petition, to which, as he had before observed, they had already obtained 700 signatures. [On this head, see p. 175.]

The Lord Mayor replied. He had pursued that line of conduct which to him appeared the most impartial. To obviate all possibility of unfair dealing, he had desired that two gentlemen should be chosen from both parties to determine the appeal. He had never till this moment heard the circumstance mentioned, on which the last speaker had dwelt so strongly, viz. the rushing of the mob into the hall. He had endeavoured, in every stage of the business, to conduct himself with the greatest candour and integrity. Had the smallest doubt remained upon his mind, he certainly, to avoid all imputation (being himself avowedly a friend to the motion), should have leaned to the opposite side. He verily believed that the hon. Baronet was the only man who would have the hardihood to maintain, that the petition did not speak the sentiments of the Livery. As to the small number of signatures annexed to the petition, that constituted no proof of its incompetency. No means had been taken to obtain more signatures than were thought necessary for the sake of form to give it weight and currency.

Sir *J. W. Anderson* explained. He still maintained that the first division was against the measure; but admitted that the Lord Mayor had conducted himself with the greatest impartiality.

Mr. Alderman *Curtis* spoke strongly in favour of the integrity and impartiality with which the Lord Mayor had conducted himself in the business. He professed himself individually adverse to the petition; but, at the same time that he disapproved of the measure, he could not refrain from doing justice to the conduct of the Chief Magistrate.

Mr. *Lushington* decidedly reprobated the principle of the petition. As to the alledged disastrous and ruinous consequences of the war, he was persuaded,

suaded, these assertions were not warranted by facts. He bore honourable testimony to the impartiality of the Chief Magistrate.

The petition was then received, and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Rose moved, that there be laid before the House a statement of the net produce of the additional duties on foreign and British spirits, as likewise the additional duties on teas.—Ordered.

Mr. Bragge brought up the Report of the Committee of Supply. The several resolutions were read a second time, and agreed to.

The *Attorney General* moved the order of the day for the third reading of the bill for continuing in force the act for suspending the Habeas Corpus. The bill being read the third time; on the motion for its passing,

Mr. Sheridan observed, that the suspension bill *laid on the same shelf with the crown of France*. The people of England had no chance of seeing their privileges restored to them till the restoration of the French monarchy should be accomplished.

The order of the day being read, the House resolved itself into a Committee of ways and means, Mr. Bragge in the chair.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* said, that he should enter briefly and directly into this subject. He should first enumerate the articles of supply for the current year. These were the navy 13,619,000*l.* the army 8,850,000*l.* the extraordinaries 2,500,000*l.* the Ordnance 1,695,000*l.* Miscellaneous services, including the Plantation estimates, 750,000*l.* These were the great heads. After which came the debt due to the Bank on outstanding Exchequer bills, 816,000*l.* the deficiency of grants, 447,000*l.* the deficiency of land and malt, annually taken at 250,000*l.* the deficiency of the income tax, 750,000*l.* There were also 2,500,000*l.* voted on the credit of bills secured on the tax on aids and contributions, commonly called the assessed taxes, and on the tax on exports and imports. Of this sum, bills had been issued only to the amount of 1,079,000*l.* He should also take a vote of credit for 3,000,000*l.* to be issued, as in the last year, in Exchequer bills, though of that sum no more than 1,914,000*l.* had been actually used. The subsidies to foreign powers, of which 500,000*l.* had been already voted, he had taken at 2,500,000*l.*

and he was not as yet in possession of any information which could enable him to alter or correct that estimate. These subsidies, he must observe, were exclusive of what was payable to Russia for the troops at present in our pay, and now actually in this country: this expence he should reckon at 500,000*l.* making in the whole 3,000,000*l.* for the articles of subsidies. To these were to be added the sum of 200,000*l.* voted in addition to the annual million for the reduction of the national debt. It would also be necessary, in his opinion,³ to take a sum of about 1,800,000*l.* for contingent and unforeseen expences. These sums added together would make a total of 39,500,000*l.* which formed the total supply for the current year.

In order to meet this supply, Mr. Pitt observed, the following were the ways and means by which it was to be defrayed, and in perusal would be found exactly equal to the amount of the supplies.

Land and malt	£.2,750,000
Lottery	200,000
Exports and imports	1,250,000
Income tax (applicable)	5,300,000
Consolidated fund	5,500,000
Exchequer bills	3,000,000
Bank advance	3,000,000
Loan	18,500,000
Total	39,500,000

Mr. Pitt then shortly observed upon the advantageous terms on which the loan had been effected, namely, something less than 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. After stating the wisdom of this system of finance, and enumerating some further resources, he observed that the whole of the sum required to be further raised to meet the interest incurred by this loan, and to contribute 78,500*l.* towards extinguishing the national debt, was 313,000*l.*—For which purpose he should propose the following new taxes!

A duty of 5 per cent. on teas above the value of 2s. 6d. per lb. which he should estimate at	£.130,000
On British spirits, 5d. per Gallon,	100,000
On rum 8d. and on Brandy 10d.	120,000
Making in the whole	350,000

It would therefore be seen that the interest required would be exceeded by 37,000*l.* Mr. Pitt then entered into some observations on the Bank charter; after which the several resolutions were put and agreed to. (*To be continued.*)

173. *Description of an antient Medallion in the Possession of H. Rooke, Esq. Nottingham, 1800.*

THIS brass medallion, with the head of St. Paul, found. 1775, by some labourers working near Newsted priory, has round it PAVLVS APOSTOLVS VAS ELECTIONIS, alluding to what the Lord said of him, in answer to Ananias's objection, when he sent him to him at Damascus, Acts ix. 15, He is a *chosen vessel* unto me, *σκευός εκλογής. Vas electionis.*

On the reverse, BENEDICITE IN EXCELSIS DEO DOMINO DE FONTIBVS ISRAEL. IBI BENIAMIM ADOLESCENTVLVS IN EXCESSV, which is the Vulgate translation of Psalm lxvii. 27, 28, with a little variation in the three first words, *In ecclesiis benedicite Deo*, and the final *m* to Benjamin, which is the Hebrew way of spelling it. From the *fountains*, or fountains of Israel, means, "ye who are sprung from the stock or family of Israel." So Isaiah xlviii. 1, the waters of Judah. The second of these verses is rendered by Bp. Horne as our version is, "Benjamin the ruler," which, in the LXX, is *εν εξουσι*; the Vulgate as here, *in excessu*. The Bishop says, the tribe of Benjamin, though the youngest, is accounted first, and called *the ruler*, because from it sprang Saul the first king of Israel. From it, we may see, sprang Saul the persecutor, and, after his conversion, the apostle of the Gentiles, and, by his own acknowledgment, the *least* of all the apostles. On which occasion this medallion was made is not determined.

174. *A Continuation of the Annual Meteorological Register kept at Mansfield Woodhouse, from the Year 1798 to the End of the Year 1799, by H. R.*

THE weather in January, 1799, varied from frost to rain alternately; in February, March, and April, much snow and rain. The first half of May, cold East and North east winds seemed to have stopped the progress of vegetation; no leaves on the hedges till the 15th, nor oaks bud till 24th of June. July and August cold and wet. In July but 3 days when the thermometer was as high as 67°, which is 9° below Summer heat. First 11 days of September fair, but succeeded by heavy rain and frequent showers. October, frost and rain. November, wet and foggy. The foliage continued on the

trees much longer than usual; the oaks did not change their verdure for their autumnal suit till the middle of November, nor shed their leaves till after the second week in December, which month was wet, foggy, and frosty. The frost more severe than in 1795. Harvest miserably late, and grain in general bad. On Thursday before Christmas-day, in Mansfield market,

Barley 3 l. 3 l. 10 s. 4 l. per quarter.

Wheat 34 s. to 36 s. per load.

Oats 34 s. to 38 s. per quarter.

Rye 20 s. to 21 s. per load.

Beans 30 s. to 33 s. ditto.

Peas 18 s. to 20 s. ditto.

Three strikes to a quarter.

"Such has been the advanced price of corn; but we have now reason to hope that the salutary measures taken by Government to prevent a scarcity of flour will, in a short time, alleviate the distresses of the poor."

We are impatient to see this worthy meteorologist's observations on the present year.

175. *A Refutation of some of the more modern Misrepresentations of the Society of Friends, commonly called Quakers; with a Life of James Nayler. By Joseph Gurney Bevan. Also (by Permission of the Meeting for Sufferings), a Summary of the History, Doctrines, and Discipline, of Friends.*

MR. B. observes, in his introduction, that the tracts which have been, on particular occasions, published by their authors to elucidate their doctrines, or to defend them, seldom attract notice enough to be purchased out of the pale of their own society. He has therefore thought it more advisable to defend them from the misrepresentations of some celebrated writers, who have aspersed them more from misinformation than from malevolence. These are Mosheim, Formey, Hume, Leslie, the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, and Wesley. Those who may think it worth while to peruse this Refutation will perhaps find it uninteresting and unsatisfactory, and that James Nayler was a weak and obstinate enthusiast, whose fall, Mr. B. suspects, was made a pretence for Government to crush the Quakers, who disavowed him for his blasphemous affectation of imitating Jesus Christ, after suffering severe punishment for which he was received by the Quakers with friendship and fellowship, and appears to have been as closely united to the body

as before. Shall we not rather say, that the Quakers availed themselves of drawing to their cause this poor mad-man? The Summary of the History, Doctrines, and Discipline, of the Quakers, we believe to be in private circulation and distribution, though now, as set forth in the title, first printed for public sale. Mr. B. admits that allowance must be made for the language of the times in which the Quakers first appeared; but we cannot acquit him of quibbling about terms, as when he says, p. 14, he does not recollect that the Friends use the word *innate*, yet admits they say the heavenly gift is *in* man, although not *of* man. We conclude this review with the following short extract from p. 30: "But it should be remembered that the object of the Friends doctrine (or, to speak more in their own language, of their mission) was, not to controvert or to establish opinions on those points which had long, and (if we may judge from the little love that had attended the discussion) vainly occupied mankind; but, without denying the orthodox belief, whatever it might be, to turn men's attention to one which had been too much overlooked. The affirming, therefore, of Christ within was in addition to the belief of his life and sufferings at Jerusalem; and certainly doth no more contain a denial of them, in a greater or less degree, than the discovery of some quality of superior excellence in any man would draw after it a belief that he had lost all the excellence which we had allowed him to possess before." Here then we have the foundation-stone of Quakerism — a *new* (and we may say *forced*) interpretation of the doctrines of Christianity, which, if allowed, after the repeated warnings Christians have had not to add to, or take from, the words of Scripture, in which is implied putting an improper construction on it, would open the way to every new sect and system.

In the passage of Malachi iii. 10, about which Mr. B. quibbles so much p. 40, the LXX version, *eis te marw-thnai*, expresses the meaning *unto sufficiency*; and, in Mark xiii. 34, the original is sufficiently clear without the Italicks, though they certainly confirm it as to 1 John ii. 23; the only harm in the Italicks, which are in some MSS. of the original, is, that they confirm the argument in the preceding paragraph.

176. *An easy Introduction to Algebra, with Notes, wherein the Rules are demonstrated, and the Operations explained; adapted to the Use of Schools, and those who study without a Tutor To which is prefixed, An Essay on the Uses of the Mathematicks, with Directions to assist the Learner in their Attainment.* By Charles Butler, Teacher of the Mathematicks at Cheam School.

THIS work is not to be considered as a complete treatise, or as entering very deeply into the subject (although what is here given will be sufficient for most learners), but rather as a plain and easy introduction, suited to remove some of those obstacles which usually retard the progress of the scholar at his first setting-out, and to furnish him with information sufficient to render an application to the tutor seldom necessary. It has been patronized by the Rev. Mr. Gilpin, and many gentlemen who have been, or still are, members of Cheam school.

177. *Observations on a Tour through the Highlands and Part of the Western Isles of Scotland, particularly Staffa and Icolmkill. To which are added, a Description of the Falls of the Clyde, of the Country round Moffat, and an Analysis of its Mineral Waters.* By T. Garnett, M. D. &c. Illustrated with a Map and Fifty-two Plates, engraved in the Manner of Aquatinta, from Drawings taken on the Spot, by W. H. Watts, Miniature and Landscape Painter, who accompanied the Author in his Tour. 2 vols.

AFTER the minute investigation of the North of England, by so many of our countrymen, in every department, little seemed to remain to the present describer. He seems conscious of his own want of fresh matter, by transcribing whole pages from works well known. But Dr. Garnett is at present in high fashion, and a professor of the Royal Institute. Where he speaks for himself, his descriptions in this tour are clear and intelligible. To his merit as a mineralogist he adds that of a botanist — without the cant of the *picturesque* tourist, who prides himself in representing Nature not as she *is* but as he thinks she *ought to be*.

178. *The Sovereign. Addressed to his Imperial Majesty of all the Russias.* By Charles Small Pybus, M. P. and one of the Commissioners of the Treasury.

MR. URBAN's Reviewers are not a match for a Lord of the Treasury in putting together so small a number of lines, on fashionable paper, in fashionable type, with his own portrait, not that

that of his *hero*—for so small a price as ONE GUINEA, or, *with the portrait*, 11. 11s. 6d. Unfortunate experience has shewn that the subject of this poem was unhappily chosen. What can we say more on this delicate subject?

179. *The Geographical System of Herodotus examined and explained, by a Comparison with those of other antient Authors, and with modern Geography. In the Course of the Work are introduced Dissertations on the itinerary Siade of the Greeks, the Expedition of Darius Hydaspes to Scythia, the Position and Remains of antient Babylon, the Alluvions of the Nile, and the Canals of Suez; the Oasis and Temple of Jupiter Ammon, the antient Circumnavigation of Africa, and other Subjects of History and Geography. The whole explained by Eleven Maps, adapted to the different Subjects, and accompanied with a complete Index. By James Rennell, F. R. S.*

WITHOUT understanding the language in which the father of History wrote, the Major, to whom the Geography of India has so great obligations, has most ably illustrated the Geography of Herodotus. "It is a common and just remark, that the authority of his work has been rising in the opinion of the world in latter times, which may be referred to the number of discoveries that have been lately made, and are continually making, in the countries which he describes. It was ignorance and inattention, therefore, that determined the opinions of his judges; a charge in which several of the antients are implicated as well as the moderns. The same want of attention has confounded together the descriptions of what he saw with what he only heard, and which he might think he was bound to relate. Mr. Wood speaks much to the purpose respecting this matter: 'Were I,' says he, 'to give my opinion of him, having followed him through most of the countries which he visited, I would say he is a writer of veracity in his description of what he saw, but of credulity in his relations of what he heard.' We may add, that superstition made him credulous in believing many improbable stories, but love of truth prevented him from asserting falsehoods. But his ignorance in certain points is infinitely more displeasing than his superstition; for, it may be observed, that, however distinguished as an historian, geographer, and moralist, as a man of science and a na-

tural philosopher, he ranks very low. Wheresoever he speaks of history, or of morals, he fails not to give information and satisfaction, these being his proper walks." (p. 5.)

This work is divided into 26 sections; 1. contains preliminary observations; 2. discusses the itinerary stadium of the Greeks; 3. the sentiments of Herodotus concerning Europe; 4. Western Scythia, on the Euxine; 5. the countries bordering on Western Scythia; 6. the expedition of Darius Hydaspes to that country; 7. the countries situate beyond Western Scythia, on the East and North; 8, 9. the general opinions of Herodotus concerning Asia; 10. Eastern Scythia, or the country of the Massagetæ; 11, 12. the twenty satrapies of Darius Hydaspes; 13. the report of Aristagoras, respecting the royal road from Ienia to Susia; 14. the site and remains of antient Babylon; 15. the captivity and disposal of the ten tribes of the Jews. In the 16th, one of the most interesting divisions of this work relates to the knowledge Herodotus had of Africa, to which continent the remaining sections wholly relate, including the canals of Suez, the Nile, and Memphis, the Oases of Egypt and Libya, the temple of Ammon, the Syrtes, the antiquity of Morocco leather, &c.; 24, 25, relate to the circumnavigation of Africa by the ships of Necho; and the last section presents some account of the voyage of Hanno along its Western coasts. The whole is illustrated by 11 maps, most of which are curious and interesting.

The Major seems to have confounded the antient Scythians with the later Tartars; and, contrary to the most learned commentaries and the Jewish traditions, he attempts to shew that only certain classes of the Hebrews were carried away and settled in Media. He concludes, p. 441, that the distant source of the Nile is certainly not in Abyssinia, but in some country to the West or South-westward of it; which is confirmed by Mr. Browne, who also proves that the Niger does not join the Nile.

In his observations on the alluvions of rivers he has happily applied recent knowledge to antient circumstances, and the currents in the sea on the African coasts to the illustrations of general geography. He has demonstrated that the temple of Ammon was really

really discovered by Mr. Browne; a circumstance since confirmed by Mr. Horneman.

Gosselin supposes the voyage of Hanno did not extend beyond Cape Nors; and he infers that the island of Cernè is *Fedal*. Mr. Rennell supposes that the Southern horn or termination of Hanno's voyage was Sherborough sound; and that Cernè is *Arguin*, and *Madeira* the *Pæa* of Ptolemy; in which case Cernè must be one of the Canaries.

There is something so peculiarly terse and happy in the following dedication to Earl Spencer, that we make no apology for inserting it at length: "In soliciting the honour of inscribing this book with your Lordship's name, the author has no wish to intrude on the intervals of leisure which the important duties of your high office occasionally admit; although he flatters himself that some parts of the work may afford occasional recreation when your mind, oppressed by political labour, is compelled to seek relief in employments of a less fatiguing nature. Perhaps they may recall to your Lordship's mind ideas respecting the history and policy of those nations of antiquity whose learning and arts we are ambitious of imitating, and whose liberty is a perpetual theme of praise, even amongst us who have employed ages in perfecting a practical system of our own, which, although subject to decay, like all other human institutions, promises to be of much longer duration than any other. To preserve this wonderful fabrick entire in all its parts your Lordship joined the councils and exertions at a *momentous crisis*. History will relate the acts of your *department*—that, from the *Ganges* to the *Nile*, and from the *Nile* to the shores of the *sister island*, the desperate projects of the inveterate enemy of mankind against the safety and the interests of *this empire* were totally frustrated. Such is the sentiment of a *great*, an *independent*, and a *grateful* people; and a conviction of its truth constitutes, in a mind like yours, the proper and envied reward of great national services. May your Lordship's exertions be still crowned with success, and the period speedily arrive when those unprincipled men who have shaken the moral and social world to its centre; who keep their own country in chains, and the rest of Europe in alarm, in order to perpetuate their own atrocious system

of arbitrary power, shall be dispersed or destroyed! Happily, the effects of the intoxicating draught, administered to a credulous world by this enemy to social order, have abated; the treachery concealed in the cup is become manifest; and mankind are fast recovering that temper of mind which is suited to their state of being, and to the unalterable state of Nature."

The remaining part of the Major's great plan will consist of the ancient geography, as it was improved by the Grecian conquests and establishments, together with such portions of military history as appear to want explanation. Maps of ancient geography, on scales adapted to the purpose, will accompany it; while the modern geography (in which the most prominent features of the ancient will also appear) will be contained in a large map, similar in size to the four-sheet map of India already in the hands of the publick. As the present volume forms a complete work of itself, so will each of the succeeding ones, they being no otherwise connected with each other than as being in the same series. The same is to be understood of some large maps that are to accompany the volumes, but will be too large to be folded into them.

180. *The Periplus of the Erythrean Sea. Part the First. Containing an Account of the Navigation of the Antients from the Sea of Suez to the Coast of Zanguebar. With Dissertations.* By William Vincent, D. D.

WHAT Dr. V. has already deserved of the publick in this line of information our readers are already informed, vol. LXVII. p. 766. In the voyage of Nearchus he traced the intercourse with India to its source; and he now prosecutes the same enquiry down to its completion by the discoveries of Gama*, under difficulties still more discouraging to an author. "To a Nation now mistress of those Indian territories which were known to Alexander only by report, and to the Greeks of Egypt only by the intervention of a commerce restricted to the coast, it may be deemed an object of high curiosity at least, if not of utility, to trace back the origin and progress of discovery, and to examine the minute and accidental causes which have led to all our knowledge of the East; causes which have, by slow and imperceptible degrees, weakened

* A portrait of whom is prefixed.

all the great powers of Asia, which have dissolved the powers of Persia and Hindostan, and have reduced the Ottoman Empire to a secondary rank; while Europe has risen paramount in arts and arms, and Britain is the ruling power in India, from Ceylon to the Ganges — a supremacy this, envied, undoubtedly, by our enemies, and reprobated by the advocates of our enemies. Anquetill du Perron and Bernoulli exclaim at the injustice of our conquests; but who ever asserted that conquest was founded upon justice? The Portuguese, the Hollanders, and the French, were all intruders upon the natives, to the extent of their ability, as well as the English. India, in no age since the irruptions of the Tartars and Mahomedans, has not known any power but the power of the sword; and, great as the usurpation of the Europeans may have been, it was originally founded in necessity. It is not my wish to justify the excess, but there are nations with whom there can be no intercourse without a pledge for the security of the merchant. The Portuguese, upon their first arrival at Calicut, could not trade but by force; it was in consequence of this necessity that all the Europeans demanded or extorted the liberty of erecting forts for their factories; and this privilege, once granted, led the way to every encroachment which ensued. I notice this, because the same danger produced the same effects from the beginning. It will appear, from the Periplus, that the Arabians in that age had fortified their factories on the coast of Africa; and the Portuguese historians mention the same precaution used in the same country by the Arabs in the age of Gama. From this slender origin all the conquests of the Europeans in India have taken their rise, till they have grown into a consequence which it was impossible to foresee, and which it is now impossible to controul. No nation can abandon its conquests without ruin; for, it is not only positive subtraction from one scale, but preponderancy accumulated in the other. No power can be withdrawn from a single province, but it would be occupied by a rival upon the instant. Nothing remains but to moderate an evil which cannot be removed, and to regulate the government by the interests of the governed. This imports the conquest-

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rors as much as the conquered; for, it is a maxim never to be forgotten, that the Portuguese lost, by their avarice, the empire which they had acquired by their valour; but of this too much — our present business is not with the result of discovery, but its origin." (pp. 7, 8) Who that reads the former part of this extract but feels his breast fired with British enterprize and British glory? and, in proceeding to the conclusion, with transport wish that Britons may humanize the globe!!!

The Doctor's observation on the first establishment of commerce is perfectly just, — that the nations mentioned by Herodotus as trading by innocent and unseen barter are no where preserved. Much is it to be wished that a late Governor-general of India would write a commentary on Dr. V's text, a lasting vindication of his own conduct, and of those strong measures which it may be only imperious necessity can vindicate. Great in his retirement, let him not adopt the high-spirited indifference of the independent and much-injured Scipio, and disdain to leave a history of himself behind him.

The Doctor goes on to vindicate from the imputation of fable the reality of the Argonautic expedition. "Hitherto," he remarks, "we have seen nothing that should induce us to relinquish the authenticity we have been used to respect, or to make us prefer the fables of the Hindoos, or Guebres, to the fables of the Greeks. Whatever difficulties may occur in the return of the Argonauts, their passage to Colchis is consistent; it contains more real geography than has yet been discovered in any records of the Bramins or the Zendavesta, and is truth itself, both geographical and historical, when compared with the portentous expedition of Ram to Ceylon: it is from considerations of this sort that we must still refer our first knowledge of India to Grecian sources rather than to any other; for, whatever the contents of the Indian records may finally be found to have preserved, the first mention of India that we have is from Greece, and to the historians of Greece we must still refer for the commencement of our enquiries. Their knowledge of the country was indeed imperfect even in their latest accounts; but still their very earliest shew that India had been heard of, or some country

country like India in the East; a glimmering towards day is discoverable in Homer, Herodotus, and Ctesias; obscure indeed as all knowledge of this sort was, previous to Alexander, but yet sufficient to prove that India was always an object of curiosity and enquiry." (p. 9.) Homer places Neptune in Ethiopia between two nations, both black, but both perfectly distinguished from each other. Let us place the Deity in Ethiopia, above the cataracts of Syene, and let a line be drawn East and West, at right angles with the Nile; will it not immediately appear that this line cuts the coast of Nigritia on the North, and the peninsula of India on the East? the distant Ethiopians to the East of his centre are Indians, and those to the West Negroes. These two species are perfectly distinguished by their make, by their features, and, above all, by their hair. The distinction which Homer has not marked is the first circumstance that occurred to Herodotus; and we may collect also, with the assistance of a little imagination, the distinct notice of three sorts of natives, corresponding, in some degree, with the different species which have inhabited this country in all ages: the Padei, on the North, a savage set of mountaineers, like the present tribes there, mixed with Tartars; a second, on the South, not subject to the Persians or the Hindoos; and a third, inhabiting Pactyia and Caspatyrus, resembling the Bactrians, and they are subject to Persia, and pay a tribute in gold, probably the Agwhans. (pp. 11, 12.) Without discrediting the credibility of Herodotus, the Doctor entertains strong doubts of the authenticity of Scylax's Periplus.

The few particulars appropriate to India, and consistent with truth, recited by Ctesias, are almost confined to something resembling a description of the cochineal plant, the fly, and the beautiful tint obtained from it, with a genuine picture of the monkey and the parrot, and flowered cotton, emblazoned with the glowing colours of the modern chintz, probably as much coveted by the fair Persians in the harems of Susa and Ecbatana as they still are by the ladies of our own country. The Macedonians obtained a knowledge both of the Indus and the Ganges; they heard that the seat of empire was where it always has been, on the Ganges or the Juma. They acquired

intelligence of all the grand and leading features of Indian manufactures, policy, and religion; they discovered all this by penetrating through countries where, possibly, no Greek had previously set his foot; and they explored the passage by sea, which first opened the commercial intercourse with India to the Greeks and Romans through the medium of Egypt and the Red Sea, and, finally, to the Europeans, by the Cape of Good Hope. It matters not that the title of fabulists is conferred upon Megasthenes, Nearchus, and Onesicritus, by the antients; they published more truths than falsehoods; and many of their imputed falsehoods are daily becoming truths, as our knowledge of the country is improved. Megasthenes was sent as an ambassador with Daimachus from the Kings of Syria to the capital of India, Palibothra, which Sir William Jones has fixed at the junction of the Saone and the Ganges; and they were resident at a court in the very heart of India; yet the fables of Ctesias are retained in the work of Megasthenes, and repeated professedly from the authority of the Bramins. To Onesicritus we trace the first mention of Taprobana or Ceylon; and the dimensions he had assigned to it are more conformable to truth than Ptolemy had acquired, 400 years later, and at a time when it was visited annually by the fleets from Egypt. The voyage of Iambulus is considered by the Doctor as a novel founded on fact, not so surprising in itself as its existence in the page of Diodorus. (p. 24.) Of Agatharcides the Doctor retracts his neglect and imputation of errors in his voyage of Nearchus, considering him now as worthy of regard. It is by no means necessary to vindicate his work in all its parts, but it contains many peculiar truths, confirmed by modern experience and the first genuine characteristics of Abyssinia that occur in history; and he there mentions cutting raw flesh out of living elephants and eating it. The Periplus under consideration is constructed upon the plan of Agatharcides, whose account shews that, for near 150 years after the death of Alexander, the Greek sovereigns in Egypt had not yet traded directly to India, but imported the commodities of India from Saba, the capital of Yemen; and it demonstrates, incontestably, by the wealth constantly attendant on all who have monopolized

monopolized the Indian commerce, that the monopoly in the author's age was in Sabea, the modern Yemen, whose inhabitants possessed the key to the Indian commerce, and stood as the intermediate agents between Egypt and the Europeans. The internal evidence of the work itself carries all the appearance of genuine truth; and, copied as it is by Strabo and Diodorus, it obtains additional authority. They have both added particulars, but none which prove a direct communication with India in their own age. They both terminate their information at Sabea, where he does, and both suppress one circumstance of his work, which Photius has preserved, that ships from India were met with in the ports of Sabea. Whatever knowledge of India or Indian trade they have beyond this is such only as they derived from the Macedonians, and is totally distinct from the communication between Egypt and that country." (p. 35.) "Of the trade to Sabea Agatharcides speaks distinctly, as a regular, established commerce; so far his knowledge was genuine; beyond that it is precarious. This is an opinion collected from a full consideration of the work itself, and to which no one, perhaps, after a similar attention, would refuse to subscribe. Agatharcides is the genuine source from which Diodorus, Strabo, Pliny, Pausanias, Mela, and Ptolemy, have derived their information. Whatever was done in discovery since his time is not recorded; the course of discovery was doubtless in progress; it is possible, also, that the sovereigns of Egypt were more jealous of the trade than ambitious of that honour; and the latter princes were more likely to cramp commerce by extortion than to favour it by protection. The Phenicians had manifestly a share in the profits; and it was not unlikely that the Romans might have felt this as an additional incentive for the subjugation of Egypt.

The discovery of Hippalus, to whom, or to some Alexandrian compiler from his notes, this Periplus is ascribed, about the time of the Emperor Claudius, opens to our contemplation a scene entirely new, and a new æra commences at this point. The Periplus, Pliny, and Ptolemy, are as uniform in one system as their predecessors were in another, previous to the discovery. (p. 44.) The Periplus appears to have been copied by Pliny, who, wherever

we can trace him to the authorities he follows, contracts narratives into a single sentence, and descriptions into an epithet. (p. 48.) The Periplus, not being quoted by Ptolemy, was either not published in or near his age, but so much prior to it as to be neglected, or at first not much noticed. (p. 53.) When, under Claudius, the revenue of Egypt was farmed by Plocams, his free'd man, driven by stress of weather to Ceylon, was conveyed back to Egypt by the king, with four ambassadors, and a *rachia*, to take care of the whole (Principe eorum *Rachia*). Dr. V. has no hesitation in subscribing to the opinion of Paulino, that *Rachia* is *Rajah*. (p. 55, n.) The advantage which Claudius made of this discovery, and the prosecution of it, so beneficial to Egypt, made his name dear to the Alexandrians.

The Doctor dates the Periplus the 10th year of Nero. (p. 57.) Spices of various kinds obtained in great quantities in Egypt in the time of Moses, and were probably brought in only by the Arabs from Malabar itself, or from Caramania, or at the mouths of the Indus; for, in no age were the Persians, Indians, or Egyptians, navigators beyond their own coast; and, if we exclude these, we have no other choice but to fix upon the Arabs, as the only nation which could furnish mariners, carriers, or merchants, in the Indian ocean. (p. 59.) Whatever becomes of Semiramis and her conquests, the Greek and Indian historians agree in a communication and intercourse between the Assyrian empire and the countries bordering on the Mediterranean, which would account for the introduction of Indian spices and drugs into Egypt 476 years before Moses. (p. 60.) The monopoly of the Indian trade, probably by the Arabians, was in Sabea when Agatharcides wrote; and, if the monopoly on the Eastern side of the Red Sea was in their hands, that on the Western side was fixed at Thebes; the splendour of which city, still visible in its very ruins, is in no other way to be accounted for; it is exactly parallel to the case of Alexandria in a later period, for Alexandria did not trade to India; the monopoly was still at Sabea when Agatharcides wrote; and the monopoly at Alexandria was as perfect in regard to the Mediterranean as that of Sabea was in regard to the Indian Ocean. The wealth of the Ptolemies was as pre-éminent as that of the Theban

ban dynasties; and the power and conquests of a Philadelphus or Euergetes less fabulous than those of Sesonchosis. (p. 62.)—"That the Grecian dynasty in Egypt tried every experiment to evade the monopoly at Sabea is manifest from history. The straits of the Red Sea were passed; the ports of Arabia on the ocean were explored; the marts on the coasts of Africa were visited; Indian commodities were found in all of them; a proof direct that the monsoon was known to the Arabians, though History knew nothing of it till the discovery of Hippalus, 200 years later. This is the more extraordinary, as the fact had been ascertained in part by the voyage of Nearchus, and as all its consequences would have been explored if Alexander had lived another year. I always wish to be understood as never asserting that the voyage between Egypt and India was utterly unpractised by the Greeks; the evidence is clear that some few vessels performed it, but they coasted the whole way." (p. 62.) The Doctor finds no account of the monsoon in the Oriental writers before Al Ednissi. (p. 34) "These considerations, taken in the mass, induce a belief that, in the very earliest ages, even prior to Moses, the communication with India was open; that the intercourse with that continent was in the hands of the Arabians; that Thebes had owed its splendour to that commerce; and that Memphis rose, from the same cause, to the same pre-eminence. Cairo succeeded to both in wealth, grandeur, and magnificence; all which it must have maintained to the present hour if the discoveries of the Portuguese had not changed the commerce of the world, and which it does, in some proportion, still maintain, as a centre between the East and the Mediterranean. The essential difference between these three capitals and Alexandria proves, past contradiction, the different spirit and superior system of the Greeks. These three capitals were inland, for the sake of security; a proof that the natives never were navigators or sovereigns of the sea. The Greeks were both, and the capital of the Ptolemies was therefore Alexandria. Their fleets were superior to all that had ever appeared in the Mediterranean; and the power of their kingdom such that nothing but a succession of weak and wicked princes could have destroyed it. While Egypt

was under the power of its native sovereigns, Tyre, Sidon, Araous Cyprus, Greece, Sicily, and Carthage, were all enriched by the trade carried on in its ports, and the articles of commerce which could be obtained there and there only; the Egyptians themselves were hardly known in the Mediterranean as the exporters of their own commodities; they were the Chinese of the antient world, and the ships of all nations, except their own, laden in their harbours. The system of the Ptolemies was exactly the reverse. Alexandria grew up to be the first mart of the world; and the Greeks of Egypt were the carriers of the Mediterranean, as well as the agents, factors, and importers of Oriental produce. The cities which had risen under the former system sunk silently into insignificance; and so wise was the new policy, and so deep had it taken root, that the Romans, upon the subjugation of Egypt, found it more expedient to leave Alexandria in possession of its privileges, than to alter the course of trade, or occupy it themselves. Egypt, in strict propriety, was never a Roman province, but a prefecture, governed, not by the Senate, but by the Emperor himself. No prætor or proconsul ever had the command; no Roman ever entered the country without the express licence of the Emperor. These circumstances are particularised to shew the wisdom of the Greeks in their establishment of the system, and the wisdom of the Romans in contenting themselves with the revenue rather than the property of the country*."

* "It is the stability of the Roman conquests which distinguishes them from those of other nations. If we place the meridian power of Rome in the age of Augustus, it was 700 years in rising, and 1400 in falling. The sovereignty of Egypt, for 600 years, is of greater duration than that of any native or foreign dynasty not mythological; and this sovereignty, notwithstanding particular intervals of tyranny, does seem, upon the whole, to have been exercised for the good of the people, which is the end of all government. When Egypt fell, its prosperity, though impaired, was probably superior to that of any other province of the empire. The revenue I take at a medium, from the calculation of Strabo (XVII. p. 798), who says that, under Anletes, the worst of the Ptolemies, it was 2,421,375 l.; but he adds that the Romans managed it to much greater advantage, and even doubled it."

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"These considerations are by no means foreign to our purpose: it is the design of this work to exhibit the trade of India under every point of view in which it was regarded by the ancients; but, if it were not my determination to close my researches with the voyage of Gama, I could now shew how a contrary policy has brought the richest world to its present state of misery. Policy I say, because, though the discovery of Gama must have injured Egypt, it could not have reduced it to desolation. It is the conquest of Selim, and a divided power between the Porte and the Mamelukes, which has sunk a revenue of three millions to a cipher; a policy, in fact, which has cut down the tree to come at the fruit, which is not content with the golden egg, but has killed the bird that laid it." (p. 63—66.)

The preliminary disquisitions closing here, the Doctor pursues the analysis of the *Periplus* by the places mentioned in it during the voyage from Myos Hormus, *Cosire*, or some port opposite the *J. Fateen* islands, to Rhapta, or *Quioa*. There was an inland communication between Berenice and Cophis, begun by Philadelphus, and performed by the Romans. While printing the article of Ptolemais, the Doctor received, from Major Ouseley, Gosselin's "*Recherches sur le Géographie des Anciens*, Paris, 1798," 2 vols. 4to; and, however he differs from him on the whole of the *Periplus*, he is happy to find they agreed on the subject of the circumnavigating of Africa. Where they differ he has inserted a note on some particular occasion." (p. 85.)

"It is to be remarked that M. Gosselin is so attached to his own estimates for correcting the latitudes of Ptolemy and the other ancient geographers, that he pays little respect to local circumstances and the characteristic features of the coast. As I cannot dispute this matter on every point where we differ, I shall observe here that his want of attention appears nowhere more conspicuous than at *Adulis* and *Aromata*, two places which the *Periplus* marks with distinctions that cannot be mistaken, and which he transfers or displaces with great violence. The consequence is, that he is obliged to have two *Adulis*, for which there can be no warrant either in history or geography." (p. 94*.)

* "Want of time prevents decision on

The real position of Ptolemais Theron is settled by the parallel of Meroë; and on this occasion the Doctor expresses his obligations to Mr. Wales, to whom, says he, "I was known only by the courtesy of literature; but such was his love of science, that I never consulted him without receiving every assistance that it was in his power to give. I insert this as his last favour, and not without the tribute of gratitude to the memory of a man who was as excellent in private life, as an husband and father, as he was eminent in the science he professed, the friend and companion of the illustrious Cook." (p. 83, n.)

"The Bishop of Rochester, added to the many former kindnesses I have experienced from his friendship, and derived from his comprehensive view of the science," particularly establishes the latitude of Meroë on Ptolemy's principles. Dr. V. inclines to adopt Mr. Bruce's situation of Meroë at *Gibbainy*; and observes, that "his work throughout bears internal evidence of veracity in all instances where he was not deceived himself; and his observations were the best that a man, furnished with such instruments as he had, and struggling for life, could obtain." (p. 93.)

Adulis was peopled by fugitives from Egypt in the reign of Psammaticus, and Bruce found traces of them at Axium. That the Greeks from Egypt landed there, and subdued the country as far as Axium, or farther, is evident. Ptolemy Philadelphus pushed his discoveries beyond Meroë by land; and by sea, perhaps as far as Madagascar; and the famous inscription preserved by Cosmas Indicopleustes is a proof that Euergetes subdued a considerable part of Abyssinia; and Bruce found the name *EYEPETOTY* on a stone serving as a footstool to the throne on which the kings of Abyssinia are crowned at this day. (pp. 101, 102.) "The straits of Babelmandeb, or mandel; which is interpreted the "gate of affliction," are in all respects worthy of consideration. They for many ages formed the barrier, unpassed by Europeans; and,

his account of the ancient geographers, or the methods he has assumed for correcting their errors; but I cannot but acknowledge his masterly and scientific possession of his subject, and great perseverance of investigation, and respect his talents and abilities." (p. 227.)

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from the time this barrier was forced, the knowledge of India and the countries beyond it has been on the increase to the present hour. I speak of Europeans, because I am ready to admit an intercourse between the South coast of Arabia and Malabar as early as the most speculative Antiquary can require. I acknowledge all that can be attributed to the voyages of Solomon's fleet, as long as they are confined to the coast of Africa. I accede to the progress of Timotheus down the same coast, perhaps as far as Madagascar, notwithstanding the inconsistency of his accounts; and I allow the Phenicians to have penetrated as far as Herodotus shall please to carry them, if he will not conduct them round the Cape of Good Hope. But, whatever discoveries we attribute to the Oriental navigators, there is no historical evidence remaining that the Greeks in Egypt prosecuted these discoveries so as to make them the basis of a settled trade: they contented themselves with fetching the produce of India and Africa from Yemen; if they did pass the straits, by accident or design, it was under such an impression of terror that every thing beyond them was obscured by fable; the sun was a pillar, and the sea a curd. Much that the three first Ptolemies had attempted was neglected or forgotten by their profligate and oppressive successors; and if the Romans had not taken possession of Egypt, a short succession of weak and ignorant princes might have reduced this commerce again to the same torpid state it has experienced under the Mameluks or Turks. The dread of venturing on the ocean is expressed by many writers long after the trade to India was established; and Cosmas, in the reign of Justin, speaks of passing the straits as wildly as Pytheas does of the Arctic Ocean." (pp. 108, 109.) "As this species of the marvelous is a constant attendant upon ignorance, and an indication that the writer describes what he never saw; so is a plain narrative an evidence of truth, and the absence of prodigies one of the strongest proofs that the author really visited the country he describes. It is from internal evidence of this sort I conclude the author of the *Periplus* to have been himself a trader on the coast of Africa and Malabar. Concerning both he speaks with the temperate language of one who describes objects that are fa-

miliar; and the extravagance, such as he has, commences not till he passes Cape Comorin." (pp. 109, 110.)

"Among the imports of *Abalites* was *κασσιτερος ολίφος*, a little tin. The tin of Britain was thus found on the coast of Africa. May we not justly suppose that the Africans knew as little of Britain as the Britons of Africa? Yet here we see the medium through which the commodity was conveyed. How many commodities passed from regions equally distant without any knowledge of the medium, before any knowledge existed?" (p. 116, n.)

We have the first mention of *Κασσία*, Cinnamon, among the imports of *Malao*. (p. 119.)

"Where *Prasum* is to be placed is an object worthy of enquiry, if there were data sufficient to determine it, as it is the final limit of ancient discoveries to the South. I can point out no fitter position for it than Mosambique; and, if the Greeks did reach that point, they must probably have heard of the great island. The name of *Menuthias* was possibly assigned to it as the name of the last island known, like Thulé in the North, or Cernè in the South; for a Cernè is found as the limit of African knowledge, both on the West and East sides of the continent. Hanno, or at least those who followed him, finished their voyage at a Cernè; and Pliny, as well as Dionysius, finds another in the Indian Ocean. One of the first names by which Madagascar was known in Europe was the Island of the Moon, possibly an Arabian interpretation of *Men-uthias*. This, as attributed to the natives, may be doubted; but it is certainly the term used by the Arabs, as appears by Al Edrissi. *Madaaster*, the name given by Marco Polo, is more likely to be the native appellation; and he first conveyed it to Europe." (p. 164—166.) At this boundary of ancient discovery Dr. V. pauses, and examines briefly the opinions of mankind upon the subject. "To commence with our author. Nothing can be more guarded or unassuming than his language. The Ocean, he says, beyond Rhapta, as yet undiscovered, sweeps round with a turn to the West; for, as it washes the shores of Ethiopia, Lybia, and Africa, in their inclination to the South-west, it joins at last with the Hesperian or Atlantic Ocean. This notion is consistent with the general sentiments of the ancients on this subject; and a variety

riety of authorities, from Herodotus to Pliny, not only support the communication of the two oceans, but the actual performance of the voyage. If credit were due to any, Herodotus has the fairest pretensions; he has certainly no intention to deceive, but was deceived himself by the vanity of a nation who set no narrower bounds to their geography than their chronology, whose kings were gods, and whose gods were monsters. The natural propensity of mankind to assert the actual performance of all that is deemed possible to be performed, is not confined to Egyptians, Greeks, or Romans. The problem of a North-east or a North-west passage to the Southern Ocean has been exploded only within these ten years; but, while it was thought practicable, the pretenders to the performance of it were as bold in their assertions as the Egyptians of Herodotus." (p. 166.)

Dr. V. proceeds to shew, by argument, that neither the antients nor the Arabs, who knew the coast earlier, later, and longer, than all of them united, were settled, while the others were transient visitors, and had the opportunity of observing the seasons, winds, and currents; and what they did not dare attempt, no nation, unless possessed of superior skill, power, or resources, can be supposed to have accomplished. It is not too bold to assert that there is no evidence of a farther progress to the South on the Western coast of Africa than that of Hanno, nor, on the Eastern, than that of the Periplus. These authors speak from their own experience; while Herodotus, Diodorus, Ptolemy, Juba, and Pliny, have followed only the reports of others. (p. 170.) "It is with reluctance I contradict the testimony of Herodotus, and the inconsistent though few facts which he has given in the account of the voyage performed by the Phenicians in the reign of Necho, so strong and convincing, that, if insisted upon by those who believe the possibility of effecting the passage by the account, no arguments to the contrary, however founded on a different opinion, can leave the mind without a doubt upon the question. That different opinion, I confess, is mine; but I wish to state it with all deference to the father of history, and with the profession that I am still open to conviction, whenever the weight of evidence shall

preponderate against the reasons I have to offer. The first is, that the actual performance of this voyage stands on a single testimony; and, of all the circumnavigations affirmed, this is the only one that will bear an argument. The difficulties of the voyage itself, the want of means to surmount them, the failure of consequences, and the silence of other historians, are objections not to be set aside without stronger evidence, on the other side, than has yet been produced. The testimony of other authors, and particularly Ptolemy, is positively against Herodotus. (p. 170—179.) We are not to condemn the mistakes of Ptolemy in longitude and latitude, but to revere the science which applied the phenomena of the heavens to the measurement of the earth. The navigation of the present hour is conducted on principles first established by Ptolemy." (p. 187.)

Though the situation of *Prasum* is not ascertained, it is remarkable that its name, signifying *green*, should point out a green cape for the termination of antient knowledge on the Eastern side of the vast continent of Africa; while another, Green Cape (Cape Verde, so called from its verdant appearance when first seen by the Portuguese) should have been, for many years, the boundary of modern navigation on the Western side; and the Doctor recommends it to future navigators, going up the Mosambique passage, to attend to this characteristic greenness, either in the sea or land, to point out the *Prasum* of the antients.

"With vessels of the most perfect construction to encounter all the dangers of the sea; with instruments of all kinds to ascertain the place of the vessel; with officers equal to every service, not only from their intrepidity, but their skill; a voyage, performed in three years, from Europe to the Red Sea, round such a continent as Africa, for the first time, would have added no small degree of lustre even to the reputation of a Cook; and yet such a voyage is imputed to the Phenicians, in an age when they had neither charts nor instruments, when they had no vessels fit for a navigation beyond the Red Sea, or the limit of the monsoons. But, to judge of the difficulty of such an undertaking for the first time, we cannot form our estimation upon better grounds than by a brief recapitulation of the obstacles surmounted by the Portuguese,

Portuguese, and by observing that the attainment of the same object cost them almost a century, which the Phenicians are said to have reached in the short space of three years." (p. 195.) Prince Henry, fifth son of John I. King of Portugal, took up his residence at Sagrez, near Cape St. Vincent, about 1406. This great man, with one object always in his mind, distracted by no other cares of the world, never married, never incontinent, was determined, by his regard to religion, to subvert the power of the Mahometans, and, by the love of his country, to acquire for her that trade which had enriched Venice and the maritime states of Italy. These were his views, and this was his merit. It was not accident, but system, which carried the fleets of Portugal to the East, and Columbus to the West. When Hanno first commenced his operations, Cape Nun, in lat. $28^{\circ} 4' 0''$, was the limit of European knowledge on the coast of Africa. This cape is just beyond the boundary of Morocco, and the Portuguese knowledge of it was derived from their wars with the Moors of Barbary. Commencing the line of his discovery from hence, 1418, two of his officers reached Cape Boyador, in lat. $26^{\circ} 30' 0''$. The same effort restored to geography the Canaria of Pliny; or gave the name to the islands which retain it still, and lie between Nun and Boyador. Boyador, however, was not doubled till 1434. It was, says Faria, a labour of Hercules; and it was not till 1442 that the discovery was advanced to Rio del Ouro, under the tropic of Cancer. This name points to the acquisition of gold; and History mentions that the dust of that precious metal was here first offered, as a ransom for some of the natives who had been taken prisoners. Upon the return of these vessels to Portugal, the sight of gold produced an emotion much more effectual than all the exhortations of Prince Henry had been able to excite: a colony was immediately formed at Lagos, and the progress of discovery was ensured, whether Henry had lived or died. This is the primary date to which we may refer that turn for adventure which sprung up in Europe, which pervaded all the ardent spirits in every country for the two succeeding centuries, and which never ceased till it had united the four quarters of the globe in commercial intercourse. Henry had stood

alone for almost 40 years, and, had he fallen before these few ounces of gold reached his country, the spirit of discovery might have perished with him, and his designs might have been considered as the dreams of a visionary; but he lived till 1463, and, in 1448 and 9, had the satisfaction to see his discovery extended to Cape Verde (in lat. $14^{\circ} 45' 0''$), to the Cape Verde islands, and the Açores. This cape was likewise doubled, and some progress is supposed to have been made as far South as to the Equator; but Cape Verde may be considered as the limit of Henry's discoveries. He is deservedly celebrated by all writers as the reviver of navigation, and the great founder of that commerce which has raised the maritime power of Europe above all the other nations in the world." (pp. 192, 193.)

"After the death of Henry, his designs languished during the reign of Alonzo, but the spirit of adventure was not suppressed. John II. succeeded to the throne in 1481, and revived the pursuits of Henry, with all the ardour of their author. About 1486 he sent out Diaz, who first circumnavigated the extreme point of Africa; and next is dispatched Covilham, in search of India by Egypt and the Red Sea. Covilham, admirably qualified for this research, went to the coast of Africa, touched at Zeila, and went down the coast as low as Sofala, the last residence of the Arabs, and the limit of their knowledge in that age, as it had been, in the age of the Periplus. In both periods they knew that the sea was *navigable to the South-west*, but they *knew not where it ended*. He wrote to the king, that "the ships which sailed down the coast of Guinea might be sure of reaching the termination of the continent, by persisting in a course to the South; and that, when they should arrive in the Eastern Ocean, their best direction must be to enquire for Sofala and the Island of the Moon*." It is this letter, above all other information, which, with equal justice, and with equal honour, assigns the theoretical discovery to Covilham, as the practical to Diaz and Gama; for, Diaz returned without hearing any thing of India, though he had passed the Cape, and Gama did not sail till after the intelligence of Covilham had ratified the dis-

* Madagascar.

very of Diaz. Covilham arrived in Abyssinia, where he was received with kindness; but whence he was never to return. The King gave him a wife. He was beloved by the people as much as by the sovereign; but his return was for ever precluded. I dwell with a melancholy pleasure on the history of this man (whom Alvañez, who found him in Abyssinia, describes still as a brave soldier and a devout Christian), when I reflect upon what must have been his sentiments on hearing the success of his countrymen in consequence of the discoveries to which he so essentially contributed. They were sovereigns of the ocean, from the Cape of Good Hope to the straits of Malacca: he was still a prisoner in a country of barbarians." (p. 196.)—"It was a prevailing notion, in all ages, that Africa was circumnavigable. We may say, too, that the natives had gone by land much farther to the South than the navigators by sea. The Portuguese found, when they arrived in Africa, a great nation, and the remnant of a much greater, which had possessed great cities; the ruins of great buildings seem authenticated, and the existence of gold and gold mines is universally asserted. Here is Bruce's *Ophir*; the tradition of the Queen of Sheba, the coast of Sofala, and the great river of Cuania. I leave the voyage to Ophir for the discussion of others; observing, only, that circumstances attending it are in favour of Africa, though Gosselin confines it to Sabea." (p. 198, and note.) "Marco Polo was too wise and too faithful a traveller to assert the circumnavigating of Africa; and, if the Cape of Good Hope, or the extreme point of Africa, appeared in his depicted travels, which adorned, or map preserved in, the church of St. Michael de Murano, near Venice, it may have been an after-insertion, though it more probably was in the original map." (p. 200—203.) The map composed for Covilham was probably from this, and he probably sent home a corrected copy of it. (p. 202—206.)

Colonia, in Brandenburg, which the Doctor enquires after, p. 205, is *Cologne on the Spree*, a part of Berlin, and divided from it by several bridges over that river. Busching, IX. 676, 12mo.

"Bartholomew Diaz sailed with 3 ships from Portugal, and advanced to 24° South, 120 leagues beyond the

track of former navigators; and then stretching out boldly to sea, never touched upon the coast again till he was actually 40 leagues to the Eastward of the Cape, which he had passed without seeing it in his passage. He proceeded to the Rio del Infante, upwards of 6 degrees to the Eastward of Agulhas, the most Southern part of Africa, and near a degree beyond the Cape of Good Hope. Twenty-five leagues short of this river he erected his cross, on a rocky islet, which bears the name of De la Cruz, in Algoa bay. This is a perpetual monument to his honour; and the Grand Cape, which he saw on his return, he styled Cabo Tormentoso. The different sentiments with which this discovery inspired his sovereign on his return, reversed the omen, and changed the Stormy Cape into the Cape of Good Hope; a name which has superseded the pretensions of all occupants and all conquerors, and which, it is hoped, will preserve the glory of a generous monarch and his hardy subjects to the end of time. Still India was neither found, or seen, or heard of; this was wanting to the fame of Diaz; and this was the cause that all the glory of the discovery attached to Gama, under whom he sailed, but had not the satisfaction of attending him to the completion of his own discovery, but returned from St. Jago, and was again employed, in a secondary command, under Cabral, in the fleet that sailed to India in 1500, when Brazil was discovered; and in the passage thence to the Cape he perished, with all on-board four ships. It required a deliberation of ten years, and another reign, before a new expedition was undertaken. Emanuel sent out Gama to prosecute the discovery of India. After doubling the Cape, which he considered as a providential omen of the discovery of India, he ran along a coast which he called Terra del Natal; reached a river, which he named De los Reyes, and another called Cobio, and a nation of Cafres, occupying a continent of not less than 18 or 19 degrees, and yet, wonderful as it is, there is no reason to doubt the fact. The fleet passed Cape Corrientes, and the low coast of Sofala, to the river of Good Signs, where they first saw boats with sails, and began to prepare for the completion of the discovery. We are here approaching to a junction with

the discoveries of the Arabians, Egyptians, Greeks, and Romans; and, though possibly none but the first had been as low as Sofala by sea, certain it is, if the authority of Ptolemy may be credited, that the Romans had penetrated inland to the Southward of the Equator, and terminated their researches with a nation they styled *Agisymbra*, three months journey South of the Garamanis, to which Flaccus seems to have marched through the very heart and most desert part of Africa; and it is still more wonderful that the latitude of Prasum should coincide with Mosambique, and that, two or three degrees farther to the South, the kingdom of Benomotapa should occur, in which Zimbao is still the name of a tribe, or, as the Portuguese affirm, the court of the sovereign. It is by no means necessary to assert that Mosambique is the identical Prasum, or the Zimbaos Agisymba; but the coincidence of latitude led the Portuguese, almost to a man, to give credit to the one, and the coincidence of sound has left a constant belief of the other. At the river of Zambese, which falls into the sea below Cape Corrientes, we have a right to consider the discovery of Gama ascertained, as he here united his circumnavigation with the route of Covilham; but we must conduct him to Quiloa, in order to make him meet the limit of the Periplus at Rhaptum, and to Melinda, before he obtained a pilot to conduct him to the Indies, where he reached Calicut, the centre of Indian commerce, and returned to Lisbon 1499, and received every honour which a generous sovereign and a grateful nation could bestow. Gama was formed for the service to which he was called. The consequence of his discovery was, the subversion of the Turkish power, which at that time threatened all Europe with alarm. The East no longer paid tribute for her precious commodities, which passed through the Turkish provinces; the revenues of that empire were diminished; the Ottomans ceased to be a terror to the Western world; and Europe has risen to a power which the other three continents may in vain endeavour to oppose. Portugal, it is true, has lost her pre-eminence in the East; but she still retains Brazil, which was the accident of her Oriental voyage, and which has prolonged her existence as a nation to

the present time. The reader will pardon this digression in favour of a man whom no historian ever contemplated without admiration; but the history of the man does not attach to the purpose of the present work; the account of his voyage is one of its constituent parts. Our design has been, to shew all that the antients performed, or could not perform; and the voyage of Gama has been detailed with all its difficulties, in order to prove the utter impossibility of any previous navigation round the Cape. I will not say it was impossible, but I think it impossible to have been once performed and never prosecuted. I think it impossible that it should have stood upon the page of history as an insulated fact, through a lapse of 21 centuries, without imitation or repetition of the experiment." (p. 207—222.) The relative situation of the Arabs on this coast of Africa, such as the Greeks and Romans left them, and such as the Portuguese found them, is next shewn (p. 222); the situation of the Arabian settlements under the power of the Portuguese has been ably discussed by the writers of the Modern Universal History, vol. XII. The second part of the Doctor's work will contain two books allotted to Arabia and India; a subject less obscure, but still curious rather than amusing. The materials for the whole are collected, and will be published as soon as they can be reduced into form. It remains with the publick to decide whether it will be better that the second part should be published or suppressed. (pp. 226, 227.) We, in return for the pleasure and information which the perusal of the first part has afforded, cannot help exclaiming

*Tu si quid presentius audes
Perge, decet* ———

In an appendix the Doctor goes over the articles of commerce mentioned in the Periplus; among others, a classical history of cinnamon, with a wish that the present governor of Ceylon, Frederick North, "whose mind is stored with antient knowledge, and whose attention is alive to modern information, may communicate his researches to the publick." (p. 22.)

"If the murrhins, made at Diospolis, was porcelane, in imitation of that from India, it may be a piece of information acceptable to our fair countrywomen to know that Cleopatra did not indeed sip her tea, but drink her Mareotic wine, out

out of china." (p. 29.) We regret that we cannot give these articles at length; but we would suggest that, as articles from *China* (Σηρικα) are admitted, Νημα Σηρικον και Ινδικον μελαν may be translated Chinese silk and *Indian* INK. How Salmasius could render it *indigo*, which is of a *blue* colour, is not easy to understand. The term Σωματια, for *slaves*, occurs in Revelat. xviii. 13, joined with ψυχα ανθρωπων.

The account of the inscription at Adulè, in honour of Ptolemy Evergetes, by Cosmas Indicopleustes, is next examined, and its authenticity vindicated.—Art. III. of the appendix is an enquiry into the corrupt reading of the MS. in regard to the word Ελενηδιωμμενεσεις, which Dr. V. corrects εις νησιων Μεγεθεις, but is not satisfied with the interpretation. The IVth article treats of the ancient maps of the world in C (mas Indicopleustes, Al Edrissi, and those constructed by Bertius for Mela.

181. *A new Delineation of Job's antient Abode*, by a Gentleman now contemplative in Arabia Petræa. Transmitted from Alexandria to John Wheelton, M. A. Rector of Wheathamstead, Herts, and Prebendary of Lincoln. To which are added, a few Observations on the Book of Job, by the Editor.

IN this fancied description of the *surface* of Job's antient abode is stated to be a convent in the neighbourhood of Dinabah, whose president has a sister for his housekeeper, and the neighbouring hermits are *married* men, and one of the latter has three daughters, and within folding-doors three of the most exquisite female images, the imaginary representations of Job's daughters, and, according to tradition, done by the hands of that sculptor who wrought the statue of Pygmalion, and in his library printed books, MSS. and sculptures, and pictures, delectable altogether. With the hermit's wife and three daughters the traveller danced to a tune adapted to a Circassian song, called "The Bees of Dinabah." The "Observations on the Book of Job" are a brief abstract of the 42 chapters, "abundantly delightful in their glory, as a flowing stream."—Mr. Wheelton published an assize sermon, preached at Huntingdon, 1773 (XLIV. 225); and "The Life of Bishop Taylor, and the purest part of his writings extracted and exhibited for general benefit, 1798," 8vo; and died on the 26th of July last (see p. 799.)

182. *Imitations of original Drawings*, by Hans Holbein, in his Majesty's Collections for the Portraits of illustrious Persons in the Court of Henry VIII. By John Chamberlain, &c. &c. &c.

THIS is the XIIIth and concluding number of this elegant and valuable work, containing six portraits, two of men and four of women, all alike unknown, as were six more, already given.

"Mr. Chamberlain cannot conclude this work without returning his sincere thanks to his liberal subscribers in general, for the great encouragement they have given this undertaking; and he is happy in this opportunity to acknowledge his obligations, in particular, to those friends who have assisted him in the execution of it.

"To the late Horace Walpole, Earl of Orford, he is obliged by [for] several communications, and for the trouble he took in concerting, with Mr. Nicol, the plan of this publication. To the late Sir William Musgrave he is under obligations for much information, particularly for catalogues of pictures painted by Holbein, from these drawings, pointing out in whose possession the pictures are at present. To Thomas Astle and Francis Douce, Esquires, he is also obliged for various communications. The readers of the biographical sketches that accompany this work will readily, he is convinced, see the propriety of having employed Edmund Lodge, Esq. Lancashire herald, in drawing-up these *Tracts*; in which he has displayed a great share of professional knowledge and information, collected from the College of Arms and other authentic archives. Every man of taste must discern how much the beauty of this work is indebted to that inimitable artist, Francis Bartolozzi, Esq.; and it would be unjust to withhold Mr. Bulmer's share of praise in the typographical part of the publication.

"To render this work still more perfect, copies have been made of the portraits of Holbein and his wife, painted by himself, and of the two children of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, from the originals in his Majesty's collection.

Brompton, June 4, 1800."

An alphabetical list of the portraits is affixed.—We congratulate the public and Mr. C. on the success of this interesting work; and wish he would consider it as an earnest of encouragement to similar labours, for which there are so many materials.

183. *Sermons on various Subjects*. By Edward Pye Waters, A.B. Curate of Great Barr, Staffordshire.

THESE Sermons, which are inscribed,

scribed, by permission, to the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, are fifteen in number. They are on subjects of universal concern and usefulness; and, though we do not meet with any novelty in the doctrines, nor any affectation of paradox in the sentiments, yet they bear sufficient marks of an original manner to entitle them to considerable attention. The opening of the 1st, "On the Necessity of orthodox Opinions," from Acts xvii. 23, is in a style which indicates the hand of a master; and the writer seems, in this instance, to have followed the advice of Pindar, who recommends a splendid portico, to attract the attention of spectators, and induce them to enter into the inner parts of the edifice. After describing the city of Athens, with the sects into which its philosophers were divided at the time of St. Paul's visiting it, he thus proceeds: "Into this renowned city entered the holy apostle St. Paul, a fugitive before his unrelenting persecutors. He entered into it, not as an admiring stranger, who sought for knowledge, but as the apostle of the Son of God, who came to give it. He entered into it, not to become a subtle disputant, in questions of genealogies and of science, falsely so called; not to contend in oppositions of wit and eloquence; not to invent new and pernicious modes of luxury and voluptuousness; but he entered into it unwearied by his labours, and undaunted by his sufferings, deeply convinced of the importance of his mission, and determined to persevere in displaying the light of the Gospel to the Gentiles, who still walked in darkness. Though he was no enemy to courteous and refined manners, and far from being insensible of the advantages of human learning, he came not to acquire qualifications which were of little value, compared with those which he had to dispense, but to instruct and regulate the thoughts, to cleanse and rectify the heart, to propagate the knowledge of the only true God, and to make the idolater wise unto salvation. As he traversed the magnificent streets, and visited the splendid temples of the city, he made it his employment to ascertain the state of religion, and he found gross idolatry every where predominant. Among the many monuments of superstition which met his eyes, he at length beheld an altar, inscribed 'To the unknown God;' an altar

dedicated, by an unexampled refinement of superstition, to a deity without name or attribute. The spirit of St. Paul seems to have taken fire at this sight; and, compassionating such ignorance, ignorance so near the borders of knowledge, he could no longer refuse utterance to the truths of his religion. The novelty of his opinions, and the earnestness of his manner, failed not to draw the attention of all who frequented the public places where he held his repeated harangues. Some of the Epicureans and Stoics, who affected superior wisdom, treated him with contempt, and asked, with a sneer, "What will this babbler say?" Others considered him as preaching new gods, under the names of Jesus and the Resurrection; and, with that notion, took and brought him to the Court of Areopagus. This august assembly, composed, for the most part, of learned, dignified, and virtuous men, whose minds were intent on "the strange things which he had brought to their ears," and eager to gain information concerning the new doctrines whereof he had spoken to them, St. Paul, standing in the midst, thus addressed: "Ye men of Athens," &c. (p. 5.) It is not easy to read this passage without having the noble cartoon of Raphael on the subject brought to our remembrance.

The II^d sermon is "On the Insufficiency of all but religious Motives." The III^d, "On the Study of the Holy Scriptures." The IVth, "On Industry." The Vth, "On Repentance;" on which, though so beaten a topic, the preacher expatiates with so much earnestness and warmth, that his discourse may be instrumental in promoting this grand and most necessary part of the Christian duty. The following address is peculiarly spirited and forcible: "The doctrine you thus shamelessly reprobate, as mortifying and humiliating to men, is so only at the first entrance into the paths which it prescribes; for, to those who undauntedly proceed in them, there soon arises, to revive their drooping spirits, and assuage their deepest sorrows, an inexhaustible spring of comfort and refreshment; at every step they proceed, they find hope succeeding to despair, and serenity to confusion of mind; confidence, joy, and tranquillity, taking the place of distrust, misery, and perturbation; and the Almighty appearing, instead of an object of terror and hatred,

in the amiable-light of their guide and support, their protector and consoler: and, as to the humiliation which it produces, proud, indeed, must that spirit be, which shall disdain to acknowledge the weakness, the baseness, and the corruption, of human nature, and to humble itself under the mighty hand of an avenging God. Its efficacy, which you thus tauntingly arraign, is established on foundations (if men will perform their part) as immovable as the nature of God himself, inasmuch as they were established by him from the beginning of the world. But you say you have many years to come, and the gates of mercy always stand open. This is an imagination so vain, a confidence so hardy, as equally excite our pity and astonishment. In opposition to it, behold the history of man and the word of God. On the uncertainty of life it would be idle to insist; it is too evident to require demonstration, too alarming to need a comment. The gates of mercy always open! But what mean these awful, these decisive declarations of the Saviour of the World? 'Ye shall seek me, but shall not find me;' 'I go my way, and ye shall seek me, and die in your sins;' 'When once the Master of the House is risen up, and hath shut to the door, and ye begin to stand without, and to knock at the door, saying, Lord, open to us, he (Jesus Christ) shall answer and say unto you, I know not whence you are.—depart from me, all ye workers of iniquity.' What means the parable of the ten virgins, five of whom, being foolish, were not provided for the coming of the bridegroom, and were shut out from the marriage? But the duty is at all times easy. Easy, to whom? To the proud contemner and reviler of religion, to the adulterer, the gamester, the fornicator, the drunkard, the oppressor? Are faith and humility, chastity and sobriety, contentedness and justice, these noble and ennobling virtues, are these so easily acquired, that a man has but to wish for them to attain them? How striking is the impiety and absurdity of your pretensions and expectations! by indulging which, be assured, you will "sow to the wind, and reap destruction." (p. 80.)—The VIth is "On the Imitation of Christ;" in which there are some sensible remarks on the nature of imitation in general, and on the danger of forming partial ideas respecting it. The

VIIth is "On the Fear of God." The VIIIth, "On the Observance of the Sabbath-day." The two next are assize sermons; on the latter of which we gave our opinion when it appeared as a separate publication. The XIth, "On the Prodigal Son," contains some extremely judicious and useful admonitions respecting the education of children. The XIIth, "On the Works of Nature," occupies only ten pages, and is far the shortest in the collection, though the subject was surely fruitful, and might well have afforded a more copious harvest. The XIIIth is "On the Duty of loving our Enemies." The XIVth, "On the relative Duties of Ministers and Hearers;" and the XVth and last, "On the Use of Externals in Religion," occasioned by a painted window having been presented by Joseph Scott, Esq. to the chapel of which Mr. Waters is the curate.

We are glad to see a numerous list of subscribers; and if (as we trust is the case) the moral endowments of the man are proportioned to the literary talents of the author, he has our best hopes for success in his profession.

184. *The Asiatic Annual Register; or, A View of the History of Hindustân, and of the Politicks, Commerce, and Literature, of Asia, for the Year 1799.*

"WE proposed to arrange our Miscellany under six distinct heads; namely, a *History of British India*; a *Chronicle of Public Events in Asia* at large, and a particular Detail of all Civil and Military Transactions in India; an *Account of Characters*, both Asiatic and European, who have been distinguished either for their talents or virtues; *Narratives of Voyages and Travels*; *Miscellaneous Essays* on the Arts, Sciences, and general Literature, of Asia; and, lastly, an *Account of all the best Publications* on Asiatic Affairs, with Remarks upon them. It will be found that in substance, though not exactly in form, we have faithfully followed up this plan.

"Anxious that our first article should be as complete in itself, and as useful to the publick, as we were capable of making it, we have commenced our *History* with a View of the Indian Empire, from the earliest Ages to the Beginning of the Seventeenth Century of the Christian Æra, comprising an Account of the Civil and Religious System, the Arts and Sciences, of the Hindûs, together with a Relation of such Parts of their authentic History as we have been able to separate from the popular Fables in which the whole of it is involved, and a connected Narrative of the

the Mussulman Conquests, as well as of the Rise and Progress of their Dominions, in Hindustân. Considering an historical account of these important subjects as the true basis of a History of the British Empire in the East, we have aimed at the utmost accuracy; for, the strength and permanency of the superstructure must, in a great measure, depend on the groundwork on which it is raised: without a competent knowledge of these subjects, it would be the height of presumption to write a History of British India; and, without an adequate notion of them, no reader, who is not conversant in Asiatic politics, could possibly understand it. The view which we have taken will, we trust, render the characters, political sentiments, and civil histories, of the Hindûs and Indian Mussulmans, familiar to every reader, and thereby enable him to form a correct judgement of the conduct of the English, in their wars and negotiations with the Princes of India, which it has been but too much the fashion to decry.

"It was our intention to have brought down our History, in this volume, to the year 1708, when the Incorporated Union of the *Old and New East India Companies* was confirmed by Parliament; but the various and important political occurrences of the present year, together with the voluminous State Papers relative to them, have increased our volume to so great a size that we thought it requisite to set aside that portion of the early History of the Company, and their first establishments in India, in order to make way for matter not only more curious in itself, but more immediately interesting to the feelings of the publick.

"In the *Chronicle* it will be found we have registered every public event in Asia, during the period of time which we have embraced, and have given particular details of the political and commercial affairs of the British Empire, as well as of the other nations in India. But, after much mature consideration, we have deemed it advisable to postpone, until next year, our *General View of Asiatic Politics*; as well from the recent events in India being far too momentous to be treated in a cursory manner, as from our own inability to view them with that calmness and impartiality essential to the nature of our work. We should, indeed, have but little to boast of as Englishmen if, amidst the first bursts of joy which the magnanimous actions of our councils and the glorious achievements of our arms have diffused around us, we could abstract our minds from those generous emotions which they naturally excite in every patriotic bosom, and which, therefore, it is the duty of the politician to encourage rather than restrain.

"In the other parts of the *Chronicle*, our original promise has, in every particular, been strictly fulfilled; though we are perfectly aware, that, in our arrangement of the materials, there is yet much to improve. To the *Chronicle* we have added a *Supplement*, containing many curious papers respecting Tippoo Sultaun, together with several articles of intelligence, received by the last dispatches from India.

"With a view to preserve due order and perspicuity, we have formed a distinct department of *State Papers*, of the *Proceedings in Parliament* relative to the Affairs of India, and of the regular series of the *Debates at the India House*; to which we have subjoined a copious *Supplement*, containing the whole of the official documents relative to the conquest of Mysore, and the subsequent partition of that kingdom.

"Respecting our *Biographical Accounts*, we shall not offer any remarks, as they require no elucidation; nor, we trust, any apology. We have sedulously endeavoured to render them as entertaining as possible; and we have some reason to hope that our endeavours shall not have been exerted in vain.

"Under the head of *Miscellaneous Tracts*, we have found it more commodious to place *Narratives of Voyages and Travels*, than in a separate department; and we have selected, for this part of our work, a great variety of articles, no less new than instructive to the generality of our readers in this country, and amusing to Orientalists, from their being brought forward in an agreeable, at least, if not in an elegant attire.

"Our *Account of Books* has not been executed on so extensive a scale as we intended, owing to the pressure of so much important matter in some of the other departments of our work; but we have endeavoured to do justice to the various merits of the different authors, and to collect, into one point of view, much of the instructive entertainment which their writings contain.

"Such is the manner in which we have executed our work; and it is our good fortune to introduce it to the publick at a new epoch in the History of British India. The brilliant prospect which that invaluable country now presents, under the wise and auspicious administration of the Noble Marquis who presides over it, while it excites the admiration and envy of surrounding nations, cannot but afford the most solid satisfaction to every British heart. We there behold, under the mild and just Government of Britain, an ancient and highly-cultivated people restored to the full enjoyment of their religious and civil rights, after having endured, for seven centuries, the most inexorable tyranny recorded in the annals of mankind: we behold

hold the useful industry of that people exerted, not less for their own benefit than for that of their rulers; and, instead of being wasted in the support of unprincipled and destructive wars, is nourished in the bosom of Commerce, to secure the peace and happiness of nations: and, above all, we behold the immeasurable resources of the most fertile region in the world at the command of the British Legislature, and employed, by the consummate wisdom and enlightened policy of the great Statesman who administers the affairs of India, at once to increase the wealth, and maintain the freedom, of Britain.

"To make our countrymen familiarly acquainted with those important affairs, is our peculiar province; and, if we shall be found to merit a continuance of that patronage which we have already received, neither time, diligence, nor expence, shall be spared to render our labours satisfactory and beneficial to the publick." *Preface.*

We could have wished for a more full detail of the two reductions of Seringapatam, which, being most recent, are most interesting points of our Asiatic history. A short list of the army, navy, civil, military, and other officers in India, would also have been acceptable, the register of these not being in every one's hands. But, when we look at the size of the Asiatic Annual Register, we must be satisfied.

(*To be continued.*)

185. *The History and Antiquities of Tewkesbury.* By W. Dyde. *The Second Edition, with considerable Additions and Corrections.*

THE former edition of this well-digested little work was mentioned in our vol. LXI. p. 53, with the commendation it deserved. The present edition is considerably improved; and we have particular pleasure in transcribing the grateful and modest preface of the author:

"When success stimulates to new exertions, and gratitude displays itself in a solicitude to please the publick, it is hoped, will allow that favour has not been misplaced, or encouragement thrown away. Animated by the recollection of past approbation to attempt farther improvements, the editor of this little volume has new-modeled and extended his subject-matter under almost every head. With respect to the additional engravings, it is presumed they will be found illustrative as well as ornamental, and prove acceptable to the generality of his readers. On the whole, he indulges the pleasing expectation that the utility of his work will not

be solely confined to the place for which it was originally intended. What is local is often of general import; and, if he has the satisfaction to find, that, by his endeavour to illustrate a small part of our national antiquities, he has prompted others, of superior talents, to produce similar works, where the field lies open for enquiry and investigation, he will think that his labours have not been quite in vain. Indeed, that labour cannot be in vain, which has given him an opportunity of shewing his zeal in favour of a town which has conferred upon him the honour of a patronage far beyond his humble merits, or even his most sanguine expectations."

A brief description of the town will furnish a specimen of the work:

"Tewkesbury lies in the hundred to which it gives name, in the county of Gloucester; about ten miles from that city; fifteen from Worcester, and one hundred and three miles from London; in the direct road from Bristol to Birmingham. It is pleasantly situated in a most delightful and fertile vale, which affords luxuriant crops of grain and fruits, as well as rich pasturage for cattle and sheep. Like another Eden, it is watered by four rivers: the Severn and the Avon, at the confluence of which it stands; and two smaller streams—the Carron and the Swilgate. This irriguous situation exposes it to annoyance from great and rapid floods, when, the overcharged streams intermingling, mutually impede each other's course; but the fertility they diffuse, and the intercourse they promote by navigation, amply compensate for this local inconvenience. The Severn and Avon are adapted for vessels of considerable burthen; while their tributary streams, the Carron and the Swilgate, add to the general amenity and fertilization of the spot."

FOREIGN LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

Two volumes of Professor Heyne's HOMER, containing the first six books of the Iliad, are printed, and were to be published at the last LEIPZIG fair.

The booksellers Sepp, at AMSTERDAM, have undertaken to publish a *Flora Batavia*, containing all the indigenous plants of the Batavian Republick, drawn and coloured from Nature, with descriptions.

Lavater has published a history of his own deportation, and of the system of deportation, containing many facts before unknown to the publick. We hope this will soon appear in an English dress.

Two German translations of Mr. Park's

Park's Travels have appeared at Ham-
burgh and Berlin.

EGYPTIAN RESEARCHES.

The French Literati in EGYPT have been employed, with great activity, in several enquiries on subjects which have hitherto been but obscurely treated by the writers of voyages. In the 62d number of the news-paper published at Cairo, intituled, the *Courrier de l'Egypte*, we find some account of the result of their investigations. The nature of their researches will appear from the following extract :

"We some time ago mentioned some ruins which are at the Western extremity of the Lake, called *Birket Keroun*. Some time after, Citizens Bertré and Jourard, geographical engineers, and other members of the Committee of Sciences and Arts, Citizens Castex, Rozieres, and Depuis, made two journies into that part of the Lybian Desert. The accommodations which Gen. Zayouchek was eager to procure them enabled them to explore a great part of this Lake, and to take an accurate survey of the ruins which are to the West of it. They took draughts of the places, elevations, and ornaments of *Kadr Keroun*, which Paul Lucas has strangely disfigured, and of which Pococke has given a vague and incomplete description. This monument, which the first of these travellers has supposed to be the Labyrinth, and where he pretends to have found a great number of chambers, all inlaid with marble, is nothing but an Egyptian temple, built of calcareous stone, and the dimensions of which are 88 feet by 58. Before it is a portico, supported by two columns; and its lower story consists only of fifteen apartments, eleven of which are very small, and of which the most remarkable appears to have been allotted for delivering the Oracles. A complete description of it, with designs, has been published in the "Collection of the Antiquities of Egypt." As to *Birket Keroun*, its greatest extent is about fifteen leagues, and its circumference twenty-nine. Its geographical position corresponds with that which the Antients have assigned to Mœris; and Citizen Jourard proposes to prove, in the article upon the temple just spoken of, that *Birket Keroun* is the remains of that famous Lake to which modern travellers and geographers have assigned so different a situation.

"Citizens Bozieres, Rouyere, and Regnault, are employed in making researches relative to the chemical arts in Egypt; they principally confine themselves to those which, having been known to the antient Egyptians, are preserved to the present time among the modern Egyptians; such

as the manufacture of sal ammoniac, the art of hatching birds by means of artificial heat, &c.—They have collected and examined the documents which exist respecting the metallurgic and manufacturing arts of the Antients. The nature of the antient picture-works, of their different coverings, the glasses, the enamels, the pastes, of which the idols are framed, which are found in the Egyptian ruins, have been examined, and seven already, in part, subjected to an exact analysis. The cements, the mortars, the plasters, and the colours which still adorn the Egyptian temples and buildings, will be examined in the same manner. The embalming of the mummies of men, and of different animals, which must now form one of the principal points of our knowledge of the customs and religious ceremonies of the Egyptians, has been observed and described much in detail. The nature of the substances employed in embalming has been verified by the means which are furnished by analysis. Every thing which can tend to make known the state and the knowledge and practice of the Egyptians in this respect has been carefully collected. They have also had it for their object, in describing the chemical arts of modern Egypt, to shew what is the actual state of these arts, and to give an exact account of the state of this branch of knowledge in the country which seems first to have given it birth. In the mean time, though, in undertaking this work, they have had principally in view the collection of interesting materials for the history of the arts, they have often met with particular practices, which, were they known in our manufactories, might tend to modify some processes in an advantageous manner. These different points have been examined with superior attention; and, the documents concerning them having been taken separately, their comparison, one with another, has furnished the means of securing exactness. Accurate designs, relative to each of these objects, have been taken upon the spot."

Mr. Debrett advertises a translation of this soon to be published, of which we shall give the earliest account.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

C. P. L. requests an account, and, if possible, a sketch, of the venerable Castle at KILKENNY, the seat of the Earls, afterwards Dukes, of Ormond, and celebrated as the residence of the great Duke of Ormond, after his retirement from public life.

PHILAETHES is anticipated in his Remarks by Two Correspondents, pp. 834, 835.—The Portrait of WILLIAM DAKIN in our next; with AUSONIUS; J. J. BRAYFIELD; D.; W. H.; T. P.; INSPECTOR; A LOVER OF PSALMODY; &c. &c. &c.

TO RICHARD WESTALL, Esq.

ON HIS BEAUTIFUL PAINTINGS IN THIS
YEAR'S EXHIBITION.

BY MR. MAURICE.

THOU, from whose energetic pencil
flows

All that in science charms, or nature glows!
Westall, from one who burns with kindred
fires,

Accept the verse thy matchless art inspires.

True Genius, lighted at the solar ray*,
O'er the bright canvas pours a second day:
Collected in one strong effulgent stream,
On thine the rainbow's vivid glories beam!
The richest tints that ever deck'd the sky,
The sweetest flowers that ever charm'd the
eye,

Fruits lovelier far than, in the tropic blaze,
Drink deep the ardent sun's maturing rays,
Breathe in thy master pencil's brilliant lines,
Where all the fire of genuine genius shines;
No brighter bower have Eastern climes
survey'd,

Nor lovelier beauty in its fragrant shade.

Th' historic Muse† unfolds her awful
page,

Sublimely bold the pictur'd passions rage:
The royal dame in Alfred's infant soul
Bids the hot tide of kindling valour roll;
And while her lips, in high heroic verse,
His martial ancestors' proud deeds rehearse,
See in his dauntless ardent looks confess'd
The storm that agitates his boiling breast;
The lightnings from his brilliant eye that
break,

The crimson flush revenge and glory wake.
On fire, his soul drinks in the wond'rous tale,
He seems already cloth'd in radiant mail;
He grasps the pond'rous spear, the blazon'd
shield,

And stalks triumphant o'er th' ensanguin'd
Darken'd with crimes‡, and bath'd in
royal blood,

That round him flows a mighty crimson
For what new victim to his boundless lust
Of tyrant sway does ravening Richard thirst?
Too well those tear-swoln eyes, Imperial
Fair,

The fears that shake thy inmost soul de-

Too well those features, with distraction
wild,

While to thy bosom clings the martyr child!
Oh! from that hallow'd shrine, where an-
gels bend,

And with expanded wings the place defend,
Let not thy charge those holy ruffians tear,
And to the grim devouring tiger bear.—
She yields,—the ruthless harpies seize their
prey,

To dungeon glooms his tender limbs con-
His screams resound o'er Thames' affright-
ed wave,

And in its bed he finds a wat'ry grave.

From scenes of blood*, where brooding
horror reigns,
The Muse enraptur'd seeks the distant
Where Health and Peace with village-
swains reside,

And sweet the hours in rural pastimes
Again thy pencil wakes the vivid dies,
In all her charms bids vernal Nature rise;
Again the flowers their golden hue resume;
Again the fruits with purple radiance bloom;
Again the woods, the vales, the mountains,
glow,

And Rubens' rainbow-tints unbounded
What bold expressive lines,—what manly
grace,

Adorn that honest peasant's ruddy face,
Who, half exhausted thro' the sultry day,
In the mild light of Phœbus' setting ray,
Exulting, to his homely cot returns,
While all the father in his bosom burns!
What heart-felt joys his blooming consort fill,
His lovely babe what infant raptures thrill,
As, gazing on the mother's rustic charms,
Round the dear child he glues his clasping
arms!

Through Nature's bounds, beneath the pole
Wherever oceans roll or planets shine,
No nobler object views applauding love,
More pure, more dignify'd, than wedded
love;

And yonder cot more solid joy displays
Than palaces which gold and gemsemblaze!

This tribute, Westall, to thy vary'd powers,
To Genius that so early—nobly—towers,
Is Britain's voice;—and all, who feel its
flame,

Gaze with delight, and glory in thy fame.

A PARAPHRASE ON THE

XIIITH CHAPTER OF CORINTHIANS.

WHAT tho' I boast the way of
Heav'n to scan

In all the tongues and eloquence of man,
Or could I modulate with lips of fire
In strains which list'ning angels might ad-
mire,

Did Science her mysterious page unrol,
And with sublimer truths enlarge my soul,

* No. 67. The peasant's return to his
family in the evening.

Did

* No. 16. The bower of Pan, as de-
scribed by Milton.

† No. 423. Queen Judith reciting to
Alfred the Great, when a child, the songs
of the bards, describing the heroic deeds of
his ancestors.

‡ No. 429. Cardinal Bouchier, Arch-
bishop of Canterbury, and Rotherham,
Archbishop of York, endeavouring to
persuade the queen, Elizabeth Grey, to
suffer her son, the Duke of York, to leave
the sanctuary of Westminster, whither she
had fled with her family from the power
of the Duke of Gloucester, afterwards Ri-
chard III.

Did prophecy, in one expanse of light,
Lay all the future open to my sight;
What tho' my faith all miracles display,
Bid plains ascend, and mountains melt away,
Rocks at my fiat into Ocean hurl'd,
And earthquakes break the order of the
world;

Or could I guide the chariot of the sun,
In other orbits bid the planets run,
Nature convuls'd a diff'rent aspect wear,
Confound the seasons, and invert the year;
Yet did not Charity its aid bestow,
Inspire my voice, and in my bosom glow,
Tho', with the musick of an angel's tongue,
Persuasion on my lips enamour'd hung,
My fairest eloquence should scarce surpass
The tinkling cymbal, or the sounding brass,
Faith, Science, Prophecy, should all expire,
Nor leave one spark to wake the dying fire.

What tho' I consecrate my goods to bless
And succour patient merit in distress,
Afflicted Virtue of her tears beguile,
And bid the face of Sorrow wear a smile;
Or could I, with the glorious three ally'd,
The fiery furnace unappall'd deride;
Yet, did not Charity possess my soul,
And all its pow'rs and faculties controul,
My most heroic fortitude were vain,
Patience of evil, and contempt of pain,
My gifts and alms the wretched to befriend,
In weakness would begin, in weakness end.

Hail! brightest attribute of God above;
Hail! purest essence of celestial love;
Hail! sacred fountain of each bliss below,
Whose streams in sympathy unbounded
flow!

[pow'r,
'Tis thine, fair Charity, with lenient
To soothe distress, and cheer the gloomy
hour;

To reconcile the dire embitter'd foe,
And bid the heart of gall with friendship
glow;

To smooth the rugged paths of thorny life,
And still the voice of dissonance and strife.
Abash'd, the Vices at thy presence fly,
Nor stand the awful menace of that eye;
Hate, Envy, with Revenge, in anguish bleed,
And all the Virtues in their room succeed.
Attemper'd to the bloom of virgin grace,
See modest innocence adorn that face!
To failings mild, to merit ever true,
See Candour each ungen'rous thought sub-
due!

See Patience smiling in severest grief;
See tender Pity stretching forth relief;
See meek Forbearance bless the hostile
mind;

See Faith and Hope in ev'ry state resign'd!
Happy! to whom indulgent Heaven may
In such society as this to live; [give
Happy! while erring mortals blindly stray,
And Vice in league with Folly leads the
way,

Aloof from danger, and from toil secure,
To view the sordid cares the rest endure!
No storms of adverse fate disturb his rest,
No gusts of passion agitate his breast,

But, placid as the face of summer seas,
When fann'd and soften'd by the falling
breeze,

Calmly the current of his days shall glide,
Nor sink with abject fear, nor swell with
pride.

The child, in reason weak, in passion strong,
Pleas'd with a toy, a rattle, or a song,
With fickle humour, and with spleen op-
press'd, [fess'd.

For trifles sighs, and loaths them when pos-
Youth, thoughtless, rash, impatient of con-
Pleasure the only object of his soul, [troul,
With random steps in vice and folly strays,
Yet spurns the baubles of his infant days.
But man, asham'd of childhood and of
youth,

With nobler faculties aspires at truth;
Born on the wings of airy Fancy, flies,
While Reason guides his passion, thro' the
skies:

Now bold investigates all Nature's laws,
Proud to explore the Universal Cause;
With chymic art, and analyzing pow'r,
Now proves the virtues of the plant and
flow'r;

The min'ral, ore, or fossil, now surveys;
Till lost in thought and Error's gloomy
maze,

Each charm by vague hypothesis supply'd,
Each want of proof by vanity or pride;
To doubt is still the part of all below,
Where rash conclusions from conjecture
flow. [glass,

Thus, darkly seen through microscopic
The crowded objects in confusion pass,
Or float uncertain in the dazzling sky,
Or, too minute, perplex the aching eye.

But time these feeble lights shall soon
betray,

Absorb'd in splendour of eternal day.
Then tongues shall cease, and prophecy
shall fail,

The trite suggestions of an idle tale,
Knowledge unbuild its visionary schemes,
Fleet as the baseless fabrick of a dream.
Then Hope and Faith no longer shall be
cross,

In full enjoyment of their wishes lost.
But thou, fair Charity, with happier doom,
Shalt spread and flourish in immortal bloom,
In Heav'n's bright empyrean ever live,
And endless bliss receive, and endless give.

A HOT DAY.

WRITTEN IN A HOT NIGHT.

WHAT a plague's a summer break-
Eat whate'er you will! [fast,
Bread and butter's a nasty thing;
Toast is nastier still.

Then how to pass the time away
Till dinner—there's the doubt;
You're hot if you stay in the house,
You're hot if you go out.

When dinner comes, Lord help us all!
Such frying, such a stew;

You

You're hot if you don't touch a bit,
 You're hotter if you do.
 Then after dinner what to do;
 No knowing where to move:
 The gentlemen are hot below,
 The ladies hot above.
 And now the kettle comes again;
That's not the way to cool one:
 Tea makes an empty stomach hot,
 And hotter still a full one.
 But then an ev'ning walk's the thing—
 Not if you're hot before—
 The man who sweats when he sits still,
 Will, when he moves, sweat more.
 Well, now the supper's come—and come
 To make bad worse, I wot;
 For supper, while it heats the cool,
 Will never cool the hot.
 And bed, which cheers the cold man's heart,
 Helps not the hot a pin;
 For he who sweats when out of bed,
 Sweats ten times more when in.

VERSICULI IN FELEM DILECTAM, DU-
 RANTE MORBO GRAVI COMPOSITI,
 CUM NIHIL POTIUS AGERE POTUERINT.
 12 *Calend. Mart.* 1800.

CHARA Miauline*, virgo pulcherri-
 ma, salve!
 Seu Felis gaudes nomine, sive Cati.
 Huc ades, et Domino profer solatia; nam tu
 Mille vaftras artes, ludicra mille, tenes.
 Quis formam egregiam referat, vultumque
 venustum,
 Ornatumque pilo multicolore cutem?
 Lubrica nunc flectis lento sinuamine corpus;
 Albentes aperis nunc speciosa sinus.
 Si pluma incerto volitet, vel chartula, vento,
 Festivo occurrens ludis inepta pede.
 Nunc caudam insequeris, refugisque, ite-
 rumque laceffis,
 Et saltu inveheris circuituque vago.
 Quicquid agis mire componit gratia euntem,
 Ac veluti ad numeros membra decora
 moves.
 Mox subito tranquilla sedes, nugisque relictis,
 Connives pulchris cæsis luminibus.
 Divino, atque alto, veluti devincta sopore,
 Egregie speciem jam meditantis habes.
 Ergo ubi te immotam video, curisque fe-
 pultam, [reor.
 Magnum aliquid vastâ volvere mente
 Tres animas mater tribuit Ferronia nato;
 Veram animas perhibent tecum habitare
 novem.
 Crediderim has inter mentem superesse
 Catonis, [Plato,
 Aut quam in se magnus sensit inesse
 Vultum adeo sapientis habes: studioque
 profundo

* Miauline, nomen a nativâ Felis voce
 Miau, vel Miou, formatum, quodque etiam
 apud Cervantes occurrit.

Immersa ad cœlum lumina fixa tenes.
 Huc te olim Parcæ ducent, sedemque beatam,
 Post obitum nonum; Cypria Diva dabit.
 Sancta tuos Proavos coluit Memphitica
 proles;
 Et patrios inter constituere Deos. [kin
 Quin Aviam mirâ notam gravitate Grimal-
 Dicitur in cœlum transposuisse Venus.
 Hic Jovis in genibus dormit, Junonis et
 ulnis;
 Et placidâ Pallas mulcet amica manu.
 Tuque aderis matura, ubi rite expleveris
 annos: [cum,
 Cumque datur superos inter habere lo-
 Nil timeas: non te lædet Jovis ales aduncus,
 Non Canis* afficiet, dira vel Hydra, malo.
 Sin metus inciderit, Veneris sub veste pudicâ
 (Si Dea non nuda est) tuta latere potes.
 Cœlestes etiam mures venabere passim;
 Quos alit innumeros sacra Cloaca Jovis.
 Privatam hanc sedem Divæ cum mane fre-
 quentant
 Certatim ante oculos ludere mille vident.
 Prædati tibi hi fient omnes: non auferet unum
 Scopa Cloacinæ, muscipulæve dolum.
 Heus! aliquis clamat: quis credat in æthere
 mures?
 Non ego, si summus Jupiter auctor ait.
 Attamen in Sphæâ videas Leporemque,
 Lupumque, [Bovem.
 Et Volucrum, et Pisces, cumque Leone
 Improbe, quid prohibet mures existeret
 ibidem?
 Et si sint mures, quid vetat esse Catum?

ELEGIAC LINES

ON THE DEATH OF

MISS MARY FRANKLIN, OF SPILSBY.

SHE's gone! the loveliest of her sex is
 doom'd
 In the cold arms of Death to lie entomb'd!
 Ah! cruel tyrant! could not each fond
 charm
 Soften thy stony heart, thy rage disarm?
 Could not her virtues, countless as the sand,
 Her sentence change, or stop thy savage
 hand?
 Could not a father's tears, a mother's woe,
 Or filial anguish, cause thee to forego
 Thy guiltless prey? Could not her friends'
 distress [press
 (For such were all mankind) thy mind im-
 With pity! No! regardless of their sighs,
 The blow is aim'd, and beauteous Franklin
 dies. [rest,
 Yet, matchless Goodness! tho' retir'd to
 Thy spirit's fled, and number'd with the
 blest;
 Still shall my mind each smile, each win-
 ning grace, [trace
 With care retain, each opening beauty
 And dwell with rapture on thy angel
 face.

* Canis Sirius.

Yet

Yet why, my Heart, for Mary should'st thou grieve,
 Since innocents like her with angels live;
 In glory clad, eternal praises sing [King?
 To man's Creator, Saviour, Judge, and
 Ah! tho'tl us happy in thy Saviour's love,
 Tho' now partaker of the light above
 Thou reign'st (pure and unspotted as the
 dove);
 Yet let my heart, oppress'd with sorrow,
 heave
 One tributary sigh o'er Mary's grave,
 With tears unfeign'd bedew her silent urn,
 Think on her life, and modulate my own.
 T. MILLS, *Grantham.*

LINES, RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED TO
 THE FRIENDS OF
 THE REV. JAMES WILKINSON,
*Forty-six Years Vicar of Sheffield, and
 Thirty-eight Years one of his Majesty's Jus-
 tices of the Peace for the West and North
 Riding of the County of York, on the Cele-
 bration of his Birth-day, Aug. 5, 1800.*

HOW oft at seventy years* we scan
 The common lot and date of man!
 How oft his honours fade before,
 And worth and wisdom beam no more!
 But he, whose birth we celebrate,
 In goodness as in labours great,
 Sees rolling years increase his fame,
 And willing thousands bless his name.
 Thus, like the sun, to him is giv'n
 More lustre as he mounts to Heav'n.
 O may we long his presence share,
 And joy in his paternal care,
 Till peace and glory close his days,
 And he attain eternal praise! E. G.

ELEGIAC STANZAS
 TO THE MEMORY OF
 DOUGLAS, LATE DUKE OF HAMILTON.
 By MRS. MAJOR HENRY BAYLEY.

WHAT is that honour which the
 wife esteem, [our sighs?
 For which e'en Virtue weeps, and Va-
 Lo! all they ask, or great or glorious deem,
 In youthful Hamilton extended lies!
 Yet one, who read full well his fervid
 breast, [his bier,
 Snatches a wild-wood wreath to strew
 On which, perchance, Affection's eye may
 rest, [tear.
 While rapt attention fills the fruitless
 Infatiate Death! amid thy wide domain,
 Where myriads wait thy final dread
 decree,
 Where palsy'd age, and penury, and pain,
 Sigh for their opiate draught to set them
 free; [bow'r,
 Ah! why invade that sweet, that blissful
 Which lib'ral Art delighted to adorn,
 Where Nature smiling, in a lavish hour,
 Exclaim'd in rapture, *Hamilton is born!*

* Mr. Wilkinson's age.

Say, 'mid that bow'r, where Fancy lov'd
 to dwell,
 Did Want or Misery unheard complain?
 Ah! no; an age to come shall sighing tell
 'Twas then they ask'd, and never ask'd
 in vain. [dells,
 Ah! Douglas! Douglas! round thy tangled
 When time has swept this wild-wood
 wreath away, [their shells,
 The peasant groupe to thee shall strike
 And greet thy spirit 'mid the realms of day.
 Dec. 20, 1799.

THE DESPONDENT.

Παῖς ἐστὶν ἀνθρώπου συμφορὰ. HERODOT.
 WHY faint'st thou, heart, and
 think'st thy share
 Of grief too great for heart to bear?
 What human breast, so free from care,
 An inmate holds
 That fosters not some pang severe
 Within its folds?
 Grief, grief 's the lot of man below;
 To common nature common woe.
 'Tis nat'ral, as for streams to flow,
 Should weep his eye;
 'Tis nat'ral, as for winds to blow,
 His bosom sigh.
 Yet, such is constitution's pow'r,
 By some the mis'ries of the hour,
 And black mischance, with visage sour,
 Are dimly seen;
 Whilst some to mark her threat'ning hour
 Are doubly keen.
 O blindness! better than the eye
 That loves its woes to magnify!
 O bless'd insensibility,
 That flies its own!
 Feelings accurs'd! that mis'ry spy
 Where mis'ry's none.
 For, ah! 'tis not a slighter ill
 Because 'tis made by those that feel.
 Who think they hear the thunder's peal
 As strongly fear;
 And dreams with equal suff'ring fill
 As truth it were.
 Then canst thou, heart, that busily,
 With dreary Fancy's haggard eye,
 Dost visionary throngs descry
 Of heaviest woe,
 Support the sad reality
 That loads thee now?
 In sorrow thou art not alone;
 The common lot of man 's to moan.
 Comfortless thought! is then to drown
 No dismal death,
 Because the crew's together gone
 The waves beneath?

SYMPATHETIC AFFECTION.

YOUR faithful hand does unobserv'd
 impart
 The secret feelings of your tender heart;
 And, oh! what bliss, when each alike is
 pleas'd, [that 's squeez'd!
 The hand that squeezes, and the hand
 DE WILLOWBY.
 SOUTH-

SOUTHAMPTON AND REDBRIDGE
CANALS.

SOUTHAMPTON'S wife sons found
the River so large, [a barge.
Tho' 'twould carry a *ship*, 'twould not carry
But soon this defect their sage noddles sup-
ply'd, [side.
For they cut a snug *ditch* to run close by its
Like the man, who, contriving a hole thro'
his wall, [t'other small,
To admit his two Cats, the one great,
Where a *great hole* was made for *great Puffs*
to pass thro',
Had a *little hole* cut for his *little Cat* too.

A S O N G.

O HOARY Time! thy magic rod
With pow'rful change doth all sur-
Bids cot aspire, and palace nod, [prize,
The mountain sink, the valley rise.
But more thy wond'rous art is shewn
In sorrow foul to pleasure turning;
Nor less, alas! when years are flown,
Is dearest pleasure chang'd to mourning!
Thrice have leaves the beech o'erspread,
Since at its fest in vain I pin'd:
'Tis sweet to think what tears I shed,
'Tis sweet, for Chloe now is kind.
Thrice have roses deck'd the bow'r
Since Chloe in its shade relented:
'Tis pain to think how sweet the hour
When first the lovely maid consented.
Present bliss can ne'er be seen;
Past and future joys alone
The mind of man is fram'd to ken;
Foreseen they lure, they grieve us gone.
But late I wept that sweetest hour:
Ah! Damon, equally 'twould grieve thee
The present moment to deplore,
Should fortune of thy fair bereave thee.
Time, where'er his flight he wings,
Onward as th' enchanter hies,
Charms of pain and pleasure flings,
More strong as he more distant is.
His charms, who all entreaty spurns,
The happy and the hopeless equal:
Past pleasure e'er to sorrow turns,
And grief is pleasure in the sequel.

PARAPHRASIS
IN MOYSIS CANTICUM.

GLORIAM cœli Dominq̃ canamus,
Qui triumphalem referens honorem,
Hostium turmas equites equosque
Obruit undis.
Tu, Deus, nobis columen salusque,
Carminis nostri decus res refulgens:
Te celebramus, Dominoque summo
Templa novamus.
Nomen est huic bellipotens Jehova:
Æquoris currum sepelivit undis,
Meruit auligam, Phariique regis
Agmina lecta.

Gloriâ ingenti-tua dextra pollet:
Dextra, rex cœli, tua fregit hostes;
Urit et culmos veluti rebelles
Ira tremenda.
Narium flatu cumulas fluentia,
Pontus erectus velut alta moles,
Quod jubes torpet, requies profundas
Congelat undas.
Persequar nunc per mare, dixit hostis,
Dives ereptis spoliis redibo,
Assequar ferro profugos, humique
Corpora fundam.

Sustulit venti rabiem Jehova:
Ut lapis ponti petiere fundum:
Hos hians æquor refugo repente
Gurgite forpsit.

Quis, Deus, bello tibi conferendus
Fortis aut sanctus probitate par sit
Seu malos terris, faciensve mira
Protegis æquos.

Mens piam gentem tua sospitavit:
Dux et adiutrix regit hanc potestas.
Audiet sed tum populos, gemetque
Obstupefactus.

Principes Edom attoniti tremiscent,
Et Moabitis timor occupabit;
Ceu gelu pinguis Chanaan coloni
Corda liquefcent.

Irruens illos tua vis pavore
Opprimet, donec pia gens tuorum
Transseat, tanquam filices rigentes
Stant sine motu.

Cuncta reghabit Dominus per æva:
Fluctibus merfit Pharaonis agmen
At suæ genti dedit arefactum
Per freta callem.

Nov. 24, 1799. G. W. H.

TO DELIA,
ON A REPORT THAT SHE WAS TO BE
MARRIED TO THE AUTHOR.
WRITTEN OCT. 8, 1799.

SHAME on the world! (offended Delia
cry'd) [ride;
Whose tales of wonder common sense de-
That frames, that hints, then spreads the
ready lie, [why;
It knows not wherefore, and it cares not
Whose venom'd shaft not spares the modest
maid, [shade;
Who notice shuns, and courts the peaceful
Makes her a subject for the breath of Fame,
And finds a Henry for a Delia's name;
Swears the fond youth has long his love
confest,
And whispers Delia wishes Henry blest!
Shall punishment ne'er reach this ruthless
foe,
That sports alike with human joy and woe?
Shall nothing curb its pestilential tongue,
That spares, relentless, neither old nor
young?
Yes, injur'd Delia! vengeance is your own:
The world is tortur'd when the falsehood's
flown.

B.
INTEL-

INTELLIGENCE OF IMPORTANCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Admiralty-office, July 26. This Gazette contains a list of 96 vessels captured by the ships under Lord Keith, in the Mediterranean, from April 1 to June 14.

Admiralty office, Aug. 2. In this Gazette is inserted a letter from Capt. Cockburn, of his Majesty's ship *Minerva*, dated in the Tagus, 29th June, referring to a letter from Capt. R. Middleton, of his Majesty's ship *Flora*, dated at sea the 23d of the same month, relating his having captured the King of Spain's packet *Cortes*, pierced for 14 guns, having 4 mounted, and 44 men, which ship was of such value, that he "thought it necessary to see her safe off the Bar of Lisbon." It likewise contains a letter to Mr. Nepean, from Mr. J. Hocquard, commander of the *Hazard* private ship of war, dated at Jersey, July 17, stating his having captured the *Ajax* French privateer, of 4 brass guns, and 23 men; and also a letter from Capt. Ferris, of his Majesty's ship *Ruby*, dated off the Start, July 30, intimating that on the 13th July, lat. 45 N. long. 29 W. he fell-in with, and on the 14th captured *La Fortune* privateer, of Bourdeaux, of 16 long 8-pounders, four long 12lb. and two 36lb. carronades, all brass, and a complement of 202 men; 24 of whom were on-board the *Fame* brig from Sierra Leona to London, which she had captured on the 14th. Capt. Ferris adds, that the *Fortune* is a fine ship, and fit for his Majesty's service.

Admiralty-office, Aug. 9. Letter from the Earl of St. Vincent, K. B. Admiral of the White, &c. to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on-board the *Royal George*, at sea, the 4th instant.

Sir, I did not think the enterprize of Sir Edward Hamilton, or of Capt. Campbell, could have been rivalled, until I read the inclosed letter from Sir Edward Pellew, relating the desperate service performed by acting Lieut. Coghlan, of the *Viper* cutter, on the 29th July, which has filled me with pride and admiration; and, although the circumstance of his not having completed his time in his Majesty's navy operates, at present, against his receiving the reward he is most ambitious of obtaining, I am persuaded the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty will do all in their power to console him under his severe wounds, and grant him promotion the moment he is in a capacity to receive it. ST. VINCENT.

My Lord, *Impetueux, Palais-road, Aug. 1.*

I have true pleasure in stating to your Lordship the good conduct of Lieut. Jeremiah Coghlan, to whom, for former gallant behaviour, you had given an acting commission to command the *Viper* cutter, from this ship. This gallant young man, when watching Port Louis, thought he could succeed in boarding some of the cut-

ters, or gun-vessels, which have been moving about the entrance of that harbour, and, for this purpose, he entreated a ten-oared cutter from me, with 12 volunteers; and on Tuesday night the 29th inst. he took this boat, with Mr. Silas H. Paddon, midshipman, and six of his men, making, with himself, 20, and accompanied by his own boat, and one from the *Amethyst*, he determined upon boarding a gun-brig, mounting 3 long 24 pounders, and 4 6-pounders, full of men, moored with springs on her cables, in a naval port of difficult access, within pistol-shot of 3 batteries, surrounded by several armed craft, and not a mile from a 74, and 2 frigates, bearing an Admiral's flag. Undismayed by such formidable appearances, the early discovery of his approach (for they were at quarters), and the lost aid of the 2 other boats, he bravely determined to attack alone, and boarded her on the quarter; but unhappily, in the dark, jumping into a trawl-net, hung up to dry, he was pierced through the thigh by a pike, and several of his men hurt, and all knocked back into the boat. Unchecked in ardour, they hauled the boat further ahead, and again boarded, and maintained against 87 men, 16 of whom were soldiers, an obstinate conflict, killing 6, and wounding 20, among whom was every officer belonging to her. His own loss, 1 killed and 8 wounded; himself in two places, Mr. Paddon in six. I feel particularly happy in the expected safety of all the wounded. He speaks in the highest terms of Mr. Paddon, and the whole of his party, many of whom were knocked overboard, and twice beat into the boat, but returned to the charge with unabated courage. I trust I shall stand excused by your Lordship for so minute a description, produced by my admiration of the courage, which, hand to hand, gave victory to a handful of brave fellows over four times their number; and of that skill which formed, conducted, and effected so daring an enterprize. *Le Cerbère*, commanded by Lieut. de Vaisseau, and towed out under a very heavy fire, is given up as a prize by the squadron, to mark their admiration, and will not, I know, be the only reward of such bravery; they will receive that protection your Lordship so liberally accords to all the young men in the service who happily distinguish themselves under your command. I inclose Lieut. Coghlan's letter. EDWARD PELLEW.

Viper cutter, Tuesday morning, 8 o'clock.

Dear Sir, I have succeeded in bringing out the gun-brig *Le Cerbère*, of 3 guns, 24-pounders, and 4 6-pounders, and 87 men, commanded by Lieut. de Vaisseau; pray forgive me when I say, from under the batteries of Port Louis, and after a most desperate resistance being made, first by her, and afterwards by the batteries at both sides, and a fire from some small vessels which

which lay round her : but nothing that I could expect from a vessel lying in that inactive situation, was equal to the few brave men belonging to your ship, whom I so justly confided in, assisted by 6 men from the cutter, and Mr. Paddon, midshipman, who, I am sorry to say, was wounded in several places, though I hope not mortally. I am sorry to state the loss of one man belonging to the cutter, who was shot through the head, and four of your brave men, with myself, wounded in different parts of the body ; the principal one I received was with a pike, which penetrated my left thigh — Mr. Patteshall in the cutter's small boat, assisted with two midshipmen from the *Amethyst* in one of their boats. The loss of the enemy is not yet ascertained, owing to the confusion. J. COGHLAN.

N. B. There are 5 killed, and 21 wounded—some very badly.

A return of killed and wounded.

Viper cutter.—One seamen killed ; Lient. Jeremiah Coghlan, Mr. Silas H. Paddon, midshipman, two seamen, wounded.—*Impeteux.*—Four seamen wounded.—*Total.* One killed, eight wounded.

Admiralty office, Aug. 16. A letter from the Earl of St. Vincent, K. B. introduces the following :

Sir, *Uranie, at Sea, July 28.*

Cruizing according to your instructions in his Majesty's ship under my command, I beg leave to acquaint you of my having captured, this day, *La Revanche* French schooner privateer, mounting 14 6-pounders, with 80 men, belonging to Bayonne ; had been out from thence about four months, but last from *Vigo*, (nineteen days), into which port she had carried three prizes, an English brig called the *Marcus*, a Portuguese ship, and a Spanish brig, prize to the *Minerve*. G. H. TOWRY.

R. G. Keats, Esq. Captain of his Majesty's ship *Boadicea*.

Admiralty office, Aug. 23. Letters from Admiral Earl St. Vincent, K. B. dated on-board the *Royal George*, at Sea, the 11th inst. and from Capt. Keats, dated on-board the *Boadicea*, at Sea, the 4th, refer to the following :

Sir, *Fisgard, at Sea, Aug. 3.*

I have to inform you, that his Majesty's ship under my command has captured the following vessels since the 20th of last month : *Saint John Baptiste*, Spanish lugger (burnt). *La Gironde*, 16 guns, 141 men, French privateer. *L'Alerte*, 14 guns, 84 men, French privateer. The *Joseph*, an English South Sea ship, prize to the *Minerve* French privateer. It will, I am sure, give you particular satisfaction to find *La Gironde* one of the number, as she has long been an active and successful cruizer against the commerce of our country, and was now returning to port with

53 English prisoners taken in the vessels hereafter specified. *L'Alerte* is only six days from Bourdeaux, and was fitted purposely to cruize for the homeward-bound West-India convoy. T. B. MARTIN.

R. G. Keats, Esq. Captain of his Majesty's ship *Boadicea*.

List of vessels captured by La Gironde, French privateer brig :—

Swan sloop, Andrew Miller, master, from Oporto, laden with wine. Countess of Lauderdale, Thomas Bennett, master, from Demerary, laden with sugar and cotton. Active brig, Benjamin Tucker, master, from Bermuda, laden with sugar and cotton. Young William, Charles Bacon, master, from the South Seas, laden with oil, &c.

Copy of a letter from Capt. John Wright, Commander of his Majesty's sloop Wolverine, to E. Nepean, Esq. dated at St. Marcou, Aug. 9.

Sir, This morning having been informed by Capt. Price, that some part of the enemy's convoy, consisting of two large sloops, were attempting to make their escape from the mouth of the river *Isigny*, and proceeding along shore to the Eastward, I lost no time in giving chase, having in company the *Sparkler* and *Force* gun-brigs. The enemy, finding themselves so hard pressed, and no probability of escape, run themselves on-shore in the Bay of Grand Camp, commanded on both sides of the entrance by heavy batteries, which I attacked for near an hour, and was ably assisted by Lieut. Stephens, of the *Sparkler*, and Lieutenant Tokely, of the *Force*, covering Lieutenant Gregory of the *Wolverene*, with the cutter and jolly boat with a party of marines, who gallantly boarded the largest vessel, under the fire of 3 field-pieces, and near 200 men with musquetry, within half-pistol-shot of the shore, and set her on fire, and otherwise disabled her. The other was so completely shot through as to stop her further proceedings. I am happy to have it in my power to inform their Lordships, that neither the vessels nor men suffered any thing, excepting three of the *Wolverene's*, who were a good deal burnt, on-board the sloop, by an explosion of gunpowder. The enemy lost four men killed on the beach.

JOHN WRIGHT.

Copy of a letter from Captain Durham, of his Majesty's ship Anson, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Gibraltar, June 27th.

Sir, This morning, at daylight, I discovered a large convoy, between forty and fifty sail, of different descriptions, in the Straits of Gibraltar. I immediately got under weigh, and gave chase. On our approach they got under the batteries, where they were covered by 25 gun-boats, who, together with the forts, very much annoyed us ; notwithstanding, with the assistance of two Gibraltar row-boats, we captured eight, one of which was afterwards retaken ; they proved to be Spaniards, bound from Malaga to Cadiz. I have the satisfaction

tion to inform their Lordships, that I have this moment returned to my anchorage with the prizes. I feel much obliged to Capt. Hay, of the *Constance*, for his disposition of the armed boats, which, had it been calm, would have rendered our success much more complete. P. C. DURHAM.

Copy of another letter from Capt. Durham, of his Majesty's ship Anson, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Gibraltar, June 30.

Sir, I have great satisfaction to inform my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that last night I had an opportunity of cutting off two of the Spanish gun-boats (the *Gibraltar* and *Salvador*) who had been, for several days, a very great annoyance to my convoy; they are fine vessels, commanded by King's officers, mounting two 18-pounders in the bow, and 8 guns of different dimensions, manned with 60 men; they defended themselves very gallantly, and, I am afraid, have lost a number of men. P. C. DURHAM.

Admiralty-office, Aug. 30. Letter from Capt. Mudge, Commander of the *Fly*, to Mr. Nepean, dated Guernsey Roads, 24th inst.

Sir, The heavy gales from the N. N. E. to N. N. W. obliged me to quit the coast of Cherbourg, and, with much difficulty, cleared La Hogue, off which place I captured the *Trompeur* French cutter privateer; had been from Cherbourg two days, and had taken nothing. ZACHARY MUIGE.

Downing street, Sept. 6. The following dispatch has been this day received at the office of the Right Hon. Henry Dundas; from Lieut. Gen. Sir James Pulteney, Bart. dated on-board his Majesty's ship *Renown*, at Sea, August 27.

Sir, I have the honour to inform you, that the fleet, on-board of which the troops under my command were embarked, arrived before the Harbour of Ferrol on the 25th inst. I determined immediately to make a landing, with a view, if practicable, to attempt the town of Ferrol; being certain, if I found either the strength of the place, or the force of the enemy, too great to justify an attack, that in the landing there was no considerable risk. The disembarkation was effected, without opposition, in a small bay near Cape Prior; the Reserve, followed by the other troops as they landed, immediately ascended a ridge of hills adjoining the bay: just as they had gained the summit, the Rifle Corps fell in with a party of the enemy, which they drove back. I have to regret that Lieut.-Col. Stewart, who commanded this corps, was wounded on the occasion. At day-break, the following morning, a considerable body of the enemy was driven back by Major General the Earl of Cavan's brigade, supported by some other troops, so that we remained in complete possession of the heights which overlooked the town and har-

bour of Ferrol; but, from the nature of the ground, which is steep and rocky, unfortunately this service could not be performed without loss: the 1st battalion of the 52d regiment had the principal share in this action. The enemy lost about 100 men killed and wounded, and 30 or 40 prisoners. I had now an opportunity of observing minutely the situation of the place, and of forming, from the reports of prisoners, an idea of the strength of the enemy; when, comparing the difficulties which presented themselves, and the risk attendant on failure on one hand, with the prospect of success, and the advantages to be derived from it, on the other, I came to the determination of re-embarking the troops, in order to proceed, without delay, on my farther destination. The embarkation was effected, the same evening, in perfect order, and without loss of any kind. The spirit and alacrity shewn by the troops merit every commendation; and, if circumstances had admitted of their being led against the enemy, I should have had every reason to expect success. I am under the greatest obligations to the Admiral Sir John Borlase Warren, and the officers of the navy, for the judicious arrangements made for the landing and re-embarkation of the troops, and the activity with which they were put in execution. The immediate direction of this service was intrusted to Sir Edward Pellew, who performed it in a manner highly creditable to himself, and advantageous to the service. JAMES PULTENEY.

Return of killed and wounded of the troops landed at Ellaya de Dominos, Aug. 25, under the command of Lieut. Gen. Sir James Pulteney, Bart. off Ferrol, August 27.

Royals, 2d battalion. 1 rank and file, killed; 1 rank and file, wounded.—23d regiment. 3 rank and file wounded.—27th ditto, 2d battalion. 2 rank and file wounded.—54th ditto, 2d battalion. 1 rank and file wounded.—52d ditto, 1st battalion. 9 rank and file, killed; 1 Captain, 1 serjeant, 1 drummer, 37 rank and file, wounded.—52 ditto, 2d battalion. 2 rank and file, killed; 3 rank and file, wounded.—63d ditto. 4 rank and file, killed; 2 rank and file, wounded.—Rifle Corps. 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 2 Captains, 1 Subaltern, 8 rank and file, wounded.—79th regiment. 2 Serjeants, 2 rank and file, wounded.—Total. 16 rank and file, killed; 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 3 Captains, 1 Subaltern, 3 Serjeants, 1 drummer, 59 rank and file, wounded.—Capt. Torrens, of the 1st battalion, 52d regiment, dead of his wounds.—Hon. Lieut.-Col. Stewart, of the 67th regiment, Capt. Hamilton, of the 27th regiment, Capt. Trevers, of the 79th regiment, Lieut. Edmonston, of the 2d battalion Royals, (attached to the Rifle Corps), wounded.

J. PULTENEY, Lieutenant-General.

L. Z. VASSALL, Dep. Adj.-General.

Admiralty

Admiralty-office, Sept. 6. Letter from the Earl of St. Vincent, K. B. Admiral of the White, &c. to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated off Ushant, September 2.

Sir, For the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, I inclose a letter this moment received from Rear-Admiral Sir John Borlase Warren, of his Majesty's ship *Renown*, and another from Captain Keats, of his Majesty's ship *Boadicea*.

ST. VINCENT.

Letter from Rear-Admiral Sir John Borlase Warren, K. B. to Admiral the Earl of St. Vincent, K. B. dated Renown, Bay of Playa de Dominos, August 27.

My Lord, I beg leave to inform you that the squadron and convoy under my command arrived off this bay on the 25th inst. without having fell-in with any thing excepting the St. Vincent schooner, who had parted from Captain Curzon. General Sir James Pulteney having desired that the troops might be disembarked, I desired Sir Edward Pellew to superintend that service, assisted by Capts. Hood, Dalrymple, Fyffe, and Stackpool, with Capts. Guion, Searle, and Young; which was most ably performed on the same night in the bay above-mentioned, after a fort, of eight 24-pounders, had been silenced by the fire of the *Impeteux*, *Brilliant*, *Cynthia*, and St. Vincent gun-boat: the whole army were on shore, without the loss of a man, together with 16 field-pieces, attended by seamen from the men of war, to carry scaling-ladders, and to get the guns up the heights above Ferrol. On the morning of the 26th the General informed me, by letter, that, from the strength of the country and works, no farther operations could be carried on, and that it was his intention to re-embark the troops; which I ordered to take place, and the Captains of the squadron to attend; and I have the satisfaction to add, that, by their indefatigable exertion, the whole army, artillery, and horses, were again taken on-board the transports and men of war before day-break on the 27th. I shall immediately proceed with the squadron and convoy, in pursuance of the latter part of your Lordship's orders. J. B. WARREN.

Boadicea, off Ferrol, Aug. 20.

My Lord, I have the honour to inform your Lordship of the capture of the Spanish ship *La Union*, of 650 tons, 22 guns, and 130 men, by his Majesty's ship under my command, on the 14th instant; the ship sailed from Coruuna on the 13th, was bound to Buenos Ayres, and has on-board various merchandize. R. G. KEATS.
Admiral Earl St. Vincent, &c. &c.

Admiralty-office, Sept. 13. Copies of inclosures from Rear-Admiral Sir John Borlase Warren to Earl St. Vincent, and by him dispatched to Evan Nepean, Esq.

GENT. MAG. September, 1800.

My Lord, *Renown, Vigo Bay, Sept 2.*

I beg leave to inform you, that, on having ordered Captain Hood, of the *Courageux*, to lead into this bay, I received a letter from him on the same evening, and immediately ordered two boats from this ship, the *Impeteux* and *London*; and refer your Lordship to a letter which accompanies this, for the account of a gallant action performed by the boats of Captain Hood's detachment, under Lieut. Burke's orders, whose merit upon this as well as former occasions will, I trust, induce your Lordship to recommend him to the favour of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, more especially as he has been severely wounded in the service.

I am, &c.

J. B. WARREN.

Sir, *Courageux, Vigo Bay, Aug. 30.*

Perceiving yesterday afternoon the French privateer in the harbour had removed, for security, near the narrows of Rendonella, close to the batteries, where I thought there was a probability of her being attacked with success, I ordered two boats from each of his Majesty's ships *Amethyst*, *Stag*, *Amelia*, *Brilliant*, and *Cynthia*, with those of the *Renown*, *Impeteux*, and *London*, you sent me, and four from the *Courageux*, commanded by Lieutenants volunteering their services, to be ready at 9 o'clock; and placed them under the direction of Lieut. Burke, of the *Renown*, whose gallant conduct has so often merited your commendation. About 40 minutes past 12 they attacked her with the greatest bravery, meeting with desperate resistance, her commander having laid the hatches over to prevent her people giving way, and cheered as the boats advanced; but, notwithstanding this determined opposition, she was carried in 15 minutes. I am sorry to add, Lieut. Burke has received a severe wound, but I hope not dangerous. Our loss has been as per inclosed list, the greater part occasioned by the desperate conduct of her commander, who was mortally wounded. Too much praise cannot be given to these deserving officers and men, who so gallantly supported Lieut. Burke, and towed her out with so much coolness through the fire of the enemy's batteries. I need not, Sir, comment on the ability and courage of the commanding Lieutenant, his former services having gained your esteem; and I have no doubt, the sufferings of his wound will be alleviated by that well-known attention shewn to officers who have so gallantly distinguished themselves, for which I beg leave to offer my strongest recommendation.—The privateer is a very fine ship, named *La Guipe*, of Bourdeaux, with a flush deck, 300 tons, pierced for 22 guns, carrying 18 9-pounders, and 161 men, commanded by Citoyenne Dupan, stored and provisioned in the

com-

completest manner for four months. She had 25 men killed, and 40 wounded.

I am, &c. SAMUEL HOOD.

Killed, Wounded, and Missing.

Lieut. Henry Burke, of the *Renown*, wounded;—Lieut. John Henry Holmes and James Nourse, of the *Courageux*, slightly wounded; 3 seamen and 1 marine killed; 3 officers, 12 seamen, 5 marine, wounded; 1 seaman missing. SAM. HOOD.

A letter from Vice-Admiral Lord Hugh Seymour to Evan Nepean, Esq. introduces the following:

My Lord, *Tamer, Barbadoes, June 3.*

I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that on Sunday last, the 1st instant,

I fell-in with and captured, after a chase of eight hours, within gun-shot (his stern chases constantly flying over the *Tamer*), the French privateer-ship *General Massena*, pierced for 18 guns, besides a bridle-port, but had only 16 on-board, and 150 men; his guns, except 4 brass 12-pounders, with all his boats, spars, &c. he threw overboard during the chase. She is 40 days from Bourdeaux, and coming as a cruizer amongst these islands; he had captured the *Adventure*, of Liverpool, laden with coals, bound to Demarara, and burnt her; and two Americans, one of which he burnt, and the other he sent to Guadeloupe.

T. WESTERN.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, September, 1800.

During the short residence at Paris of the Imperial General Count St. Julien, Articles of a PRELIMINARY TREATY OF PEACE between the Emperor and the French Republick were signed by the Count on the one part, and by Citizen Talleyrand on

the other, under date of the 28th July. It was with a copy of these Preliminaries* that Count St. Julien left Paris on the 31st of that month (as mentioned in our last), to obtain their ratification by the Emperor at Vienna. His Imperial Majesty, however, refused, it seems, to ratify them; in

* Which are thus stated in the French official paper called the *Moniteur*;

“ART. I. There shall be peace, friendship, and good understanding, between his Majesty the Emperor and King and the French Republick.—II. Until the conclusion of a definitive treaty, the armies, both in Italy and Germany, shall respectively remain in the position in which they are, without extending their positions more to the South of Italy. On his side, his Imperial Majesty engages to concentrate all the forces he may have in the States of the Pope, in the fortrefs of Ancona, to put an end to the extraordinary levy which is making in Tuscany, and to prevent all debarkation of the enemies of the French Republick at Leghorn, or any other point of the coasts.—III. The treaty of Campo Formio shall be taken as the basis of the definitive pacification, excepting, however, the changes become necessary.—IV. His Imperial Majesty does not oppose the French Republick keeping the limits of the Rhine, such as they were agreed upon at Rastadt, i. e. the left bank of the Rhine from the spot where the Rhine leaves the territory of Switzerland, to the point where it enters the territory of the Batavian Republick, and engages moreover to cede to the French Republick the sovereignty and property of Frickthal, and all that belongs to the House of Austria between Zurich and Basle.—V. The French Republick is not understood to keep Cassel, Kehl, Ehrenbreitstein, and Dusseldorf. These places will be razed, on condition that there shall not be raised, on the right bank of the Rhine, and for the distance of three miles, any fortifications, either in stone-work, or in earth.—VI. The indemnities which his Imperial Majesty the Emperor and King is to have in Germany, in virtue of the secret articles of the treaty of Campo Formio, shall be taken in Italy; and therefore it shall be reserved until the definitive treaty, to agree on the position and the quota of the said indemnities; nevertheless it shall be established as the basis, that his Imperial Majesty the Emperor and King shall possess, besides the country which had been granted to him in Italy by the treaty of Campo Formio, an equivalent to the possession of the Archbishopric of Salzbourg, the river of the Inn and the Sabra, and the Tyrol, comprising the town of Wassenbourg, on the left bank of the Inn, within a circuit of 3000 toises, and the Frickthal, which he cedes to the French Republick.—VII. The ratifications of the present Preliminary shall be exchanged at Vienna before the 27th Thermidor (Aug. 15).—VIII. Immediately after the exchange of the ratifications, the negotiations for a definitive peace shall continue; both sides shall agree upon a place for negotiation; the Plenipotentiaries shall be there in 20 days at the latest after they exchange.—IX. His Majesty the Emperor and King and the First Consul of the French Republick reciprocally engage, on their word of honour, to keep the present articles secret till ratification.—X. The powers of M. de St. Julien being contained in a letter from the Emperor to the First Consul, the full powers invested with the usual formalities shall be exchanged with the ratification of the present Preliminaries, which shall not bind the respective Governments till after the ratification.”

onsequence of which, the Chief Consul sent immediate orders to his Generals in Germany and Italy to give the Imperial armies twelve days notice (as required by the late Convention) of the

TERMINATION OF THE ARMISTICE.

Notice to that effect was accordingly given on the 1st inst. and the French armies are in motion; but of the actual renewal of hostilities no accounts have yet been received*. By what considerations the Emperor has been governed in his decision, it is not easy for us to learn. The force and positions of the enemy in his territories are certainly of such a nature as to justify serious alarm in case of ill-success again attending the arms of the Imperialists; for, from the French advanced posts in Bavaria the distance to Vienna is not more than 150 miles†; and the army of Moreau is believed to consist of 130,000 men; while that of the Emperor at present opposed to it does not exceed 80,000. It may be true, as reported, that the Russian force assembled on the banks of the Vistula is intended to aid the Austrian army in case hostilities should re-commence. England also is said, beside her subsidy, to have promised to furnish 30,000 troops. However this may be, the Emperor seems confident; for he actually quitted Vienna on the 6th inst. and arrived at Alt Oettingen the following day, to take the command of his army in person. General Kray has been dismissed on a pension; and General Melas allowed to resign, on account of age and infirmities; the place of the former is to be supplied by Gen. Collovrat, and that of the latter by Count Bellegarde.

Proposals are understood to have been made by the Consulate of

FRANCE

to the British government for a cessation of arms; but the latter is said to have positively refused to grant a Naval Armistice except under certain restrictions and reservations. England, it is clear, could derive no advantage from such an arrangement, because there is no maritime Power in the world that can harm or successfully oppose her; the enemy, on the contrary, would, under a truce that should give her the freedom of the seas, renew her commerce, now almost annihilated by the vigilance and valour of the brave British tars; her last re-

* While this sheet was at press, intelligence arrived that the Armistice had been further prolonged, to give time for a dispatch to be sent by the Emperor to Paris, proposing certain *modifications* in the Preliminary Articles.

† Gen. Grenier, with the left division of the republican army, is stated to be already in the vicinity of Passau, which is only 135 miles from the capital.

maining fleet would be liberated from the ignominious state of confinement in which it has so long been kept in Brest harbour; Malta and Egypt would be victualled and reinforced; and the treasures of Spanish India be safely brought home, to furnish fresh means of annoying us in the event of renewed hostilities.

From

EGYPT

have arrived official details of the assassination of General Kleber (the particulars of which will be found in our Obituary). The reports of the state and condition of the Republican army are written in terms of warm exultation. Several thousand Greeks, Cophts, and Syrians, are said to have joined them; and Murad Bey, the renowned chief of the Mamalukes, who had hitherto so powerfully opposed the French, has recently entered into a treaty with them, and accepted the government of two provinces for the Republic. Since these accounts arrived, a strong rumour has been spread, that Menon, who succeeded Kleber in the command of the army, has also lost his life.

An unsuccessful attempt has been made by General Sir James Pulteney against

FERROL,

at which place a landing was effected in the night of the 25th ult.; but, after making themselves complete masters of the heights which overlook the town and harbour, the troops were ordered to re-embark; Sir James conceiving, from the difficulty of the situation, the force of the enemy, and the strength of the works, that the advantages to be derived from success were not equal to the risk attendant on failure. Capt. Torrens, of the 52d regiment, and 16 men, were killed in this attempt; and Lieutenant-col. Stewart, of the 67th, with three other officers and 64 men, wounded. [See the Gazette account, p. 880.] The official accounts of this affair given in the Madrid Gazette state, that the English force consisted of 15,000, and the Spanish troops opposed to them of only 4000. We believe, however, that Sir James's army did not exceed 10,000.

Alarming reports have been received of the plague having made dreadful ravages at

CADIZ, SEVILLE, XERES,

and the circumjacent towns of Spain. At Cadiz alone, 4000 people are said to have fallen victims to this dire disease.

The misunderstanding that for a time subsisted between the British court and that of

COPENHAGEN,

has been adjusted in an amicable and perfectly satisfactory manner, by the address of Lord Whitworth, backed by an English Squadron under Admiral Dickson, who had taken a position for bombarding the Danish capital, had that extremity been rendered necessary.

Either

Either the jealousy or hatred (we know not which) of

RUSSIA

toward our country has been manifested on the above occasion; for, on intelligence reaching the court of St. Petersburg, that the English had detained a Danish convoy, the Emperor immediately issued an Edict for *sequestrating all British property in his dominions*; and at the same time ordered an additional fleet of 25 sail of the line to be fitted out for the Baltic.—The dispute with Denmark having been terminated, we may suppose the sequestration will be removed. The spirit of hostility, however, has not the less been made apparent.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Rome, July 9. The Pope arrived yesterday in this city, and was received with incredible acclamations. He immediately repaired to St. Peter's, where a solemn *Te Deum* was performed, at which an immense concourse of people attended. Such a jubilee has not been held at Rome for several centuries. The great families of Colonna and Doria Pamphili sent two sumptuous carriages, drawn by six beautiful horses, to meet his Holiness, as a present to him, in token of their devotion to his interest. These were gifts the more agreeable, as both the Papal palaces at Rome, stalls, stables, and all, had been completely ransacked and emptied. A part of the Quirinal had been fitted up and furnished in haste for the reception of his Holiness. At night the whole city was illuminated, and several triumphal arches.

Rome, July 28. The First Consul of the French Republic is treating with the Pope for the restoration of the Catholic religion in France, and the recall of the exiled Bishops. His Holiness has already communicated this proposition to a College of Cardinals; and a secret congregation has been held on the subject.

August 7. A dreadful fire broke out this day at *Balassa*, in Hungary, which burnt with such violence, that in less than two hours 568 houses, the Lutheran church, and the post-house, were consumed; not more than 50 houses were left standing; two women, two children, and a Jew, lost their lives; and the whole damage is estimated at 900,000 florins.

Paris, Sept. 1. Chauffier has discovered a method of preserving the different parts of the bodies of men and animals in the same form as when alive: the process consists in plunging them, for some time, in a dissolution of the oxygenated muriate of mercury, commonly called corrosive sublimate. When dried after the operation, they assume a consistency similar to wood, and the air produces no effect on them. If the bodies have been injected before they were plunged in the mixture, they retain

the colour and appearance of life, and consequently form mummies infinitely more perfect than those of Egypt, which, according to all accounts, only perpetuate the image of death. Chauffier entertains no doubt that his process is the art which Ruisch employed, and which the anatomists have vainly endeavoured to revive.

A very great literary curiosity has fallen into the hands of the French at Munich. It is a Latin Treatise in folio, in an old square character, said to have been written by Pope Clement I. to St. James the Apostle. The late Elector of Bavaria refused a sum equal to 3000l. sterling for it.

The fire which broke out in the *Black Forest* (p. 380) continued with more fury than ever, and all farther effort to extinguish it was considered as vain. This unfortunate event, and many others of the same kind, are attributed to the extreme drought of the season. The French papers are full of lamentations on this subject; and, while last year it was asserted that there fell in this island every year a much greater quantity of rain than in the beginning of the century, there is at this moment at Paris a Citizen who is incessantly terrifying the Parisians with the apprehension that the world is about to perish for want of moisture.

EAST INDIA NEWS.

Letters from *Bencoolen* make most unfavourable mention of the situation of the settlement. A disorder has prevailed amongst the buffaloes (which afford almost the only meat known there), and the mortality has been excessive. Rice has sold at six and eight dollars per gallon, and other articles in proportion. The rains had been uncommonly heavy, and one of the old volcanoes has since the late earthquake emitted smoke and flame, and obliged the inhabitants of its neighbourhood to remove towards the coast. Some internal disturbances amongst the natives, said to have been excited by the treachery of one of their chiefs, have likewise contributed to the public calamity.

The loss of his Majesty's ship the *Resistance*, in the Straights of *Banca*, having been variously accounted for, an examination has lately taken place at Bombay into the particulars of the fatal catastrophe. Thomas and Joseph Scott, two seamen who survived the accident, state, that they were both sleeping at the larboard side of the quarter-deck, it being a very fine night, and were suddenly awakened by a fierce blaze, that seized their clothes and hair, which was succeeded in an instant by a tremendous explosion, from the shock of which, they conjecture, they became utterly senseless for five minutes or more. The accident took place about four in the morning, on the 24th of July. These survivors,

vivors, by means of two spars lashed across, reached Penang, and were taken by the Malays. There were 12 others who escaped the explosion, but they never reached the shore; and this is the whole that they report respecting the loss of the ship.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

We have seen a copy of the extraordinary trial of Mr. Thomas Cooper, for an alleged libel, in the Circuit Court of the United States, held at Philadelphia, on the 11th of April, 1800. The indictment will, no doubt, much interest our readers:

Circuit Court of the United States for the Pennsylvania district, April term, 1800. The United States *versus* Thomas Cooper, indictment for a seditious libel.

INDICTMENT.

The grand inquest of the United States of America, in and for the Pennsylvania district, upon their respective oaths and affirmations, do present, that Thomas Cooper, late of the district of Pennsylvania, attorney at law, being a person of a wicked and turbulent disposition, designing and intending to defame the President of the United States, and to bring him into contempt and disrepute, and to excite against him the hatred of the good people of the United States, on the 2d of November, 1799, in the district aforesaid, and within the jurisdiction of this court, wickedly and maliciously did write, print, and publish a false, scandalous, and malicious writing against the said President of the United States, of the tenor and effect following, that is to say:—"Nor do I (himself the said Thomas Cooper meaning) see any impropriety in making this request of Mr. Adams (meaning John Adams, Esq. President of the United States): at that time he had just entered into office; he (meaning the said President of the United States) was hardly in the infancy of political mistake: even those who doubted his capacity (meaning the capacity of the said President of the United States) thought well of his (meaning the said President of the United States) intentions. And also the false, scandalous, and malicious words of the tenor and effect following, that is to say:—"Nor were we (meaning the people of the United States) yet saddled with the expence of a permanent navy, or threatened under his (meaning the said President) auspices with the existence of a standing army. Our credit (meaning the credit of the United States) was not yet reduced so low as to borrow money at eight per cent, in time of peace, while the unnecessary violence of official expressions might justly have provoked a war.—And also the false, scandalous, and malicious words of the tenor and effect following, that is to say:—"Mr. Adams (meaning the said President of the United States) had not yet projected his

(the said President of the United States meaning) embassies to Prussia, Russia, and the Sublime Porte, nor had he (the said President of the United States meaning) yet interfered, as President of the United States, to influence the decisions of a court of justice—a stretch of authority which the monarch of Great Britain would have shrunk from—an interference without precedent, against law, and against mercy. This melancholy case of Jonathan Robins, a native citizen of America, forcibly impressed by the British, and delivered up with the advice of Mr. Adams (meaning the said President of the United States) to the mock trial of a British court-martial, had not yet astonished the republican citizens of this free country (meaning the United States of America); a case too little known, but of which the people (meaning the people of the said United States of America) ought to be fully apprized before the election, and they shall be,"—to the great scandal of the President of the United States—to the evil example of others in the like case offending against the form of the act of the congress of the United States in such case made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the said United States.

J. BUYERS, esq. W. RAWLE, Att. Gen.
Witness,

D. CALDWELL.

Mr. Cooper conducted his own defence in a very spirited and independent manner. The jury found him guilty; and the court sentenced him to pay a fine of 400 dollars, to be imprisoned for six months, and at the end of that period to find surety for his good behaviour, himself in 1000 dollars, and two sureties in 500 dollars each.

NEWS FROM IRELAND.

Dublin, Aug. 2. This evening, at 4, his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant went in state to the House; and, having directed the attendance of the Commons at the Bar, concluded the session by the following speech from the throne:

"My Lords, and Gentlemen,

"The whole business of this important Session being at length happily concluded, it is with the most sincere satisfaction that I communicate to you, by his Majesty's express command, his warmest acknowledgements for that ardent zeal and unshaken perseverance which you have so conspicuously manifested in maturing and completing the great measure of a Legislative Union between this kingdom and Great Britain. The proofs you have given on this occasion, of your uniform attachment to the real welfare of your country, inseparably connected with the security and prosperity of the empire at large, not only entitle you to the full approbation of your Sovereign, and the applause of your fellow-

fellow-subjects, but must afford you the surest claim to the gratitude of posterity. You will regret, with his Majesty, the reverses which his Majesty's allies have experienced on the Continent; but his Majesty is persuaded, that the firmness and public spirit of his subjects will enable him to persevere in that line of conduct which will best provide for the honour and the essential interests of his dominions, whose means and resources have now, by your wisdom, been more closely and intimately combined.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"I am to thank you, in his Majesty's name, for the liberal supplies which you have cheerfully granted for the various and important branches of the public service in the present year. His Majesty has also witnessed with pleasure that wise liberality which will enable him to make a just and equitable retribution to those bodies and individuals, whose privileges and interests are affected by the Union; and he has also seen with satisfaction, that attention to the internal prosperity of this country, which has been so conspicuously testified by the encouragement you have given to the improvement and extension of its inland navigation.

"My Lords, and Gentlemen,

"I have the happiness to acquaint you, that the country in general has, in a great measure, returned to its former state of tranquillity. If in some districts a spirit of plunder and disaffection still exists, these disorders, I believe, will prove to be merely local, and will, I doubt not, be soon effectually terminated. The pressure of scarcity on the poorer classes, much relieved by private generosity, and by the salutary provisions of the legislature, has been long and unusually severe; but I trust that, under the favour of Providence, we may draw a pleasing prospect of future plenty, from the present appearance of the harvest. I am persuaded that the great measure which is now accomplished could never have been effected but by a decided conviction on your part, that it would tend to restore and preserve the tranquillity of this country, to increase its commerce and manufactures, to perpetuate its connexion with Great Britain, and to augment the resources of the empire. You will not fail to impress these sentiments on the minds of your fellow-subjects; you will encourage and improve that just confidence which they have manifested in the result of your deliberations on this arduous question. Above all, you will be studious to inculcate the full conviction, that, united with the people of Great Britain into one kingdom, governed by the same Sovereign, protected by the same laws, and represented in the same legislature, nothing will be wanting on their part but a spirit of industry and

order, to ensure to them the full advantages under which the people of Great Britain have enjoyed a greater degree of prosperity, security, and freedom, than has ever yet been experienced by any other nation. I cannot conclude without offering to you, and to the nation at large, my personal congratulations on the accomplishment of this great work, which has received the sanction and concurrence of our Sovereign on that auspicious day which placed his illustrious family on the throne of these realms. The empire is now, through your exertions, so completely united, and by Union so strengthened, that it can bid defiance to all the efforts its enemies can make, either to weaken it by division, or to overturn it by force. Under the protection of Divine Providence, the united kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland will, I trust, remain in all future ages the fairest monument of his Majesty's reign, already distinguished by so many and such various blessings conferred upon every class and description of his subjects."

The Lord Chancellor of Ireland has appointed Major Swan a justice of the peace in every county in that kingdom. This is the only gentleman that is remembered to have had the honour of being a magistrate throughout every part of Ireland, the Earl of Carhampton excepted.

We learn from *Dublin*, that the distresses of the poor, in consequence of the late scarcity of provisions, have been considerably mitigated; and that good order and tranquillity are more prevalent throughout the country than at any period since the late rebellion.—It is understood to be the intention of Government to render the circulation of specie in Ireland of the same value as it is in England. This new regulation will be followed by a new coinage of gold and silver.

NEWS FROM SCOTLAND.

July 24. Between 8 and 9 o'clock, while some children were diverting themselves in a sand pit in the neighbourhood of a new building opposite the Star Inn, *Glasgow*, the brow of the pit gave way, and buried two of the children under it, who could not be extricated till near ten o'clock, when every method that could be thought of was tried to restore life without effect. They were each about 5 years old.

August 16. Water has been so scarce at *Edinburgh*, from the failure of the springs, that the Magistrates have found it necessary to put some restrictions on the public wells, which are to be shut for several hours every day. Private families are to be served with water only twice a week through the usual pipes; and they are properly ordered to keep their cisterns in a good state, that no waste of water may take place while this scarcity shall continue.

Edinburgh, Aug. 23. Miss Ayres, only daughter of Mr. Ayres, and Miss Anderson, a young lady residing at Yarrow, were last week on a visit to the family of Mr. Scott, of *Singlee*, near Selkirk. On Saturday afternoon, Mr. and Mrs. Scott being from home, these ladies, accompanied by two Miss Scotts, went into the garden to walk, having previously enquired at what hour dinner would be ready. The river *Ettrick* runs past the bottom of the garden. Having been absent considerably beyond the usual hour of dinner, one of the maid-servants went out to inform them that dinner was on the table. On entering the garden, she was struck by the sight of their clothes lying on the bank of the river; and on rushing forward, she discovered the hapless victims four lifeless corpses at the bottom! The distracted creature flew back to the house, and immediately returned with assistance. The bodies were taken out of the river, but every effort to restore animation was ineffectual.—This catastrophe is as singular as it is afflicting. The young ladies had gone in to bathe; the *Ettrick*, where it passes the garden of *Singlee*, is in general remarkably shallow; but there is one small part of it which is very deep. Into this fatal spot, it is supposed, one of the young ladies (perhaps one of the strangers) had by some unhappy means been conveyed; and the others, witnessing her ineffectual struggles, had either lost their lives in attempting to rescue their companion, or, deprived of all consciousness by the dreadful scene, had rushed desperately forward to share her fate. These hapless females had scarcely risen into the bloom of womanhood, and one of them was on the eve of her nuptials.

Aug. 28. This night, about 11 and 12, the house of Mr. Erskine, of Marr, at *Alba*, was discovered to be on fire, and, notwithstanding the utmost exertions, was entirely burnt to the ground, except that part of the building known by the name of the Tower, to which the fire was prevented from spreading by the doors, &c. being blocked up with wet turf. About 40 persons were in the house, part of whom were in bed when the fire broke out; but they all providentially escaped. We understand that all the books and papers, and a considerable part of the furniture, were saved, and most of the portraits enumerated by Mr. Pennant. (Tour in Scotland, 1772, p. 219—221.) The antiquary, however, must regret the loss of a picture of Mary Queen of Scots, painted on copper, and a basin and ewer, the ambassador's present from Queen Elizabeth to the Earl of Marr, the Treasurer of Scotland, which fell a prey to the flames.—This was the castle of the family of Marr, modernized and occupied, till the above accident, by Mr. Erskine, the representative of the family.

The gardens, planted in the old style, were very extensive.

COUNTRY NEWS.

July 5. A melancholy circumstance happened at *Northampton*, between 12 and 1 o'clock. A farmer, from the neighbourhood of *Rumford*, in *Essex*, who had come to *Collingtree*, near that town, on a visit to Mr. Britain, farmer there, was suddenly taken ill, for which he was bled in the arm; but, not being able to stop the bleeding, he went to *Northampton*, with Mr. Britain, who sent for Mr. Clark, surgeon, for his assistance. After Mr. Clark had bound up his arm, the unfortunate man, who had retired to a corner of the room for the purpose of washing himself, and putting on a clean shirt, pulled out a pen-knife, with which he cut his own throat, and immediately afterwards stabbed Mr. Clark, who was near him, in the side; but the knife very fortunately striking against one of his ribs, the wound is not considered dangerous. The man then rushed out of the room, without his shirt (striking at every one he passed), and ran with great speed down *Bridge-street*, stabbing himself in the throat and different parts of the body all the way he went, notwithstanding he was pursued by several persons, who in vain endeavoured to stop him, till he came to the passage between Mr. Catterns's, tanner, and *Golden Lion* publick-house, into which he directed his course, and fell into the ditch, where he again plunged the knife into his throat and body several times, and almost instantly expired.

July 13. This morning a melancholy circumstance took place in the river near the booths, in *Pitchersoft*, *Worcester*. Mr. Kent, a stone-mason of that city, bathing with several others, perceived a young man who had got beyond his depth, and was in imminent danger, calling for assistance, when Mr. K. with great humanity, swam to his relief, and caught hold of him; but, in the violent exertion of getting him to the shore, he became himself exhausted, and sunk to the bottom. Immediate assistance was given, and the body taken out in the space of ten minutes, and conveyed to the Infirmary, where every means were taken to restore life, but unfortunately without success; as it appeared, on making an incision towards the lungs, that an internal injury had been sustained from the exertion, a quantity of congealed blood being there discovered.

Aug. 8. This evening a fire broke out in the farm-yard of Mr. Cropley, of *Ely*, which raged with great fury for a considerable time, and destroyed upwards of 100 tons of hay, a waggon loaded with hay, a dove-cote with a great number of pigeons, &c. &c. This accident was occasioned by a large stack of hay taking fire, owing to its

its being put up too green. The wind providentially was favourable, otherwise a great part of Ely would probably have fallen a prey to the flames.

Aug. 15. This afternoon, as Mrs. Smith, late of the Crown Inn, Jesus-lane, Cambridge, with her daughter, were returning from Ely in the mail-cart, the horse fell near the first mile-stone from Cambridge, and threw them out of the cart, when Miss Smith was killed on the spot, and Mrs. Smith was very much hurt. The driver of the cart also received considerable injury.

Aug. 16. A shocking murder was committed this night at Nottingham. Three peace officers attempted to apprehend a hair-dresser, who stood charged with a robbery to a considerable amount. As soon as the hair-dresser perceived who they were, he fired a horse-pistol at the officer nearest him, and killed him on the spot. The other officers were so intimidated that he effected his escape. He was, however, taken the next day near Overtons, but not till he had bit off the top of a phial of arsenick, intending to poison himself; a small quantity of which he swallowed. He is now safe in prison. The deceased has left a wife and five small children.—We have since learnt, that the hair-dresser put an end to his life, by poison, on the 20th instant; and that, in consequence of the Coroner's verdict, he was buried the same night in the sand-hills on the road leading to Derby.

August 16. This morning, James Murray, under sentence of condemnation for a highway robbery (who was to have been executed on the 20th), made his escape out of the gaol at Leicester by a most extraordinary exertion, and a series of good fortune almost beyond credibility. Soon after six in the morning, he knocked at the door of his cell, desiring permission to go to the privy; the turnkey let him into the felons' yard, where it is situated, and having no suspicion, from his uniform good conduct, left him. Murray took immediate advantage of his absence, and, with the assistance of a stool placed at the top of the pump, jumped to a window above, and from thence to a spout, each several feet above his head; having gained the summit, he quickly descended into an adjoining yard, belonging to a butcher; the servant being gone a milking, had left the key under the street-door, that enabled him to go out without noise into the High-street (one of the most public in the town), down which he walked with great seeming composure; he passed three or four persons who recognized him, but in the moment of surprize let him pass. From thence he went into the Swine's market, where his chains were observed; but, by some extraordinary fatality, no person attempted to stop him; in the mean time, one person,

who had seen him in the High-street, went and told the gaoler he was at large; an immediate alarm was given, without being able to discover what was become of him. Murray, it appears, got clear of the town, and effected his escape to a village some miles from Leicester, where he hid himself in a barn, but, being discovered by some boys, he offered them 1s. to fetch a blacksmith. Dreading, however, an alarm, during their absence, he got out and secreted himself among some standing corn. What he had anticipated was soon verified; the clamour became general; several persons returned with the boy. Desponding, and quite exhausted with extraordinary exertion and fatigue, he determined to surrender himself, and immediately came forward, declaring, that, since it appeared he must die, he would surrender without farther trouble; but in this dread moment of horror and suspense, his good fortune did not desert him; the parties, instead of exulting "in the death of a sinner," were alive to the first grand principle of social order, "*Do as you would be done by;*" they suffered a sense of duty to give way to the tender emotions of pity and commiseration; and, instead of hurrying him back to an ignominious death, they liberated him from his chains—relieved the wants of nature, changed his dress, gave him money, and sent him "on his way rejoicing;" and from that time he has not been heard of.

Aug. 17. The heat was so intense this afternoon, that Mr. Checker's booth, in the rear of *Windfor-camp*, took fire, and was burnt down. There have been several small hats burnt at Bagshot, owing to the dryness of the heath. There has not been any rain since the 4th of June, but the dews have been very great.

Aug. 19. Between 5 and 6 P. M. there fell at *Upper Heyford*, in Oxfordshire, a most violent storm of hail, accompanied with thunder and lightning, and succeeded by a tremendous gulf of wind: a storm so dreadful in its effects, and so alarming to the beholder, was seldom or never experienced in that country. The hail, or, more properly speaking, large irregular pieces of ice, of the size in general of an hen's egg, broke the windows of many houses that were in the direction of the storm; and the whole of Heyford affords a spectacle truly shocking. The corn, a greater part of which was barley, and very little of it cut, appeared entirely threshed out by the violence of the hail; scarcely an ear remained whole on the straw, and the ground was totally covered by the shattered corn. The violence of the storm lasted about a quarter of an hour, during which time the poultry suffered much; and the smaller birds of every description were found dead in great numbers on the ground. (See this paralleled in Leigh's Natural History

tory of Lancashire, &c. when "the wind, blowing high at N. W. 1697 (month not mentioned), there happened a violent storm of hail. Several stones were 9 inches in circumference; others 6, 7, and 8. Several rooks were killed in their nests; some hares upon their seats; vast quantities of glass broke, and all kinds of cattle in a general consternation." p. 9.) Heyford was not the only spot which suffered; but the violence of the hail appeared to have affected the corn more there than at any other place in the neighbourhood. At *Julians*, near Buntingford, the hail-stones remained undissolved a considerable time in a china plate.

Aug. 19. This day, when about two miles out of Colchester, one of the carriages, conveying the attendants of the Turkish Ambassador on his way to Yarmouth, broke down; which circumstance being immediately communicated to the Ambassador, he ordered the whole of them to stop, and, with his retinue, retired into an adjoining wood for nearly two hours, till the carriage was repaired. A carpet being spread, the postillions were ordered to prepare fuel for a fire; which done, coffee was got ready, and served to the Ambassador, who was seated in the Turkish style, under a canopy affixed to some trees; and afterwards his attendants partook of the same. The Ambassador was not in the least discomposed at the accident, but seemed happy in the opportunity thus afforded him, of smoking his favourite pipe, with his attendants, in this rural retreat.

Ludlow, Aug. 19. A person who owns part of *Radnor forest* (that is a sheep-walk), wanting to dig out some pit-mar (that is coal), set fire to the heath and moss, to clear the top; but, alas! the fire burnt so rapid, as to be out of his power to stop its fury; and at this time it is burning for 30 miles in circumference, to the destruction of thousands of sheep, and the distress of many poor cottagers, whose huts become a prey to the flames. There being no water, and the fire having burnt as low in the ground as 18 feet, no trench can be cut to stop it. The people are fearful it will reach to the wood; if so, the whole country will be almost ruined. A gentleman says, he rode till the fire came through the bottom of the roads, having penetrated quite under the same. After the fire had been burning for more than 8 days, the flames had spread themselves, in different directions, to an alarming extent. On that side the vale adjoining Sir W. W. Wynne's estate at Wynnistay it was supposed to extend from eight to ten miles, and on the opposite side about four. After having raged upwards of five weeks, it is at length extinguished by the late providential falls of rain, after having burned about four miles

in extent over several hundred acres of land. The fire had raged with great violence during the above period, and the flames were seen at night from the hills in the neighbourhood of Ludlow, distant about 17 miles, rising in columns to an immense height. Thus the kind hand of Providence arrested their progress, when the united exertions of an immense concourse of people from New Radnor and its neighbourhood, employed in cutting trenches, had proved ineffectual. The fire was principally confined to the hills, the property of the Earl of Oxford, Mr. Lewis, and Mr. Lewin.

Weymouth, Aug. 20. A soldier, belonging to the third battalion of the 4th regiment, was found drowned this morning. Having gone in to bathe, he ventured too far out of his depth.

Aug. 21. This night, during a storm of wind, some persons walking on the pier at *Margate* were alarmed by the shrieks of women off the rocks; a boat immediately put out. On getting off the rocks, it found a pleasure-boat, in which were 3 ladies and 5 gentlemen, who had been out two days, having been on a cruise to Dover. On their return, they several times shipped a heavy sea, which drenched every soul to the skin. The gale increasing, the vessel stranded; and the darkness of the night presented a gloomy scene, which was heightened by the imminent danger they were in; for, had they not received the assistance of the fisherman, the vessel would have been lost. The ladies were first brought ashore in the boat, and the stranded vessel was soon after got off.

Aug. 21. A fine rick of hay, belonging to Mr. Andrews, of *Oberne*, near *Sherborne*, co. Dorset, though carefully put together a month before, and cut out on the appearance of danger, took fire, and communicated to a rick of old hay adjoining. A rick at *Crompton* firing, consumed a mow of wheat, the produce of 7 acres, besides two ricks of hay, neither of which was insured.—It would be endless to recite the various accidents of this sort in all parts of the kingdom, owing to the succulency of the rich crops, which could hardly be sufficiently dried before they were put up.

Woburn, August 22. On Tuesday afternoon the weather was uncommonly hot; clouds came on from the North-West, and distant thunder was heard, which continued incessantly till near seven o'clock, when the most tremendous storm of hail ever known in the memory of the oldest man living in this county came on. Its ravages seem to have begun at *Broughton*; then passing over by *Cranfield*, *Lidlington*, *Cratley*, *Ridgmont*, *Amptill*, and *Clophill*. Great numbers of the hail-stones measured 9, 10, and even 11 inches in circumference. Immense damage

mage is done to the standing corn, great part of which is beat out, and the ground is quite strewed with it. The ravages in the windows is inconceivably great; the leaded windows or casements, where the hail-stones struck the lead, are quite forced through. In Crawley, almost all the windows on the South East side of the town are broke; at Ridgmont, an adjoining parish, the damage, in this way, has been equal, or greater. At Ampthill, the inhabitants were struck with the utmost terror, as the storm was so violent there, that it appeared as if the town was about to be destroyed. The losses sustained by broken windows is immense; and Lord Offory's mansion house, which is near the town, is said to have sustained injury to the amount of 300l. Not more than one or two squares of glass remained whole in the large front of his house; the leads on the roof are also very much damaged by the stroke of the hail-stones, which were so severe in their fall as to kill a number of hares and partridges. Six young pheasants and their mother were found killed in the Duke of Bedford's farm; and at Crawley several geese and fowls were killed, and a young pig had its back broke. Not a single hail-stone fell at Woburn, although it is within a mile of Crawley; nor did any fall in the Duke of Bedford's park, or on the abbey, but at the Red Lodges, leading to Ridgmont, some very large ones dropped. At Woburn there was a very heavy fall of rain at the same time, and the lightning was of the most forked and vivid kind for several hours. In some new-made ground at Crawley-mill, the holes made in the soil, by the fall of the hail-stones on Wednesday morning, were examined, and eight holes deeper than their semi-diameter were counted; which was, in most of them, from two to two and a half inches, besides many smaller holes within the same space. On Tuesday night the lightning continued unabated, apparently over the Chalk-hills, near Baldock, in Hertfordshire, till between 11 and 12 o'clock. We have not heard of any person being injured by the lightning. The next evening, we had at Woburn another thunder-shower about 6 o'clock, in which the greatest torrent of rain ever seen here fell, without any intermission, for near an hour; the new-made street, leading from the town to the Duke's park, not being yet paved, the flood tore away the sand and loose earth, and completely filled up three cellars with water and sand. The cellars of Mrs. Dover, a grocer, which contained cheese, butter, salt, tobacco, candles, and almost every article of grocery, to a very considerable amount, was completely filled with water and sand, and the goods spoiled. The ground in general was so excessively dry, it drank up the water so fast, that, excepting in the town of Woburn, little or no damage was done by the rain.

At *Exmouth* there has been loud and tremendous thunder, attended with vivid lightning. At *Liverton*, about two miles distant, as farmer Pearce, with his two men and a boy, were at harvest in a field, drawing off corn, the farmer was struck to the ground, where he lay senseless for some time; on recovering, he found the two men in a stupid, senseless state; and the lad, son to a poor man named Gilley, of Knowl-hill, was laying on the ground, quite dead, with his hat and almost a new pair of trowsers shattered to rags, only one button was left in them, and his shoes burnt to a cinder.

It is a curious circumstance in the natural history of the present year, that, notwithstanding the long continuance of dry and warm weather, we have had fewer insects than in any year within memory. Wasps have scarcely been seen, and the common fly is not numerous. Bees, under the care of man, have thriven beyond all example; but the wild bee has shared the fate of other insects. We have heard this accounted for by an observation, that in April we were visited from the North-East by myriads of very small insects, which devoured the eggs of our native tribes, along with other perceptible ravages which they committed in the field, and that they died themselves as the warmth increased.

Aug. 22. Snow in harvest is not a very common thing; but we have the authority of Mr. Soper, farmer, of *Mayfield*, to say, that snow fell near that place this morning.

Sbeernes, Aug. 23. Last night, between 10 and 11, a fire broke out at the Blue Down, which, on account of the many houses in its neighbourhood built chiefly of wood, might have been attended with very destructive consequences, had it not been for the prompt attendance of the fire-engines, and the officers and men belonging to the Dock-yard; by whose seasonable assistance, and the exertion of the inhabitants, it was soon entirely extinguished.

Sept. 2. The church of *Rengshall*, in Suffolk, was this night much damaged by lightning, and a cottage adjoining was consumed; some articles of furniture which were saved from the flames were stolen by some who pretended to assist.

Sept. 3. About noon, a fine milch cow, the property of Mr. William Buckle, of *Boddington Manor*, Gloucestershire, was killed by lightning in a meadow adjoining the house, called Old Orchard, where once stood the venerable oak supposed to have been the father of its kind in the kingdom, which a few years since was destroyed by fire. The cow was standing under a group of tall elms, about 60 feet high, and was seen well a few minutes before the accident. There are traces of the lightning on several of the trees; but on one near which she stood the bark for near 20 feet upwards is taken off about two inches

inches wide, and also about half as high on the opposite side of the tree; it appears as if cut with a sharp tool, and the tree is not rived to any depth. There is no appearance at all of the action of fire. A mark of similar width appeared from the cow's shoulder to the foot; the hair was raised and ruffled, but none taken off the hide, which was not damaged. We have been thus minute in stating the particulars of this event, in order to warn persons caught in a thunder-storm, from taking shelter under a tree, especially a high one.

Sept. 4. Last week the whole of the property of *Bognor* was put up to sale at that place. It was divided into lots. Sir Richard Hotham's residence, called Chapel-house, with upwards of 39 acres attached to it, was purchased by Col. Scott, at 3650*l.*—*Bognor-lodge*, with upwards of 35 acres attached to it, was purchased by Mr. Crook, at 3500*l.*—*Northampton-place*, consisting of 7 houses, was bought by Mr. Hurst, at 4400*l.*—*East-row*, containing six handsome houses, was bought by Mr. Metcalfe, the E. I. Director, at 3100*l.*—The *Lawn-cottage* was purchased by Mr. Middleton, at 560*l.*—Colonel Scott is the chief purchaser. Besides Sir Richard's fine residence, he has purchased various lots of ground, to the amount of upwards of 120 acres, some of which sold very high. The Colonel gave likewise 300 guineas for the manorial rights of *Aldwick*. Mr. Metcalfe has likewise made several purchases of land; so have Sir Lionel Darell, Alderman Newnham, &c. The whole has yielded but about 64,000*l.* which cost more than 160,000*l.*

Sept. 6. This morning, as the coach from London to Chester was leaving *Littleworth*, the driver was alarmed with the cry of fire from the inside; when he found that a loaded pistol, deposited in the pocket of the coach-door, had gone off, as is supposed, by the shutting of the door, and shot a gentleman, who was a passenger, in the leg, with a brace of bullets, and set the garments of a lady on fire.

Weymouth, Sept. 20. This morning, Cha. Sturt, Esq. of Brownsea-castle, M. P. for Bridport, and who is owner of a fast-sailing cutter stationed in the bay, went out early in the morning; and after dinner, being about two leagues from shore, made a match for his cutter to sail against that of Mr. Weld, of Lulworth-castle. When in the onset, Mr. Sturt's cutter having the boat fastened to her stern, he ordered a boy to go into her, and convey it to shore, as he supposed it retarded and impeded the sailing. The child (the sea running high) being afraid, Mr. S. requested any man on-board; but they also declined the task; on which he jumped into the boat, when just at that instant, the rope, by which it was lashed, parted from the vessel, and he was, by the force of the tide, drifted to sea

at a considerable distance, when the boat, by the surges, upset. In this perilous situation, left at the mercy of the waves, he had the presence of mind to pull off all his cloaths except his nankeen trousers and stockings, keeping his station as well as he could, sometimes on the keel of the boat, and then, dashed off by a tremendous wave, compelled to swim and regain his former station. Giving up all for lost, previous to throwing away his cloaths, he wrote with a pencil on a slip of paper, which he put into his watch-case, the following label:—"Charles Sturt, Brownsea, to his beloved wife."—The watch, in the case of which Mr. Sturt placed the label, was of the most elegant kind, being enriched with diamonds, &c. and is reported to be worth upwards of 300 guineas. It was a present from his Lady. This he preserved by fastening it to his trousers, the only covering he left himself.—But here may be seen the all-protecting care of Divine Providence. Some Transports, which were intended to carry the troops to Guernsey and Jersey, by contrary winds were obliged to put back; all had passed, but the last vessel, unnoticing him, when one of the Mates exclaimed, "Good God! there is a man in distress!" on which every friend and British heart was ready. The transports could not bring-to, as they lay full three miles to the windward and a heavy sea, when four resolute fellows embarked in the boat, the man only being occasionally visible, and followed the line in which they perceived him; and, after near two hours, they came up with him, as he was only to be seen within a few yards, now almost worn out, when they lifted him into the boat; in which he had no sooner arrived, than he grasped his kind deliverers, lifting his hands to Providence for their relief, and burst instantaneously into tears: thus the bold, the intrepid, in danger, never shrink, yet on his deliverance sympathetic tears flowed from his eyes.—After this, let no man arraign the inscrutable eye of Providence. A few moments more and a most valuable member would have been lost to society—it being nearly dark, with a heavy sea, when they took him up. It is equally in justice to his liberality, as well as his intrepidity, to mention he has handsomely rewarded his brave protectors. What adds more to the illustration of his character is, he possesses an excellent fortune, which, with a liberal hand and benevolent heart, is used to benefit society and for public good. In February 1799, by his intrepidity, he saved the lives of a ship's crew, who would otherwise have perished*: they were shipwrecked near his seat at Brownsea-castle, within a short distance of Poole, and were clinging to the wreck. In this perilous situation he offered 100 guineas

* See vol. LXXIX. p. 158.

to any person who would attempt their deliverance. The sea then running mountains high, and death appearing engulfed in every wave, every one declined; when he, with an intrepidity unparalleled, jumped into his boat: this encouraged the rest; they ventured, and by these means the lives of those brave men were saved. The singularity of this event is, that he then saved four sailors, and in his late preservation he was saved also by four sailors, from the Middleton transport.

Weymouth, Sept. 23. Mr. Sturt, who is considered by the seafaring men as a complete sailor, again ventured out this day in his yacht.

Sept. 30. The King has directed Mr. Wyatt, as surveyor of the Board of Works, to alter and decorate a wing of *Windsor-castle*, as soon as possible, for his royal residence.

Letters from most parts of the kingdom contain distressing accounts of riotous assemblages of people, for the purpose of enforcing a reduction in the price of grain. The bakers and millers have in general been sufferers. At *Norwich*, the populace surrounded the mills, and sold the meal at 2s. per stone. At *Nottingham*, *Birmingham*, and several other places, the interference of the military was found necessary to restore order.

ROYAL JOURNEY TO WEYMOUTH.

Aug. 5. The Royal Family came on shore in the evening at half past 7. As soon as the *Cambrian* arrived at the Pier head, Mr. Weld's yacht, which was full dressed in the colours of the different nations, fired a royal salute. A select party of the nobility spent the evening with their Majesties at the Lodge: the Countess of Mansfield, Lord and Lady Cathcart, the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Damer, Sir Wm. and Lady Pitt, and Mr. Greville, of the party.

Aug. 6. This morning after breakfast, his Majesty walked on the Esplanade, and seemed much pleased with the improvements; after which the King, accompanied by Princess Amelia, rode out on horseback on the Lulworth road. The Queen and Princesses took an airing in their Sociables on the sands. Princess Elizabeth bathed this morning in the warm bath. Their Majesties, in the evening, went to see "The Belle's Stratagem," and "All the World's a Stage."

Aug. 7. This morning his Majesty, after bathing, walked on the Esplanade, in company with Admiral Diphy. After breakfast the King, Duke of Cumberland, and Princess Amelia, rode out on horseback. Her Majesty, and the Princesses Augusta, Elizabeth, and Mary, accompanied by Lady Elizabeth Spencer, and the Hon. Mrs. Damer, took an excursion to an adjacent village. Princess Sophia, being slightly indisposed, remained at the Lodge.

Being the Princess Amelia's birth-day, his Majesty, and the Duke of Cumberland, after dinner, walked on the Esplanade full-dressed.

Aug. 8. This morning, all the Royal Family, except the Duke of Cumberland, and Princess Sophia, went on-board the *Cambrian* frigate. They were saluted by the *S. Fiorenzo* and *Syrén*, and also from Portland castle. They dined on-board, and returned at half past 7 o'clock.

Aug. 9. The King after bathing this morning, walked on the Esplanade, and has ordered the Esplanade to be widened, for the accommodation of the inhabitants and gentry. After breakfast, the King, Duke of Cumberland, and Princess Amelia, accompanied by Lady Pitt, and Lord Cathcart, rode on horseback to Dorchester.

Aug. 10. After dinner, his Majesty and attendants walked on the Esplanade till dark: the Queen and Princesses, in two Sociables, took an airing on the sands; at 8 in the evening the Royal Family went to Stacie's rooms, which were not fully attended, on account of the heat of the weather. Lord Charles Somerset and General Goldworthy arrived at night.

Aug. 11. His Majesty bathed this morning; and afterwards her Royal Highness the Princess Elizabeth in the warm bath. The King and Duke of Cumberland rode on horseback on the Lulworth road: her Majesty and the Princesses took an airing on the sands before dinner. Earl Poulett has been for some days confined through indisposition. Her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte of Wales, attended by the Countess of Elgin and Lady Charlotte Durham, arrived here last night at seven o'clock. His Majesty being on the Esplanade ordered the carriage to stop, in order to notice his Royal grand-daughter; the Duke of Cumberland afterwards went to see the Princess at her apartments on the Esplanade. Princess Amelia took an airing in the evening on the sands, and afterwards went in the warm bath.

Aug. 12. This morning, after breakfast, the Royal Family went on-board the *Cambrian* frigate; and at 2 o'clock, the ships standing into Portland road, the castle fired six guns, which were returned by the battery and the Sea fencibles. It being the anniversary of the Prince of Wales's birth-day, the ships were decorated with the colours of the different nation, and a *feu de-joye* was fired by the troops stationed in a line along the beach. Lord Levison Gower accompanied the Royal Family on their water party. The Royal Family were highly entertained in their excursion on the water. Lady Charlotte Durham amused the company after dinner, by singing a number of the most favourite airs, accompanying herself on the Piano Forte. Their Majesties returned at half past six in the evening. The Queen, in com-

compliment to the Prince of Wales, invited the company to the Lodge, where they partook of an elegant entertainment; the nobility present were the Countess of Mansfield, Lady Elizabeth Spencer, Lord and Lady Cathcart, Lord and Lady Sudley (who arrived this morning), Lady Charlotte Durham, Hon. Mrs. Grant, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Damer, Mr. and Mrs. Drax Grosvenor, Generals Goldsworthy and Garth, Colonels Cartwright and Fane, Captains Legg, Patterson, and Goslin, and Mr. Price. Her Majesty at night bathed in the warm bath; the first time this season.

Aug. 3. This morning the King, after bathing and taking some refreshment, rode out on horseback, on the Lulworth road, accompanied by the Duke of Cumberland, Princess Amelia, Lady C. Bellayse, Lord Cathcart, Col. Cartwright, and Mr. Price. The Queen and Princesses Augusta, Elizabeth, Mary, and Sophia, attended by Lady Cathcart, paid a visit to the Countess of Mansfield, and afterwards went to see the Princess Charlotte of Wales. After dinner His Majesty with his attendants walked on the Esplanade. The Queen and Princesses took an airing in two Sociables on the sands. A select party of Nobility spent the evening with their Majesties at the Lodge.

Aug. 14. This morning the Duke of Cumberland bathed, and afterwards Princess Charlotte of Wales. The King, after breakfast, accompanied by the Duke of Cumberland, and Princess Amelia, Lady C. Bellayse, Lord Cathcart, Col. Cartwright, and Mr. Price, rode out on horseback on the Dorchester road. Her Majesty and the Princesses, attended by Lady Cathcart, and Lady M. Wynyard, walked to Rodipole, and returned at half-past one.

Aug. 15. This morning, after breakfast, the Royal Family took an excursion on board the Cambrian frigate. The Duke of Cumberland, accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Blomberg and Mr. Collier, took an airing on the sands; and the Princess Sophia, with the Princess Charlotte of Wales, the Countess of Elgin, and Lady M. Wynyard. In the evening a select party of Nobility were invited to the Lodge.

Aug. 16. His Majesty and the Duke of Cumberland, accompanied by Lord Cathcart, General Garth, and Colonel Cartwright, rode out on horseback. The Queen and Princesses, and Lady Charlotte Durham, paid a visit to the Hon. Mr. Damer at Came, where they walked for some time in the pleasure grounds. It being the birth-day of his Royal Highness the Duke of York; in the evening, the troops in the barracks, and at Camp, were all drawn out, the Light Brigades and Shropshire militia on the Nothe, the Scotch Greys, York Huzzars, and Somerset militia, on the hill, by the turnpike; the ships in the road having given royal salutes, the

whole of the military fired a *feu-de-joye*, and then gave three cheers. His Majesty seemed highly pleased with the loyalty displayed in honour of the Duke of York. At 7 the Royal Family went to see "False Impressions," and "The Author."

Aug. 17. This morning their Majesties went to Weymouth church, where a sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Spry, of Radcliff, near Bristol. After service his Majesty walked to the Lodge; and at 8 visited Stacie's rooms, where they promenaded till half-past 10, with the Nobility. This evening Lord and Lady Malmesbury arrived. *(To be continued.)*

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Saturday, July 12.

WILSON qui tam v. PHELIPS.

This was an action, in the Court of Common Pleas, for non-residence against the Rector of the united parishes of St. Margaret Pattens and St. Gabriel, Fenchurch-street, and was laid for 12 penalties of 10*l.* each. It was proved, that, during the whole time of nine years that he held the living, he never resided one hour, but let one of his parsonages for a *baker's shop*, and the other for something similar. The principal defence was, that for a great part of the time stated in the declaration, the defendant was sick, and could not remove from the country where he was to the parsonage. To this it was answered, that he had never resided, and now made no dispositions for that purpose. The jury found for the plaintiff—damages 120*l.*

Tuesday, July 15.

WILSON v. GILBANK. The non-residence was proved; but, the declaration calling the parish St. Ettleburg, instead of St. Ettleburga, the plaintiff was nonsuited.

WILSON v. CROWTHER. Three physicians proved that the defendant's health would not permit his residing in St. Milda, Bread-street. Plaintiff nonsuited.

Monday, August 27.

This day, at the Mansion-house, Thomas-William Bartlett and Richard Bardett, both clerks to Mr. Menx the Brewer, were again brought, hand cuffed, before the Lord Mayor, upon a charge of forgery to the amount of 2000*l.* and were again remanded for farther examination.—They have since been discharged, for want of evidence.

Henry Horsfall, George Windle, and George Eliot, were likewise brought before the Lord Mayor, charged with forging notes of hand, and acceptance, and circulating them, knowing them to be forged. The prisoner George Eliot being admitted King's evidence, he gave an account of his being introduced to these men two months ago, by a Mr. Preston, as a servant out of place; that they proposed his accepting notes for them, which they would send into the country for goods, and he was to have

have part of the profit; that he accepted five bills; for 10 guineas, 15 guineas, 20 pounds, 30 pounds, and 8 guineas; the two last of which being produced, he confessed to be his acceptance, and said, he believed them to be wrote by Horsfall, but did not see him write them; but they were both present when he accepted them at Green-bank, over Blackfriars-bridge, which he understood to be Windle's house, although purported to be drawn by Windle at Deptford; and the other by Horsfall, at Stamford, July 31, which day they were both present, when Eliot accepted these notes. A Solicitor attended for them, and said, he could prove by letters that the prisoner was at Stamford July 31. They were remanded for farther examination.—As a shocking instance of depravity it should be observed, that Windle was a few months since discharged from Hereford county gaol, where he had been confined seven years, under sentence of death, for a forgery committed in that city. Being a clever fellow, and making some discoveries at the time, government thought it right to reprieve and respite him from time to time. He was tried there by the name of George Clarkson; and ever since his punishment was suspended, he conducted himself with much propriety, and made himself very useful to the gaoler, and received the thanks of the county magistrates, who interfered to procure him a free pardon.

Sunday, Sept. 14.

Last night and this morning some infamous attempts were made to induce the populace of the metropolis to follow the example of the provincial towns where outrages have been committed in the markets. Hand-bills in writing were thrown about the town, particularly in the public markets, provoking the people to rise; and inviting them, "as they valued their rights as Englishmen, to attend at the Corn-market on Monday, which would soon produce a diminution in the price of bread of 6d. in the quarter loaf." Two inflammatory hand-bills of the above tendency, one of a foot square, and written in large Roman characters, the other in a kind of running-hand, were stuck up against the Monument. These provocations to popular outrage induced the Lord-mayor to take the necessary measures of precaution to secure the public peace. He collected all his civil officers; and received an assurance from the united volunteer corps of the Tower, Langbourne, Billingsgate, and Bridge wards, that they would await his orders.

Monday, Sept. 15.

About nine this morning large groupes collected before the Corn-exchange, which increased to about 1000 persons. At 10, they began hissing the mealmen and corn-factors going into the market. Some they hustled, others they pelted with mud. One lusty man, a Quaker, they threw down,

and rolled in the kennel. He was much alarmed, and took shelter in a house, the windows of which were broken by the mob. Some others were also thrown down in the streets, and maltreated, by hustling, throwing of mud, &c. Acts of personal violence having been committed, and the disturbances beginning to wear a serious appearance, the Lord-mayor went to Mark-lane about 11, accompanied by Mr. Alderman Hibbert, and was there joined by Sir William Leighton and Mr. Sheriff Flower. His Lordship addressed the people on the danger and folly of their conduct. He reminded them, that they had as great an interest as himself in giving security to the markets; for, unless the dealers were protected in bringing their corn to sell, we must then indeed perish.—The spirit of discontent and riot, however, still prevailed through this day and the greater part of the evening.

Tuesday, Sept. 16.

An especial Court of Aldermen was held; who, in the most temperate yet manly terms, determined to protect the peace of the metropolis; and gave it as their decided opinion, "that, from the best information they were able to procure, had not the access to the Corn-market been yesterday impeded, and the transactions therein interrupted, a fall in the price of wheat and flour, much more considerable than that which actually took place, would have ensued; and the Court were farther of opinion, that no means can so effectually lead to reduce the present excessive prices of the principal articles of food, as the holding out full security and indemnification to such lawful dealers as shall bring their corn or other commodities to market."

Thursday, Sept. 18.

BY THE KING.

A PROCLAMATION, for suppressing Riots and Tumults, and for protecting and encouraging the free Supply of the Markets.

GEORGE R.

Whereas it has been represented to Us that riotous proceedings have taken place in several parts of Our Kingdom in consequence of the high price of provisions; and that, in some instances, corn, and other articles of provisions, have been violently taken from the owners, and in others the prices of those articles have been reduced by threats and intimidations; We, therefore, having taken the same into Our most serious consideration, and being deeply sensible of the many mischievous consequences which must inevitably ensue to the peace of Our kingdom, and to the lives and properties of Our loving subjects, if such proceedings should not be effectually checked; and also considering that the present high price of corn and other provisions complained of, instead of being reduced, must necessarily be increased

increased by the continuance of such outrages; and that, with a view to effecting any permanent reduction in the price of provisions, and ensuring the continued and regular supply of the accustomed markets, on which the subsistence of every class of Our loving subjects must necessarily depend, it is essential that the most ample security be afforded to all farmers, and other lawful dealers in corn, and other articles of provision; We have, therefore, thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, to issue this Our Royal Proclamation, hereby giving notice of Our determined resolution, effectually to exert Our Royal Authority for suppressing and punishing every attempt tending to impede the regular supplies of the market, or to interrupt or disturb the free sale of the articles brought to the same, by acts of violence, or by intimidation, or by injuring or molesting the persons or properties of any such dealers in corn, or other articles of provision; and strictly commanding and requiring all the Lieutenants of Our Counties, and all our Justices of the Peace, Sheriffs and Under-Sheriffs, and all Our Civil Officers whatsoever, that they do take the most effectual means for suppressing all riots and tumults, and to that end do effectually put in execution an Act of Parliament made in the first year of the reign of our late Royal Ancestor of glorious memory King George the First, intituled, *An Act for preventing tumults and riotous assemblies, and for the more speedy and effectual punishing the rioters*, and all other laws and statutes made against riots, routs, and unlawful assemblies; and do also use their utmost endeavours for discovering, seizing, and apprehending, the persons who may be concerned in any such riotous and dangerous practices, to the end that they may be brought to Justice; and that the said Lieutenants of our Counties, Justices of the Peace, and all other our Civil Officers to whom it may appertain, do give the necessary directions that sufficient watch and ward be duly kept at such times and places as they shall judge necessary for the preventing and suppressing the like disorders: And we do hereby farther strictly charge and command all our officers civil and military, and all our loving subjects, that they be aiding and assisting in the execution of our commands herein, and in the seizing, apprehending, and taking all persons who have offended, or shall offend in manner aforesaid. And We do hereby farther charge and command, that the said offenders be prosecuted according to law, We being resolved to suppress such riots and tumults by the punishment of all such offenders. And We do hereby command the said Lieutenants of our Counties, the respective Justices of the Peace, and other Magistrates aforesaid, that they do from

time to time transmit an exact account of what they shall do, pursuant to this our Royal Proclamation, to one of our principal Secretaries of State.

Given at our Court at Weymouth, the 18th Day of September, 1800, and in the 40th year of our reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Saturday, Sept. 20.

During the greater part of this week several alarming tumults occurred in the metropolis. Corn-dealers, butchers, bakers, and cheefemongers, were the objects of popular fury; but the vigour and promptitude of the Chief Magistrate, aided by the zeal and alacrity of the Volunteer Associations, prevented the mob (except in two or three instances) from effecting any greater mischief than the breaking of windows and lamps.

Tuesday, Sept. 23.

At a Court of Aldermen held this day, the Lord Mayor congratulated his brethren on the restoration of good order and perfect tranquillity in every part of the city. After thanking, in the warmest terms, the Officers and the private Gentlemen of the City Association, for their very manly, humane, and constitutional exertions; his Lordship added, that he meant to continue his personal exertions, and, with a watchful eye, to guard the peace of the metropolis. He therefore firmly relied upon the support of the Gentlemen Volunteers, should there be any necessity for their service; which, however, he hoped and believed would not be the case. The Court was exceedingly gratified on the occasion. A correspondence between his Lordship and the Duke of Portland was laid before them, in which his Grace expresses his entire satisfaction at the measures pursued in the city.

Monday, Sept. 29.

It is with peculiar pleasure we state, that the system of riot, which has for some time disturbed the peace of the metropolis and other considerable towns, has at length happily subsided; and we have additional happiness in stating, that the forbearance of the magistrates and military has been every where so praiseworthy, that four only of the disaffected, throughout the kingdom, have fallen victims to their impetuous passions, and the offended law. Every thing is quiet. The markets on Friday, in the metropolis, were perfectly restored to confidence and order; provisions generally declining in price; the happy effect, let us hope, of returning reason in the minds of the populace; the consequence, we are sure, of vigilance, wisdom, and moderation in our magistrates; and of activity and firmness in the military of the country, as well the regulars and militia as the Loyal Associated Volunteers.

The price of the quartern loaf was lowered last week a whole affize (See p. 910).

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Dublin-castle, July 30. HIS MAJESTY has been pleased to grant the following dignities: To Charles Henry Earl of Mountstuart, the dignity of Baron of Castle Coore, co. Roscommon; and, in default of issue, to Charles-Henry Coote, esq. of Forest lodge, in the Queen's County;—Hon. Clotworthy Rowley, Baron Langford, of Sommerhill, co. Meath;—Right Hon. Sir John Blaquiere, bart. K. B. Baron De Blaquiere, of Ardkill, co. Londonderry;—Right Hon. Lodge Morres, Baron Frankfort, of Galmoye, co. Kilkenny;—Dame Dorcas Blackwood, widow of Sir John Blackwood, bart. Baroness Dufferin and Claneboye, of Ballyleidy and Killyleagh, co. Down; and the dignity of Baron Dufferin and Claneboye to the heirs-male of her body by the said Sir J. Blackwood;—Sir John Henniker, bart. Baron Henniker, of Stratford upon Slaney, co. Wicklow;—Dame Charlotte Newcomen, wife of Sir Wm. Gleadowe Newcomen, bart. Baroness Newcomen, of Mostown, co. Longford; and the dignity of Baron Newcomen, to the heirs-male of her body by the said Sir William Gleadowe Newcomen, bart.;—Sir Richard Quin, bart. Baron Adare, of Adare, co. Limerick;—Sir Thomas Mullins, bart. Baron Ventry, of Ventry, co. Kerry;—William Hare, esq. of Tivoli, Baron Ennismore, of Ennismore, co. Kerry;—Joseph-Henry Blake, esq. Baron Wallscourt, of Ardfry, co. Galway; and, in default of issue, to the heirs-male of the body of his father, Joseph Blake, esq.;—Henry-Moore Sandford, esq. Baron Mount-Sandford, of Castlereagh, co. Roscommon; and, in default of issue, to his brother, William Sandford, esq.; and, in default of his issue, to his brother, Geo. Sandford, esq.;—Henry Prittie, esq. Baron Donally, of Killboy, co. Tipperary;—John Preston, esq. Baron Tara, of Bellinter, co. Meath;—Maurice Mahon, esq. Baron Hartland, of Strokestown, co. Roscommon;—and John Bingham, esq. Baron Clanmorris, of Newbrook, co. Mayo.

War-office, Aug. 12. Brevet. Hon. Col. Thomas Maitland, of the 10th West-India regiment, to be brigadier-general to the forces serving under the command of Lt.-gen. Sir James Pulteney.

Dublin castle, Aug. 13. Right Hon. Richard Earl of Shannon, K. P. the Right Hon. Isaac Corry, chancellor of his Majesty's Exchequer in this kingdom, the Right Hon. Robert Stewart, commonly called Lord Viscount Castlereagh, keeper of his Majesty's signet, or privy seal, and chief secretary to the Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland, the Right Hon. Lord Frankfort, and the Right Hon. John Loftus Loftus, commonly called Lord Viscount Loftus, to be commissioners for executing the office of Treas-

urer of his Majesty's Exchequer in Ireland.

War-office, Aug. 19. Invalids. Brevet Lt.-col. James Fahy, from the 60th foot, to be captain of an independent company of invalids at Alderney, *vice* Gordon, placed on the retired list.—*Hospital staff.* Apothecary William Lempriere, to be purveyor to the forces, *vice* Fielder, placed on half-pay; William Smith, gent. to be deputy-purveyor to the forces, *vice* Innes, promoted; W. Hyam, gent. to be deputy-purveyor to the forces, *vice* Wilson, placed on half-pay. To be apothecaries to the forces: Surgeon James Fitzgerald, from the 9th foot, *vice* Baillie, promoted; Surgeon John Foreman, from the 49th foot, *vice* Phelan, promoted; Surgeon William Phillips, from the 71st foot, *vice* Lempriere.

Admiralty-office, Aug. 26. Right Hon. Alexander Lord Bridport, K. B. admiral of the White, to be general of his Majesty's marine forces, *vice* Barrington, dec.; and the Right Hon. John Earl St. Vincent, to be lieutenant-general of the said forces, *vice* Lord Bridport.

War-office, Sept. 6. Hospital-staff. Assistant-inspector Theodore Gordon, to be deputy-inspector general of hospitals in the Leeward Islands.

War-office, Sept. 9. Invalids. Lieut. Wm. Sutherland, from the half-pay of the late garrison-battalion, to be lieutenant in Capt. Peddie's independent company of invalids at Jersey, *vice* M'Namara, promoted in Lieut.-col. Fraser's corps. Lieut. Francis Keith, of Major Vavalour's company, to be adjutant to the Royal Invalids in the island of Jersey, *vice* M'Namara.—*Staff.* Capt. Adolphus Hinaber, of the 68th foot, to be deputy-adjutant-general to the forces serving in the island of Minorca, with the rank of major in the army, *vice* Mackenzie, who has joined his regiment.—*Hospital-staff.* Surgeon W. D. Lawlor, from the half-pay, to be garrison-surgeon at St. Kitt's, *vice* Hill, superseded.

Dublin-castle, Sept. 10. Henry Luttrell, esq. to be clerk of the Pipe and engrosser of the Great Roll, in the Court of Exchequer of this kingdom.

War-office, Sept. 16. Invalids. Lieut. Arthur Fleming, from the invalids at Jersey, to be lieutenant in Capt. Lindore's independent company of invalids at Portsmouth, *vice* Ricard, who exchanges. Lt. Edward Ricard, from the invalids at Portsmouth, to be lieutenant in Capt. Smith's independent company of invalids at Jersey, *vice* Fleming, who exchanges.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. Francis Reed, B.D. Marton cum Grafton R. co. York, *vice* Wilson, dec. Rev. Zachary Brooke, B.D. Great Horstead V. Herts, *vice* Bateman, promoted. Rev. John Griffith, M.A. fellow of Emanuel college, Cambridge, and Rev. George Millers,

Millers, B.A. of St. John's college, elected minor-canons of Ely.

Rev. Thomas Skrimshire, LL.B. Tetterton R. Norfolk, and Great and Little Hockham V. in the same county.

Rev. W. Taylor, Earl Stoneham R. co. Suffolk, *vice* Pemberton, dec.

Rev. Thomas Carlyon, Saxthorpe V. Norfolk, *vice* Taylor, resigned.

Rev. Geo. Feachem, M.A. Dorking V. Surrey, *vice* Goddinge, dec.

Rev. Marmaduke Wilkinson, Little Whelthenham R. Suffolk, *vice* Davers, resigned.

Rev. Richard Foley, M.A. Huntley living, co. Gloucester.

Rev. E. Evans, Dymock V. co. Glouc.

Rev. Charles Bowles, M.A. elected one of the ministers of Wimborne Minster, co. Dorset, and Rev. William Churchill, Cann St. Rombold R. in the same county, both *vice* Good, dec.

Rev. Wm. Heath Marsh, M.A. Wramplingham R. Norfolk.

Rev. Robert Davers, M.A. Rougham R. Suffolk, *vice* Preston, dec.

Rev. Lewis Jones, Burton-Bedwardine V. co. Lincoln.

Rev. Dr. Blackburne, installed warden of the collegiate church of Christ in Manchester, *vice* Asheton, dec.

Rev. Stephen Thackwell, B.A. Birtf-morton R. co. Worcester, *vice* Walker, resigned.

Rev. Thomas Alban, Culmington R. co. Salop.

Rev. George Kingstone, Syderstone R. co. Norfolk.

Rev. Henry Linton, B.D. fellow of Magdalen coll. Oxf. Dinton living, Wilts, *vice* Deane, dec.

Rev. J. B. Isaacson, Isleham V. (*vice* Steers, dec.) and Wickin perpetual curacy, both co. Cambridge.

Rev. George Waldron, Elmley Lovett R. co. Worcester, *vice* Burgis, dec.

Hon. and Rev. Armine Wodehouse, M.A. Carleton Forehoe R. Norfolk.

Rev. Mr. Rodwell, of Hull, North Ferriby V. co. York.

Rev. J. Halliwell, B.D. vicar of Nidd, co. York, Farnham perpetual curacy, *vice* Chapman, resigned.

Rev. Arthur Loveday, Chilton R. co. Norfolk.

Rev. Joseph Langford, first portion of Pontesbury living, co. Salop.

Rev. John Churton, Burwarton and Wheathill RR. co. Salop.

Rev. R. Wilkes, M.A. Envil R. co. Stafford, *vice* Downing, dec.

Rev. John Parry, Ewias Harold living, co. Hereford.

Rev. Charles L. Scott, M.A. of Stutton, Suffolk, Wootton-Courtney R. co. Somerset, *vice* Bryant, dec.

Rev. Tho. Tennant, Rendham V. Suff.

Rev. Wm. Weatherhead, M.A. Shernborne V. co. Norfolk.

Rev. Henry Moon, Chippenham V. co. Cambridge, *vice* Laughton, dec.

Rev. William-Henry Barnard, LL.B. Childswickham V. in the diocese of Gloucester, *vice* Burgess, dec.

Rev. John Norman Ord, B.A. Wheat-hamsted R. with the chapelry of Harpenden annexed, co. Hereford, *vice* Wheel-don, dec.

Rev. Mr. Finch, of Stamford, co. Linc. Burley R. co. Rutland, *vice* Louth, dec.

Rev. Augustus Beevor, M.A. West Basham V. co. Norfolk.

DISPENSATIONS,

REV. Dr. Rogers, to hold Heddington R. Wilts, with South Cadbury R. co. Somerset.

Rev. J. Nicholas, LL.D. to hold Westport V. and Charlton and Brokenborough chapelries, with Fisherton-Anger R. Wilts.

Rev. Geo. Bisset, M.A. to hold Dauntsey R. with Malmesbury V. and the chapelries of Corstan and Rodborne annexed, Wilts.

P. 699. The Rev. William Bagshaw Stevens, D.D. died, after a very short illness, on the 28th of May last, in his 45th year, greatly lamented, from his worth, distinguished talents and attainments. He was a native of Abingdon, Berks, and thence elected demy of Magdalen college, Oxford. In 1775, when an under-graduate, he published a collection of poems, under the title of "Indian Odes," dedicated, by permission, to Lord North, then chancellor of the University; and, in 1782, a farther collection, "Miscellaneous." The rectory of Seckington is (as stated) in the gift of Sir Francis Burdett, of Foremarke, bart.; but the vicarage of Kingsbury is a Crown living.

P. 700. Besides the account of George Keate, esq. given here, see a more copious history of him and his writings, vol. LXVII. pp. 585, 613, 797; also his epitaph at Isleworth, vol. LXIX. p. 325 (and which is repeated (with additions) in the present month, p. 830.)

P. 700, b. James Drummond, the first Lord Perth, was descended from the house of Drummond, formerly Earls of Perth, afterwards Dukes of Perth, whose titles were forfeited in the rebellion of 1715. His Lordship, being the chief of the ancient family, and representative of the titles and estates of the Earls of Perth, endeavoured to obtain a restoral of the forfeited title of Earl of Perth, in which he did not succeed. Before his advancement to the peerage he represented Perthshire; and, in 1797, was created a peer of England, by the title of Lord Perth, Baron Drummond of Stob-hall, co. Perth.

Pp. 701, 793. Basil Fielding, Earl of the county of Denbigh, in Great Britain, Earl of Desmond, in Ireland, Viscount Fielding and Callan, Baron St. Liz, Lord Fielding of Newnham-Paddox, in the county of Warwick, Baron Fielding of Lecaghe, in the county of Kildare, was the sixth Earl of Denbigh and the fifth of Desmond. His eldest son, William Robert Lord Viscount Fielding, M. P. for Beeralston (who deceased before his father), left issue by his lady, Miss Powis, daughter of Thomas first Lord Lilford, three sons and a daughter. The eldest son, born 1796, succeeds to the earldoms of Denbigh and Desmond.—The portraits of the Fielding family, down to the time of James I. are drawn, in a kneeling posture, on the parlour-window at Newnham, the men in armour, and the women in the dress of the times they respectively lived in, with their coats of arms on their mantle. The celebrated Henry Fielding was descended from a branch of the house of Denbigh.

P. 702, b. Mr. Cooper, the brewer, at Leatherhead, was formerly coachman to the late Sir Charles Talbot, and died possessed of 80,000*l*.

P. 797, a. The Lord Dunsany was united to Miss Smith April 24, 1797.—*Qu.* Whether the title of Lord Kingsland be extinct?

Ibid. b. A subsequent account thus relates the death of Major J. Hawkes, of the Bombay artillery: "Waiting, on the evening of *March* 12, at the fort for the ferry-boat to take him across, on his return to Colaba, he, to dissipate the time, resolved to bathe, and plunged into the water, but, from some unknown cause, did not rise. Immediate search was made for the body, which was not found till the following day; and, on the succeeding morning, it was interred with military honours."

P. 798, b. The Right Hon. George Mafson Villiers, Earl Grandison, Viscount Villiers, and Viscount Grandison of Dromana, was born July 23, 1751; succeeded to the honours on the death of his mother, Elizabeth Countess Grandison (so created in 1767), at Spa, 1782, being then the Lord Villiers, only survivor of seven sons and one daughter, and took his seat in the House of Peers of Ireland May 4, 1784. On the 10th of February, 1774, his Lordship was united to the Lady Gertrude Conway-Seymour, fourth daughter of Francis late Marquis of Hertford. By her Ladyship, since deceased, he has left issue an only daughter, the Lady Gertrude-Emilia Villiers, born 1778. This noble branch of the house of Villiers is descended from Sir Edward Villiers, elder brother of George the celebrated Duke of Buckingham, both of whom were sons of Sir George Villiers.—Sir George Villiers had issue by his first wife, Audrey, daughter of William Sanders, of Harrington, esq. two sons: 1. Sir

William, ancestor to the baronet family of Villiers, now extinct; 2. Sir Edward, ancestor to the Lords Grandison in Ireland, and to the Earls of Jersey in England. By his second wife he was father of three sons: 1. John, afterwards Lord Villiers and Viscount Purbeck; 2. George, the great Duke of Buckingham; 3. Christopher, created Earl of Anglesea and Baron of Daventry.—Sir Edward, elder brother of the Duke, settled in Ireland, was ambassador at Bohemia, &c. &c. By his marriage with Barbara St. John (niece of Oliver St. John, Lord Grandison, lord lieutenant of Ireland, and daughter of Sir John St. John, of Lydiard Tregone, in Wiltshire) the title of Viscount Grandison devolved upon his eldest son, who was father of Barbara Duchess of Cleveland; but dying without issue, as also his next brother, George, the third son, succeeded, who had issue by the Lady Mary Leigh, daughter of Francis Earl of Chichester, and was ancestor to the late Earl Grandison; from the youngest son, Edward, descended the Earls of the isle of Jersey. John, the fourth Viscount Grandison (of the name of Villiers, the St. Johns being the former possessors of the honour) was elevated to the dignity of Earl Grandison; but dying without issue-male, as also did his two sons, James Lord Villiers, and William Lord Villiers, the earldom became extinct, the viscountcy of Grandison descended to the Earl of Jersey (descended from the younger brother of the first Lord Grandison of the name of Villiers), but the estates devolved to his only daughter, the Lady Elizabeth Villiers, who, being representative of the noble house of Villiers, was created Viscountess Villiers and Countess Grandison. She was mother of the noble Earl whose death we now commemorate. The remains of George Villiers, Earl Grandison, were conveyed, with much funeral solemnity, to the family-vault at Dromana, in the county of Waterford, in Ireland. His Lordship is succeeded by his only daughter, the Lady Gertrude-Emilia Villiers, of Dromana, in Ireland, and lady of the bed-chamber to the Princesses, and the now representative of the elder branch of the house of Villiers, as the Earl of Jersey is of the younger branch thereof.

P. 802. For "the Hon. Lady Powell," read "the Right Hon. the Lady Anne Powell, fourth daughter of John Stratford, Earl of Aldborough, sister of the present Earl and Amelia Viscountess Powercourt (mother of Richard Lord Powercourt). The Lady Anne married, early in life, George Powell, esq. but hath left no issue."

P. 805, a. The Rev. Mr. Filewood, of Mickleham, Surrey, had for some time been in a state of despondency, and seemed

to be disposed to put an end to his life. The family had carefully removed every thing out of his reach that could enable him to execute such a desperate intention. While in this state his son, a very amiable young man, who is in the army, came on a visit to the family, and unfortunately left a loaded pistol upon the table in his father's room, while he went to see his horse placed in the stable. The old gentleman immediately took advantage of his son's absence, and shot himself through the head. It is proper to observe, that the young gentleman had not had an opportunity of communicating with the family after his arrival, in order to learn the situation of his father's mind, and, consequently, has no reason to reproach himself for a want of due care on the occasion.

BIRTHS.

Aug. **A**T Murthly castle, Lady Stewart, a daughter.

24. At Yester-house, the Marchioness of Tweeddale, three sons, two of whom were still-born.

25. At Walcot, co. Northampton, Lady Charlotte Duncombe, a son.

27. At her house in Hill-street, Berkeley-square, the Countess of Sefton, a son.

31. At his Lordship's house in Piccadilly, Lady Cholmondeley, a son.

Lately, the wife of Mr. Kesteven, of Queen-square, Bloomsbury, a daughter.

The wife of Mr. Boyd, of the Portman Arms, Quebec-street, two daughters and a son; all, with the mother, likely to do well.

At Charlton, Kent, Mrs. Lindlay, a son.

Sept. 2. At his seat in Hertfordshire, the wife of Charles Morgan, esq. M. P. a son.

3. At Mulgrave castle, Lady Mulgrave, a daughter.

4. At his seat, Brockenhurst, Hants, the wife of Robert Smith, jun. esq. a son.

10. At Oakedge, co. Stafford, the lady of Sir Francis Ford, bart. a daughter.

14. At Kensington, the wife of Captain Puget, of the royal navy, a son.

16. At his Lordship's seat, Coolhurst, Suffex, the lady of Lord Viscount Garlies, a son.

17. At Brooksby, co. Leicester, the Hon. Mrs. Charles Ellis, a son.

23. At his house in Spring-garden, Charing-cross, the wife of George Hammond, esq. of the foreign department, a son.

In Charles-street, Berkeley-square, the wife of Reginald Pole Carew, esq. a son.

24. At his Lordship's house in Tenterden-street, Lady Charles Somerset, a son.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. **H**ON. Andrew Ramsay, brother to
29. the Earl of Dalhousie, of the E. India Company's civil establishment at Ghazepore, to Miss Rachel Cock, of Rampore, Benares.

July 17. At Much Marcle, co. Hereford, Rob. Chatfield, esq. of Powson, near Ross, to Miss S. Money, daughter of William M. esq. of Hornhouse, in the same county.

25. At Ury Kincardine, John Innes, esq. of Cowie, W. S. to Miss Barclay, daughter of the late Robert B. esq. of Ury, M. P. for the county of Kincardine.

26. Wm. Lambert, esq. of Woodmanstone, Surrey, to Miss Nutty Hutchinson, dau. of James H. esq. of Little St. Helen's.

Mr. William Hunter, of Whitby, to Miss Margaret Coverdale, daughter of Norrison C. esq. of Limehouse.

28. At St. Margaret's, Westminster, Major Gordon, to Mrs. Gorges.

At Llan Sen Fraed, co. Monmouth, Edward Frere, esq. of Clydach, second son of the M. P. for Norwich, to Miss Greene, eldest dau. of Jas. G. esq. M. P. for Arundel.

29. At Brackley, Mr. Richard Goodman, tanner, to Miss Arnold, sister of Tho. A. esq.

Mr. Jagger, farmer, of Chalvey-green, near Windsor, aged 70, to his servant-girl, Betty Thomas, aged 22, the daughter of a labouring man, of Crompton, near Ilsey, Berks, who has 10 children. The parson of the parish took the tenth child, and has entirely brought it up and educated it at his own expence.

At Foston, co. Linc. Mr. Jn. Mansfield, of the Neptune inn, Hull, to Miss Winter.

At Kington Magna, Dorset, Mr. Thomas Kellowe, of Berwick St. James, Wilts, to Miss E. Lovell, of Niland, Dorset.

31. At Ashton-under-Lyne, the Rev. Jn. Hayes Petit, to Miss Astley, eldest daughter of the late John A. esq. of Dukensfield.

Rev. John Hufley Burgh, only son of the late Chief Baron B. of Donore, in Ireland, to Miss Mary Burgh, eldest daughter of the late Robert B. esq.

At Nottingham, Mr. Jn. Tyrrell, hosier, of Fleet-street, Lond. to Miss Anne Storks, eldest daugh. of R. S. gent. of Nottingham.

Aug. 1. At Thames Ditton, Surrey, William Murray, esq. of Jamaica, to Miss Virgin, only dau. of Samuel V. esq. of Ruxley. Thomas Rowlandson, esq. of Watling-street, to Miss Stuart, daughter of Geo. S. esq. of the Grove, Camberwell, Surrey.

2. Mr. Jeremiah Howard, to Miss Pitcher, both of Northfleet, Kent.

4. At Northwingfield, co. Derby, Mr. Thomas Green, jun. of Alfreton, to Miss Mary Sterland, of Sidon-hall.

5. At Great Gaddestden, James Pickford, esq. of Market-street, to Miss Grant.

Mr. Shackelford, to Miss Chapman, both of Lutterworth, co. Leicester.

At Dinton, co. Cambridge, James John Hume, esq. eldest son of the Rev. Nathaniel H. to Miss Randolph, eldest daughter of the Rev. Herbert H.

7. At Ellsworth, co. Cambridge, Charles Bedford, esq. proctor, of Doctors Commons, to Miss Desborough, of Huntingdon.

Robert Kingston, esq. of Coleman-street, to Miss Wykeham, of Greenwich.

Henry Van Bodicoate, esq. to Miss Gessip, both of Bridewell precinct.

11. At Cordale, Hubert Marshall, esq. to Miss Stirling, eldest daugh. of John S. esq.

At Paisley, Mr. Wm. Griffen, merchant, to Miss Margaret Boyle.

12. Mr. Noyes, messenger to the Office for Trade, to Miss Charlotte Todd, of Penrith.

13. William Lock, jun. esq. of Norbury park, Surrey, to Miss Jennings, only dau. of H. Constantine J. esq. of Shiplake co. Oxf.

At Weymouth, Mr. Tho. Ridout, of Seaborough, to Miss Martin, of Seaborough-ho.

14. Mr. Bryan Crowther, surgeon, of Boswell-court, Carey-street, to Miss Charlotte Hacket, daughter of Andrew H. esq. of Spratton-place, co. Northampton.

18. At Southwell, Major Hawley, of the 45th foot, to Miss Sarah Hodgkinson.

At Loughborough, co. Leicester, Mr. Tho. Beaumont, farmer and lime-burner, of Barrow-upon-Soar, to Miss Palmer.

At Weston, the Rev. W. Stabback, of Exeter, to Miss E. Hoblyn, daughter of the Rev. J. H. of Padstow, Cornwall.

19. Mr. T. Bish, jun. of London, to Miss Collier, of Worcester.

At Exeter, the Rev. C. Tucker, of Kilmington, Devon, to Miss Symons, you. dau. of the late Wm. S. esq. of Hatt, co. Cornwall.

Mr. Bisset, hosier, to Miss Oldknow, eldest daugh. of Jos. O. esq. both of Nottingham.

David Lloyd, esq. captain of the Hyana frigate, to Miss Purver, daughter of the late John P. esq. of Boston, co. Lincoln.

20. Mr. Dunn, bookseller, of Nottingham, to Miss Luckman, of Coventry.

21. At Stoke Newington, Mr. Joshua Wilcox, to Miss Crow, of Margate.

Mr. William Elwell, of Birmingham, to Miss Nelly Elwell, youngest daugh. of Edward E. esq. of West Bromwich.

At Derby, Mr. Calton, surgeon, of Nottingham, to Miss O'Brien, daughter of Mr. O'B. of the Derby theatre.

23. Mr. Vines, of Furnival's inn, to Miss Gibbs, of Wellingborough, co. Northampt.

Mr. Jas. Crosby, of Oxford-street, silk-mercator, to Miss Anne Wright, daughter of Jn. W. esq. of Culgarth, Northumberland.

Capt. Rob. Grey, of the E. India Company's service, to Miss Bate, of Cornhill.

25. At the house of Mrs. Brownlow, in Merrion-square, Dublin, the Hon. Jn. Vesey, eldest son of Lord Viscount de V. to Miss Brownlow, fourth daughter of the late Right Hon. William B.

At Barnbarroch, Mr. George Milligan, surgeon, of Glenarm, to Miss Cairns.

26. At Perth, Capt. Thomas Robertson, of the 3d battalion of Breadalbane fencible infantry, to Miss Stalker, only daughter of John S. esq. of Coblesheugh, near Perth.

At Northill, co. Bedford, the Rev. Thomas Hornby, M. A. rector of Waddef-

don, Bucks, and vicar of Ravensthorpe, co. Northampton, to Miss Fyfe Palmer, of Ickwell, co. Bedford.

At Rosthern, in Cheshire, the Rev. Robert Wright, rector of Wold, co. Northampton, to Miss Massey, eldest daughter of the late James M. esq. of Rosthern.

28. By special licence, at St. George's, Hanover-square, Earl Talbot, to Miss Lambart, eldest daughter of the late Charles L. esq. of Beau-park, in Ireland.

By special licence, Peter Wybrants Broadley, esq. son of Peter B. esq. of Southwark, to Miss Sophia Newington, daughter of Dr. N. of Ticehurst, Suffex.

At Netherbury, co. Dorset, Rev. Thomas Le Mesurier, to Miss Bandinal, eldest daughter of the Rev. Dr. B.

At Weymouth, Capt. Fitzgerald, of the royal navy, to Miss Jane Welch.

Mr. Jn. Hall, merchant, of Hull, to Miss Bland, daugh. of Alderman B. of Newark.

29. At Hendon, Middlesex, Robert Kirwan, esq. of Lime street, merchant, to Miss Elizabeth-Anne Bond, daughter of John B. esq. of Hendon, in the commission of the peace for that county.

At Mary-la-Bonne church, Jn. Tickell, esq. of Hambledon, Hants, to Lady Casilda Stanhope, second daughter of Earl S.

30. J. Bridges, esq. to Mrs. Mallerby, of Elizabeth place, Lambeth.

31. At Spaldon, Rob. Holden, jun. esq. of Darley, to Miss Drury Lowe, only dau. of W. Drury L. esq. of Locko park, Derby.

Sept. 1. At Ardenconnel, co. Dumbarton, James Monteith, esq. merchant, of Glasgow, to Miss Buchanan, eldest daughter of Andrew B. esq. of Ardenconnel.

2. At Comrie-house, co. Perth, David Wedderburn, esq. eldest son of Sir John W. bart. of Ballendean, to Miss Margaret Brown, dau. of Geo. B. esq. one of his Majesty's commissioners of excise for Scotland.

3. At Camberwell, Surrey, Mr. Henry Wansey, of Warminster, Wilts, to Miss Elizabeth Wansey, of Camberwell.

4. John-Edmund Dowdeswell, esq. of Lincoln's inn, youngest son of the late Rt. Hon. Wm. D. to Miss Brietzke, daugh. of the late Charles B. esq. of St. James's place.

5. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Lord Viscount Tamworth, son of Earl Ferrers, to the Hon. Miss Curzon, niece to Lord Scarfdale.

6. At Chelsea, John Moorhouse, esq. to Miss Mould, of Sloane-square.

7. Philip Glover, esq. to Miss Campbell, daughter of Duncan C. esq.

8. Godfrey Higgins, esq. of Skellow-grange, near Doncaster, to Miss Thorp, only daughter and heiress of the late Rd. T. esq.

9. At Ealing, Middlesex, Mr. Geo. Boyce, son of Rev. Mr. B. of Wingfield, in Windsor forest, to Miss Martha Peirce, of Colnbrook; also, Mr. Thomas Dalby, of Wingfield, to Miss Elizabeth Peirce.

10. Sir Charles-Henry Knowles, bart. rear-admiral of the White, to Miss Charlotte Johnstone, daughter of Charles J. esq. of Ludlow.

11. Mr. Claude Ollivier, of Boulton-st. to Miss Anne Wilby, of Bond street.

13. At Lambeth, Mr. John-Hen. Wackerbarth, of Parsons'-street, to Miss Anne Kemble, of St. Swithin's-lane.

15. At Barnstaple, Devon, the Rev. Daniel Palmer, to Miss Eliz. Alleyne, niece of Sir John A. bart. of Mesner-hall, Essex.

16. At Bath, the Rev. Mr. Young, to Miss Walcot.

17. The Marquis of Bute, to Miss Countts, dau. of Tho. C. esq. banker, of the Strand.

18. Mr. Thomas Fleming, of Bermondsey, to Miss Harriet Brandon, daugh. of the late Thomas B. esq. of Newington, Surrey.

19. James Clay, esq. of Old Broad-street, to Miss Emes, of Argyle-street.

20. At Wimbledon, Surrey, by special licence, Col. Onslow, son of Middleton O. esq. to Miss Sophia Lushington, daughter of Sir Stephen L. bart.

22. John Gregson, esq. of Durham, to Miss Allgood, of Westgate, in Weardale.

23. At Stoke Newington, Hen. Brooke, esq. of Bristol, to Miss Robley.

DEATHS.

March **A**T Madras, Dr. John Ewart, physician to the British Establishment at Ceylon, and third son of the Rev. John E. late minister of Troqueer. He was, a few years ago, an eminent physician at Bath.

April . . . At Coventry, aged between 60 and 70, Geo. Parker, projector of the Plan of Police in Dublin, author of "Life's Painter," "A View of Society and Manners in high and low Life," and several other things, that evince him to have been a man of much knowledge of the world, and possessed of no inconsiderable degree of genius. He was a most eccentric character, and in the course of his life had experienced almost every vicissitude of fortune. In his latter days his improvidences had helped to sink him into obscurity, though formerly his wit and humour had rendered him generally known as an appendage to almost every convivial company. He was also as well known in the theatrical circles. He was a native of Green-street, in Kent; and, about 40 years ago, kept an inn (the King's Head) at Canterbury, where he failed; but *not* in consequence of any imposition on the Duc de Nivernois, as hath been asserted in the news-papers, and as Parker himself would make us believe in the account he published of himself in his "View of Society;" for that transaction took place at another inn (the Red Lion). After this, and a subsequent failure in London, Parker became an itinerant lecturer.

May 15. At Paris, aged 70, Mark-Antony James Rochon de Chabannes, author of several dramatic pieces, and of some miscellaneous works.

24. At Trinidad, Mr. Wm. Backhouse, only son of Mr. Wm. B. of Sedbergh, York.

June 14. Assassinated, while walking on the terrace of his garden, near the headquarters, at Cairo, giving orders to a builder, Gen. Kleber, commander in chief of the French army in Egypt; to which he succeeded on the departure of Bonaparte, and in which he is succeeded by General Menou. The murder, it seems, was committed by Souleyman, a native of Aleppo, a fanatick, instigated (as Menou makes it appear) by the Aga of the Janissaries in the army of the Grand Vizier. The assassin, who confessed the fact, was sentenced to have his right hand burned off, to be impaled alive in the presence of the army, and there to remain till devoured by birds of prey. Three sheiks, who were acquainted with his intentions, and did not impart them, were also sentenced to suffer death by decapitation. Gen. K. was interred, on the 27th, in the entrenched camp, called after the name of Ibrahim Bey, with the greatest military honours, and a funeral oration was delivered by Citizen Fourier, the French commissary to the Divan.—It is a remarkable coincidence, that Kleber's death, and that of Desaix at the battle of Marengo, took place, in Egypt and Italy, on the same day, and at the same hour. Kleber commanded in Lower and Desaix in Upper Egypt, while Bonaparte was there; and the French Government have ordered a monument to be erected to their joint memories in the Places de Victoires at Paris.

26. At Montego bay, Jamaica, Robert Jackson, esq. captain of Fort Charlotte, at Lucea, colonel of the Jamaica militia, one of the judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature, and formerly one of the members of the House of Assembly of that island. His exertions in the service of his country during the Maroon war are supposed to have laid the foundation of the disease which hath proved fatal to him and an irreparable loss to his family and friends.

July . . . At his house in Norfolk-street, Strand, Samuel Ireland, esq. author of a number of elegant and esteemed works, and particularly known to the world as the possessor of the forged MSS. ascribed to Shakspeare. He was originally a mechanick in Spitalfields, but, taking advantage of the prosperity of the age, commenced speculator in books, prints, and drawings. He had some skill in drawing and engraving, and, with the experience he had acquired of the public taste, sought to turn it to account, by combining it with description, under the name of Travels. With this view he published, in 1790, "A picturesque

picturesque Tour through Holland, Brabant, and Part of France, made in the Autumn of 1789." Encouraged by the success of this attempt, he produced, in 1792, "Picturesque Views on the River Thames," 2 vols. 8vo; and, in 1793, "Picturesque Views on the River Medway," in one volume. These works were illustrated with engravings in aquatinta, which are not destitute of merit, and were much admired. In 1794 Mr. Ireland published a very useful and ingenious work, under the title of "Graphic Illustrations of Hogarth;" and it was a singular coincidence, that, about the same time, Mr. John Ireland, also a mechanick, but no wise related or connected, published a book on the same subject, called "Hogarth Illustrated." The next transaction in which Mr. Samuel Ireland solicited the attention of the publick was the disgraceful forgery of the Shakspeare papers, in 1796. In that year, after an ostentatious display of the supposed treasure at his house in Norfolk-street, Mr. I. published, in a four-guinea volume, "Miscellaneous Papers and legal Instruments, under the Hand and Seal of William Shakspeare: including the Tragedy of King Lear, and a small Fragment of Hamlet, from the original MSS. in the Possession of Samuel Ireland." The circumstances attending the discovery and exposure of this audacious attempt on the public confidence are too public and too recent to require recapitulation. It was averred, both by father and son, that the imposition originated with, and was entirely conducted by, the young man, without the privity or participation of his parent; but this fact many strong circumstances lead us to doubt: the complicity appears obvious, and it even seems that some part of the forgery could not have been conducted by the son alone. The father seems also to have felt the indignation of a disappointed speculatist, which he vented in two angry pamphlets against Mr. Malone, the first detector of the imposture. His last publication, which is very recent, is "Picturesque Views, with an historical Account, of the Inns of Court in London and Westminster," in one large octavo volume, price 2l. 2s. or, on quarto paper, 4l. 4s. which has appeared since his decease, Mr. I. having died on the day he had sent the last sheet of it to press.

5. At Tobago, Daniel Weir Wilkinson, esq. second son of the late Jacob W. esq.

6. At Martinique, Brigadier-gen. Twentymann, a very amiable gentleman. Seven officers of his regiment (the 87th) are also dead. Fifty-two privates of the 14th foot died there between April and July.

19. At Demerara, Samuel Langford, youngest son of Rev. Dr. L. of Eton coll.

22. At Hackney, Middlesex, in his 64th year, after a few days illness, Mr. James

Stratton, who, for many years, and with good repute, has carried on an extensive business, in the care of insane persons, at Bethnal-green and Hackney.

27. At St. Petersburg, aged 2, the young Grand Duchess, Maria-Alexandrowna.

Aug. 1. Mr. John Barnes, farmer, of Long Sutton, co. Lincoln.

2. At Venice, the Countess Lucy Barziza, wife of his Excellency the Count Antonio B. patrician of Venice, and only surviving child of the late Jn. Paradise, esq.

10. At Brighthelmstone, in his 63d year, William-Henry Coefvelt, esq.

11. Suddenly, at Farringdon, co. Berks, Mrs King, of that place; who buried her youngest daughter, Miss E. King, about six weeks before, who died at Bristol hot wells, of a deep decline.

Mr. Gill, carpenter, of Exeter-str. Strand.

15. At Kilmarnock, Miss Mary Parker, daughter of Hugh P. esq.

Miss Smith, of Cambridge; see p. 888.

16. Drowned, when bathing in the sea, near Hornsea, Mr. Bainton, one of the proprietors of the cotton and carpet manufactory at Wansforth, near Driffield. He had observed to the man at the bathing-house, that he could swim very well, but lately had been subject to the cramp. The man admonished him not to venture too far. After swimming some time, he was heard to cry for help; but all human aid was rendered useless by the distance he had got from the shore.

At Lewes, Suffex, William Grantham, esq. Accompanied by his son and another gentleman, he rode from Brighthelmstone to the race-course at Lewes, where one of the chains occasionally placed across it at each end of the railing, to keep out carriages, being down, they concluded the other had been left in a similar situation, and set off on a full gallop to try the speed of their horses; but the other chain being up, which the dusk of the evening prevented their seeing, they rode against it, and were, with their horses, thrown with great violence to the ground. Mr. Grantham's son and the other gentleman soon recovered themselves, and got up unhurt; but the father, having unhappily suffered a fracture of the vertebræ of the neck, he expired on the spot, without uttering a word. His body was afterwards taken, in a post-chaise, to his lodgings in North-street, Lewes, where the coroner's jury returned a verdict of "Accidental Death."

18. At Bugbrook, co. Northampton, Richard Adams, gent.

19. Robert Spencer, esq. late of Hodsock, near Blyth, co. Nottingham.

Mr. Dean, maltster, and inspector of the poor of Exeter.

20. Aged 75, in an apoplectic fit, at his lodgings in High-street, Margate, Francis Martin, esq. of Charter-house-square, late principal

principal secretary to the Bank of England. He went down with his family on-board the hoy the preceding week.

Mr. Wm. Mace, blacksmith, of Chelmsford, Essex. The circumstances which led to the death of this young man, who was much respected in his situation, were of a remarkable and melancholy nature. He had of late, in several instances, shewn evident symptoms of insanity; but, as they were supposed to proceed from some cause of vexation or disappointment, were little noticed till the morning of the 14th, when he was missing, and then some fears were entertained for his safety. No tidings, however, could be obtained of him till an express arrived to inform the family that he had been found, known by the direction of a letter in his pocket, by a bricklayer, who had occasion to pass that way to his work, in a wood about 8 miles beyond Colchester, called Bromley Wood, where his attention was called to the spot by the groans of Mr. Mace, who was in a situation too shocking to describe; a knife laid by his side, which the unhappy man had used against his life, and he had lost a great quantity of blood. By the kind assistance of the neighbourhood he was removed to a public-house, where he again attempted to put an end to his existence, by stabbing himself in the side. From that time he was sensible at intervals, and gave directions for the disposal of his property; but, on being asked his reason for having absented himself from home, he immediately relapsed into his former state of mind, and said that two persons had used him ill, by striking him till his nose bled; that he, however, escaped; and, although they had two fast horses, were not able to overtake him. This unfortunate man was seen upon the road, travelling at the rate of 8 miles an hour. His shoes and stockings were torn off in traversing the wood, through the briars and brambles, and his feet and legs much lacerated. He was to have been married in a few days.

At Bandon, in Ireland, of a fever, Ensign John Spencer Peacocke, of the 3d foot, youngest son of Marmaduke P. esq. of Cavendish-square.

21. At Chester, the Rev. Joseph Eaton, M. A. late rector of Thurston, and minor-canon of the former place for several years. As a classical scholar he was very eminent; taking his learning early, he became master of the Greek Testament at 9 years of age. But this was not his chief attainment; as a man and Christian minister he was universally beloved, for unaffected kindness of heart and benevolence of disposition. He was no pedant; on the contrary, he was too diffident, though possessed of the first-rate abilities, and excellently qualified for any classical undertaking. He was a tender husband, affec-

tionate father, and sincere friend. He was formerly of Brazen Nose college, Oxford, where he graduated as B. A.; afterwards, being in orders, he took his degree of M. A. at Peterhouse, Cambridge. W. E.

21. At Stonehouse, Warbleton, Suffex, in his 72d year, the Rev. Henry Harcourt, many years rector of the parishes of Warbleton and Crowhurst.

Aged 84, Mrs. Rebecca Knight, widow, of Carlton Moorland, near Lincoln.

22. Aged 64, Mrs. Ashley, of Lincoln, widow of James A. formerly keeper of the Adam and Eve public-house in that city.

At Hamburgh, aged 76, Mr. Jacob Albrecht, the oldest and principal burgomaster and generalissimo of that city.

Mr. Thomas Winckworth, flour-factor, Broken wharf, Thames-street.

23. At Brighthelmstone, Mrs. Pitt, wife of Thomas P. esq. of Wimpole-street.

At his house in Portland-place, aged 78, John Purling, esq.

At Falkirk, Scotland, in his 81st year, Mr. Peter Henderson, writer.

At Frazerburgh, William Troop, esq. captain of the Frazerburgh volunteers, and late in the East India Company's service.

Mr. Willson, cooper, of Leicester.

After two days illness, the Rev. John Cleobury, M. A. vicar of St. Helen's, Abingdon, Berks.

24. Aged about 30, Mr. Thomas Marshall, of Carlton-Moorland, farmer.

Aged 70, after a long illness, Mr. John Bateman, attorney, of Derby. He was coroner of the county, which office he had held upwards of 40 years, and the oldest public officer in it.

At Penkridge, near Birmingham, a post-chaise, in which were Mr. Farror and Mr. and Mrs. Twemlow, of Birmingham, in driving furiously into the yard of the Littleton Arms inn, and one of the traces breaking, was overfet with such violence as to occasion the almost instant death of Mrs. T. and materially hurt both the gentlemen.

After a lingering illness, Henry Chivers Vince, esq. of Clift-hall, Wilts.

In Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, the Hon. Mrs. Shirley, relict of the Hon. Geo. S. of Easington, co. Warwick.

25. At the Medical Society's house in Bolt-court, Fleet-str. Mrs. Anne Wheeler, wife of Mr. Thomas W. apothecary.

At Gainsborough, co. Lincoln, aged 80, much respected, Mr. Whitehouse, common brewer.

In his 71st year, the Rev. Henry Hough, M. A. vicar of Granby cum Sutton, co. Nottingham, and of Hose, co. Leicester, 1756; rector also of Redmile, co. Leic. 1770; and in the commission of the peace for the latter county. His wife died February 18 (see p. 286.)

Aged 70, Mr. Thomas Lund, attorney at law, of York.

At Putney, Surrey, aged 80, Samuel Lund, esq.

At his seat, Mill-hill, Essex, Alexander Peter Allen, esq.

William Dupree, an excise-officer. Going on-board the Lord Nelson, at Union-stairs, Wapping, he fell overboard and was drowned.

At her house in Portman-square, in an advanced age, Mrs. Montagu, relict of the late Edward M. esq. of Denton castle, co. Northumberland, grandson to the first Earl of Sandwich, daughter of Matthew Robinson, esq. late of West Layton, co. York, and of Horton, in Kent, sister to the present Lord Rokeby, and distinguished for her benevolence to the poor chimney-sweepers, whom she annually entertained with roast beef and plumb pudding every May-day, on the lawn before her house, and who will have great reason to lament her death, though it can hardly be doubted but she has made some provision for this pitiable race, for she most sincerely felt the genuine impulse of

"Charity which glows beyond the tomb." Mrs. M. was an excellent scholar, and possessed a sound judgement and an exquisite taste. Her "Essay on the Writings and Genius of Shakspeare," in answer to the frivolous objections of Voltaire, must always rank with the best illustrations of the transcendent powers of our great English Poet. It is not an elaborate exposition of obscure passages, but a comprehensive survey of the sublimity of his genius, of his profound knowledge of human nature, and of the wonderful resources of his imagination. This essay is, we believe, the only work of which Mrs. Montagu publicly avowed herself to be the author; but it is well known that she assisted the first Lord Lyttelton in the composition of his "Dialogues of the Dead;" and some of the best of those dialogues, by his Lordship's own acknowledgement, were the efforts of her pen. Lord L. was very much attached to her; and, if he had been free from matrimonial connexions, she might have commanded his title and fortune. Mrs. M. however, it was imagined, was attached to Pulteney, the famous Earl of Bath. She accompanied this nobleman and his lady on a tour through Germany. Mrs. Montagu peculiarly excelled in epistolary composition; and her letters, in point of learning, judgement, and elegance, far exceed those of her namesake, Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, even supposing that the latter was really the author of the letters attributed to her, which, however, have long been known to be in a great measure fictitious. Mrs. Montagu was a near relation of the celebrated Dr. Conyers Middleton, to whose care she devolved in early life, and who superintended her education with parental

fondness. It is said that she made so early a display of her tendency to literature, that she had transcribed the whole of the Spectators before she was 8 years of age. Incredible as this story seems to be, it has been attested by the best authority, and was always solemnly affirmed by the late Dr. Monsey, physician of Chelsea college, a particular friend of Dr. Middleton, and of Mrs. Montagu. The epistolary correspondence that took place between Dr. Monsey and Mrs. Montagu, during her tour in Germany, and, indeed, through the whole of their intercourse for upwards of 30 years, affords proofs of uncommon talents, original humour, and acute observation on both sides. We sincerely hope that these letters, at least those of Mrs. Montagu, will be submitted to the world, as they contain nothing but what would tend to impress mankind with high reverence for her capacity, her attainments, and her virtues. In private life Mrs. Montagu was an example of liberal discretion and rational benevolence. Her hand was always extended to the protection of Genius, and the relief of Distress; but she was careful to distinguish the objects, and not to lavish her bounty upon false pretensions. Her magnificent mansion was the resort of the most distinguished characters of her time; and all were emulous to testify their esteem, and pay homage to the endowments of her mind, and the amiable qualities of her heart. Her estates, about 10,000l. per annum, devolve to her nephew, Mr. M.

26. At Edinburgh, Mrs. Colonel Edmonstoun, of Newtown.

27. Mr. Wagur, formerly a poulterer at Aldgate, hung himself at his house on Stepney-green.

In Dean-street, Soho, Mrs. Wray, wife of Capt. W. of the royal navy, and daughter of the late Luke Idefon, esq.

At Hambledon, Bucks, Miss Weston, daughter of the late Robert W. esq.

Mr. William Sutton, of the Newark, at Leicester.

Aged 78, Mrs. Dixon, of Stamford, co. Lincoln.

28. At Exeter, Mrs. William Buller, relict of the Bishop of Exeter.

In Down-street, Mrs. Gunning, widow of Gen. G.

At Hackney wick, after a few hours illness, the lady of Col. Beaufoy, of the Tower Hamlets militia.

At her son's house, in Windmill-street, Rathbone-place, in her 93d year, Mrs. Sarah Edwards.

At Isleworth, Middlesex, in her 86th year, Mrs. Christian Parry.

29. At Cheltenham, Zachary Bayly Edwards, esq. of Chalcot-house, Wilts.

Suddenly, Mr. Joseph Hancock, of Pilton, Somerset, auctioneer.

At Woodford, Essex, Mr. James Green, of Spitalfields, builder.

At Islington, in his 66th year, Mr. John Curtis, formerly of Fleet-street, bookseller, but many years retired from business.

At the hot wells, Bristol, the Rev. Dr. Burckhardt, minister of the German Lutheran congregation in the Savoy.

At Kilwinning, aged 102, and in full possession of all her senses, Janet Dunlop. She had been confined to bed for the last 25 years of her life; and during all that time prayers were regularly offered up for her in the parish-church.

30. At Colerane, in Ireland, James Fletcher, esq. late of Bengal.

At Paradikes, near Edinburgh, Mr. John Still, merchant, of Greenock.

At Witham Friary, Mr. Benj. Muffell.

At Margate, after three days illness, John Jenkins, esq. formerly one of the chief clerks in the office of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

31. John Perkins, esq. banker, and alderman of Huntingdon.

Mrs. Johnston, wife of William Glen J. esq. of Upper Guildford-street.

At the dowager Viscountess Powercourt's, in Dublin, Miss Harriet Wingfield, daughter of the late, and sister of the present, Viscount Powercourt.

At Glasgow, Mr. Wm. Steel, merchant.

At Coldstream, Miss Anne Redpath, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Geo. R. minister of the Gospel at St.itchell.

Lately, at Grenada, of the yellow fever, Edward-Henry Campbell, esq. lieutenant of the 27th foot.

By accounts from Jamaica we are informed of the death of the Rev. Mr. Bethune, the missionary, and Mr. Clarke, the catechist, who sailed from Leith a few months ago. Mr. Clarke was seized with the fever about 8 days after their arrival, and died after a fortnight's illness. Mr. Bethune was taken ill on the 30th of May, and died on the 5th of June. Before these unfortunate events, the prejudices that had been excited against the missionaries were beginning to subside, and they were in general well received.—The particulars are also received of the death of the Rev. Peter Greig, the missionary to Africa. Seven men of the Foulah nation came to pay their respects to Mr. Greig on the 31st of January. He received them with the greatest kindness, and, with a view of conciliating them, amused them with a sight of various European articles. He allowed three of them to sleep in his house, when these wretches, filled with the insatiable desire of getting possession of the things they had seen, inhumanly murdered Mr. Greig in the night, and carried off the articles. The Foulahs were pursued by the people of Candia, most

of the property recovered, and four of the ruffians brought to Freeport in chains.

In Jamaica: At Falmouth, after a few hours illness, Capt. John Hamilton. At Lady Mayo's estate, in St. John's, Mr. Jn. Taws, planter. In St. Mary's, John Nelson, esq. In Montego bay, Mr. Mann, lately arrived. Samuel Barret, esq. In Spanish town, Rob. Souper Bayley, esq.

In Charles-town, South Carolina, a victim to the yellow fever, Miss Fontenelle, who made her *débüt* many years ago at Covent garden theatre, and afterwards performed at the Hay-market. In America she played under the name of Mrs. Wilkinson.

In America, Thomas Parker, who was an active naval officer during the late war, and from whose log-book the following history of himself is extracted: "First part of the voyage * pleasant, with fine breezes and free winds—all sail set. Spoke many vessels in want of provisions—supplied them freely.—Middle passage. Weather variable—short of provisions—spoke several of the above vessels our supplies had enabled to refit—made signals of distress—they up-helm and bore away†.—Latter part. Boisterous, with contrary winds—current of Adversity setting hard to leeward—towards the end of the passage it cleared up—with the quadrant of Honesty had an observation—corrected and made up my reckoning, and, after a passage of 50 years, came to in Mortality road, with the calm, unruffled surface of the ocean of Eternity in view."

At Paris, aged 85, Ailly, the friend of Franklin, and the counsellor of Turgot.

At Newry, in Ireland, Lieut.-col. Tompkins, of the 6th dragoon-guards, only surviving son of the late Henry T. esq. of Weston Turville, Bucks.

At Cork, the Rev. A. Lamilliere, arch-deacon of the diocese of Cork.

Rich. Doyle, esq. of Wellfield, co. Dublin, in the commission of the peace for the said county.

On the commons of Dalkey, near Dublin, aged 103, Bridget Hudson, a poor woman, well known for her active attendance on several of the kings of that isle. She walked to Cabinteely chapel every Sunday; had a good appetite, and retained her faculties to the last moment. She lived to bury her fifth husband, having by the fourth a son, Val Tallon, an old experienced fisher, who lives in the town of Dalkey; and by the fifth, James Hudson, her younger, who is now 50 years of age, and lives in Manchester.

At Morton manse, in Scotland, Miss Nicolas Yorstoun.

* Alluding to the early part of his life.

† Those whom he had formerly befriended now, in his distress, refuse him assistance.

At an advanced age, Mr. Henry Sabine, printer, formerly conductor of the Chester Courant. He was one of the compositors who, in the year 1762, were arrested by Government, on a charge of printing Mr. Wilkes's memorable N^o 45; on which occasion Mr. S. and the other compositors received 300 l. each, for false imprisonment.

At Chester, aged 40, the Rev. P. Oliver, M. A. This good man had been ordained a minister of the Established Church, and was, for some time, a popular preacher at Birmingham. An imbecile constitution obliged him to return to his native air at Chester, where he offered to undertake the duties of a church free of any salary. As he was then charged with being a little too pious; what the world calls "tinctured with Methodism," or "righteous over-much," his offer was refused. Mr. Oliver, thus driven from the pale of the church, fitted up a chapel in the vicinity of Chester, at his own expence, where, being an excellent preacher, and, above all, by his exemplary life, he soon drew such crowds of followers, that, while he generally was addressing a thousand auditors on a Sunday, the circumjacent churches exhibited a melancholy paucity indeed — pastors without people, and shepherds without flocks.

At Salton, near Malton, co. York, at the house of J. Dawker, esq. in whose family he had resided for several years, as private tutor, the Rev. George Will. He was learned, pious, benevolent, and charitable; in the limited circle of his acquaintance he lived respected and esteemed, and died, in his 30th year, much regretted.

At York, Alexander Mather, above 40 years an eminent preacher in connexion with the Rev. J. Wesley.

At Newcastle, in Staffordshire, whither he went for the recovery of his health, the Rev. J. Willer, minister of the Protestant dissenting congregation at Burton-upon-Tr.

In the workhouse belonging to the township of West Derby, aged 103, Anne Fletcher; and, in the same workhouse, aged 106, Henry Wilson.

At Clixby, near Caistor, co. Lincoln, Mrs. Fitzwilliam, wife of Mr. W. of that place, and daughter of the late Mr. Benton, of Barton-upon-Humber.

Suddenly, at Malton, Mr. G. Witty, well known as one of the first horse-dealers in the North of England.

At Waltham, co. Leicester, aged 55, Mr. Richard Morrison, grocer and draper.

At Weeton, near Harewood, aged 88, J. Craven, farmer, late of King's-lane, Leeds.

After a short illness, Mr. Parkinson, of Norborough, near Market Deeping.

Aged 78, Mr. Wm. Billet, of Eagle, near Lincoln, farmer.

Advanced in years, Mrs. Blow, of Lincoln, widow of Mr. Thomas B. who formerly kept the Crown inn.

At East Retford, co. Nottingham, aged 84, R. Hutchinson, esq. one of the aldermen of that corporation. — Also, at the same place, very suddenly, Sampson Mosman, esq. another of the aldermen thereof. And Mrs. Bellman, mercer, &c.

Aged 78, Mr. Mat. Hart, formerly a shoemaker of considerable business at Nottingham.

Mr. Sam. Everington, of Duke str. London, one of the burgessees of Nottingham.

At Godeby, co. Leicester, far advanced in years, Mrs. Drake, mother of Capt. Manners, of Godeby; and of the lady whose death is recorded in the next article.

Mrs. Thoroton, of Screveton, near Bingham, co. Nottingham.

Mr. Cha. Doughty, of Balderton, Notts.

Mr. Gervas Smart, of Nottingham.

In her 84th year, Mrs. Tofts, of the Crown and Woolpack near Trinity church, Cambridge, which she had kept 56 years.

At Dorchester, Mr. John Holmes.

At Fordington, Miss Samways.

Mr. John Jeffery, writing master, of Weymouth; a man greatly esteemed, and the last of the family, of West Orchard.

At Gainsborough, in an advanced age, Mrs. Gun, widow, and one of the people called Quakers.

At Preston-Candover, Hants, Mrs. Hall, wife of Thomas H. esq.

At Bury, Richard Pottanger, esq.

At Clanneborough, aged 91, Rev. Rich. Freke, M. A. of King's coll. Cambridge, 1736, rector of Beaford, Devon.

At Ayston, near Uppingham, aged 81, Mr. Francis Hillam, farmer; the fourth person, of the same age, who has died in that town within a short time.

At Sculcoat, in the East riding of Yorkshire, Lieut.-col. George Thompson, late of the 60th foot.

In extreme agony, from having accidentally swallowed a small bit of lint wet with aquafortis, which he meant to apply to a hollow tooth that ached, T. Flory, a farmer's servant at Ottley, co. York.

At Hornby-hall, in his 78th year, Alexander Hoskins, esq.

At Hagley, co. Worcester, Mrs. Phoebe Hodgetts, a maiden lady.

Mrs. Reeve, of Highland hill, Alcester.

In a very advanced age, Mrs. Fullwood, relict of Richard F. esq. formerly of White Lady Aston.

At Swangrove, near Badminton, in his 72d year, Mr. William Stinchcombe; who had spent 60 years of his life in the service of the late and present Dukes of Beaufort.

Mr. Prickett, of Chapel-house, co. Oxf.

At Colehill, aged 39, Tho. Mallie, esq.

At Harrowgate, Mrs. Waddington, wife of the Rev. Thomas W. prebendary of Ely, and the eldest daughter of the Bishop of that diocese.

At Abingdon, Berks, aged 83, Lawrence Spicer, esq.

At Tetbury, aged 106 years and 10 months, Ambrose Bennett; who had been a common soldier near 60 years, and fought in many battles in the reigns of Queen Anne, George II. and III.

At Northaw, of the injury he received from two footpads, labouring men in the neighbourhood, who had way-laid him, knowing he had been receiving the Duke's rents, Mr. England, steward to the Duke of Leeds. One of them has since been executed at Hertford, and the other transported for life.

At Bristol hot wells, Jn. Granville, esq. captain in the Staffordshire militia.

Aged 52, Mr. Thorpe, a respectable farmer, of Gedney, co. Lincoln.

In her 89th year, Mary Ogden, of Failsworth, the mother of 7 children, grandmother of 44, great-grandmother of 100.

Mrs. Hardy, wife of Simon H. esq. of Huntingdon.

Mr. Rob. Wheeler, of Aylesbury, Bucks, formerly a grocer there, but had retired many years from business. His death was occasioned by cutting his toe-nail too close, which produced a violent inflammation, succeeded by mortification, which terminated his life in a few weeks.

At Boston, co. Lincoln, aged 66, John Gilbert, master mariner.

Thomas Hawkes, of Spalding, one of the people called Quakers.

Aged 43, Mary Musket, of Newton-Florman, one of the society of Quakers.

At Saxondale, near Bingham, Notts, Mr. Francis Foster, farmer, &c.

At Manea, co. Cambridge, aged 97, Mr. Robert Golding.

In her 78th year, Mrs. Manle, relict of the Rev. George Maule, M. A. rector of Castle Ashby, co. Northampton, and mother of the Rev. John Maule, M. A. rector of Greenford, Middlesex.

At the seat of Gen. Rowley, at Binfield, Berks, advanced in age, Arthur Carr, esq.

At New-hall nunnery, by Chelmsford, Essex, the Hon. Charlotte Clifford. She was second daughter of Hugh third Lord Clifford, and sister of the fourth, and great aunt of the present, Lord; and was, as well as her sisters Mary and Preston, a Benedictine nun at Ghent, and superior of the nunnery of the same order lately established under the patronage of Lords Clifford, Petre, &c. in the old palace of Henry VIII. (of which see before, p. 433).

At Kendall, in Epping, at a very advanced age, John Dickins, esq. registrar to the Lord Chancellor.

At Clapham, Surrey, in her 87th year, Mrs. Rayner, relict of John R. esq. late of Sunbury, Middlesex, and nearly related, in her own person, to some of the first families in England.

Aged 6 months, the infant child of Admiral Waldegrave. On a strange nurse at-

tempting to take it from the arms of its mother, it was seized with convulsions, and, notwithstanding every effort of medical aid, speedily expired.

Mr. Abraham, of High-street, St. Giles's; the circumstances attending whose death ought to be communicated to the publick. He was found, wholly insensible, under a coach at the coach-stand the corner of King-street, Bloomsbury. The watchmen and other persons who conveyed him to St. Giles's watch-house concluded that he was in a state of intoxication, but that was by no means the case. He was subject to fits, and it is probable that in one of these paroxysms he had fallen. There was a severe contusion on his forehead, which, it is supposed, was in consequence of the force with which his head fell upon the wheel. In his pockets were several letters, the superscriptions of which denoted his residence; but though the wound on his head, and the great effusion of blood, pointed out the necessity of an immediate application to his friends, and for chirurgical assistance, he was suffered to remain, for several hours, at the watch-house, and it was only on the probable danger of a speedy death, that the least intimation was given to his friends. In this lamentable condition his wife and family came just in time to witness his end. If proper assistance had been administered in time to the deceased, it is probable that he might now be living to protect his family. In consequence of this barbarous neglect, the superior officers of the parish have very properly resolved, that, in similar cases, the person shall be immediately conveyed to his home, or to the work-house; and if to the latter place, that the medical attendants of the parish shall be instantly called to the spot; a poor amends for such shameful neglect of a fellow-creature.— Mr. A. was once a very considerable shop-feller in Bishopsgate-street, and possessed great property, but was induced by a friend to embark in a project which nearly ruined him. This was an extensive tannery, to be conducted by a steam-engine and expensive works, fitted up on the site of the mansion house of the Proctor family at Tottenham, which, on the failure of Mr. A. were sold piecemeal, and the house purchased, 1799, by Mr. Andrews, Blackwell-hall factor. By industry and prudence, he had recovered from the shock, and, though without the prospect of obtaining his former rank in life, was able to support his family in ease and comfort, when this melancholy accident, and the subsequent misconduct of the people who had him in their care, put an end to his life.

Sept. . . . At Bristol, Mr. Thomas Rutter, an eminent minister among the people called Quakers. He was a man whose freedom, independence, and purity of spirit, were not less manifest in his doctrine than

than in his life. Having felt the power, and imbibed the vivifying spirit, of Christianity, he could speak with propriety of the purest emanations of it; and, being blessed with a liberal mind and an enlarged understanding, he would often expatiate, with much critical acumen, on the beauty, sublimity, and excellency, of the sacred writings. He has left an amiable widow and young family, who will long feel and lament their irreparable loss.

Sept. 1. At Brighthelmstone, Miss Brice, of Cheapside.

Mr Henry Watkins, auctioneer, more than 40 years an inhabitant of the parish of St. Andrew, Holborn. His son is the evening lecturer of St. Dunstan in the West.

At Speerhamland, Berks, in his 60th year, Edward Sheppard, esq. one of the deputy-lieutenants for that county, and many years adjutant of the Berks militia.

Aged 81, the Rev. Dey Syer, D. D. rector of Kedington and Wrating, and many years an acting magistrate for the county of Suffolk. He was of Caius coll. Cambridge; B. A. 1742; M. A. 1746; S. T. P. 1767. The former living is in the gift of the Rev. Temple Chevalier, clerk; the latter was the Doctor's own.

2. At Muncester-house, in his 87th year, John Raynond, esq. of Bedford-square. His remains were interred in the family-vault at Chigwell, Essex. He has left his fortune to his nephews and nieces, except some trifling legacies.

At Laughton, co. York, Leonard Smelt, esq. lately appointed deputy-ranger of Richmond park; in which he is succeeded by the Countess-dowager of Mansfield.

After a long and painful illness, Mrs. Biddy, wife of Mr. John B. surgeon in the East India Company's service.

At her father's house, after a few days ill ess, Miss Amelia Mac Arthur, youngest daughter of John Mac A. esq. of York-place, Portman-square. Her remains were interred at Greenwich, in the vault appropriated to the families of officers belonging to the royal hospital.

At Winchester, Mrs. Whitehead, relict of Wm. W. esq. of Antigua.

At Farnfield, in the 60th year of his age, upwards of 40 of which he had devoted to the service of his king and country, and ever acquitted himself with honour and integrity, Lt. Tho. Hitchborne, of 12th ft.

At her house in Lincoln's-inn-fields, Mary dowager Lady Walsingham. She was daughter of William Cowper, esq. of the Park, near Hertford; and married, Nov. 12, 1743, to William De Grey, created Lord Walsingham 1789, by whom she had two sons, the eldest died an infant, and a daughter, married to Jos. Windham, esq.

3. At Chelsea, Richard Capper, esq. a benchet of Lincoln's inn.

In Gower-street, Bedford-square, William Brymer, esq.

On his road to London, Gen. Russell Manners, colonel of his Majesty's 26th regiment of light dragoons — He had a particular presentiment of his death several days before his decease. He had been for some weeks at South-end for the benefit of his health; but finding himself seized extremely ill while taking his morning ride, he set off for London alone, to get medical advice. When he reached Billerica, in Essex, he stopped at an inn, and ordered a bed. He told the landlord, that he apprehended he should never reach London, and should die in his house; and then made himself known. The landlord, seeing a man of such consequence without servant or equipage, wrote up to the War-office. The intelligence was immediately communicated to his family, who set off with the best medical assistance. The hand of death was upon him; and, after living just long enough to experience the tenderness, affection, and kindness, of his relatives, he expired. — The General, on the 23d of May, shot a highwayman dead near Wade's mill (see p. 476).

In his 87th year, Albany Wallis, esq. of Norfolk-street, in the Strand, an eminent solicitor, in partnership with Mr. Troward. He was a man, who, by the exertion of indefatigable industry and phlegmatic prudence, acquired a very considerable fortune in the law. His abilities were of a very inferior kind; but he had learned the policy of silence, and, therefore, it was generally conceived, while he was so taciturn in society, that "more was meant than met the ear." The only act of his life that seems entitled to the notice of mankind, was his raising a monument to the memory of Garrick; a tribute to the genius of that great and unrivalled actor, which ought to have come from his own family, and the omission of which will entail eternal disgrace upon the person from whom such a mark of admiration, gratitude, and affection, was on all hands expected. This homage, however, was rendered by Albany Wallis, who was reported to have paid his addresses to the relict of that excellent actor, and who, it was supposed, having been rejected, raised this monument alluded to from motives of pique, that reflections might be thrown upon her for neglecting such a proper offering of duty and regard. Albany Wallis, however, was of too cold and economical a temper to be capable of such an expensive revenge: but he was not insensible to fame; and he knew that his name would be eternally recorded with that of the brightest ornament of the English stage. It is indeed possible that he might have been in some degree attached to the memory of Garrick, who certainly recommended him in his profession when he was comparatively obscure, and whose countenance

nance and protection most probably contributed in a great measure to his pecuniary acquisitions. Upon the whole, it may be said of Albany Wallis, that, though he had necessarily many acquaintances, his temper and character were not likely to conciliate many friends. — He has left his large fortune, between 70 and 80,000*l.* to Lady Bailey, of Pall-mall, for life; and, after her death, to Col. B. her son, who has taken his name. Mr. W. had several sisters' children and other near relations in indigent circumstances, of whom he has taken no other notice than by giving 500*l.* to his heirs at law. Lady Bailey, it is said, has refused to act as an executrix under the will of her late liberal friend; and Mr. Troward has likewise declined the same act of representative duty, being a claimant on the estate to the amount of 30,000*l.*

4. At Laneton grange, Durham, the Countess-dowager of Darlington, sister to the Earl of Lonsdale (see pp 187, 281).

Aged 84, the widow Briggs, of St. Martin's, Stamford Baron, Lincoln.

At Hoxton-square, Mrs. Finch, widow of Mr. Jn. F. of Clement's-lane Lombard-st. In Fitzroy-st. Fitzroy-sq. Mrs. Anne Pitt.

In her 17th year, Miss Harriet Foss, the eldest surviving daughter of E. S. Foss, esq. solicitor, Essex-street, Strand, and under-sheriff to Mr. Alderman Cadell.

5. At his chambers in the Middle Temple, in his 80th year, John Applebee, esq.

John Foot, esq. of Wimpole-street, Cavendish-square.

In Ely-place, Holborn, Matth. Cowper, esq. sen. late of Gibraltar.

At Bradford, aged 84, Mr. Wm. Hosier.

At Leath, Mr. James Spittal, joint depute-shoremaster.

6. In Chesterfield, in a fit of apoplexy, Mr. John Maffey, jun.

7. Aged upwards of 80, Mr. T. Hatterfley, many years a vergier of Ely cathedral.

Mr. Hatch, farmer, &c. of Northney, in the isle of Ely.

At Mansfield, aged 74, Mrs. Sims, relict of Mr. J. S. who formerly kept the Black-moor's Head inn at Nottingham.

8. Mr. Pate, miller, of Haddenham, in the isle of Ely.

Mrs. Treslove, wife of Thomas T. esq. of Brompton.

Aged 69, John Tallon, esq. alderman of the borough of Lancaster.

9. At Holyport, near Maidenhead, in his 85th year, James Hayes, esq. a benchier of the Inner Temple, formerly one of his Majesty's justices for North Wales. He was of King's college, Cambridge; B. A. 1737; M. A. 1741.

Aged 9 months, Henry-Edward Mackworth, son of Sir Digby M. bart. of Reading.

Advanced in age, at Birchholme, near Chesterfield, Mrs. Charlotte Hunloke.

In his 36th year, Mr. William Judson, attorney, of Beverley, co. York.

10. At Belpar, Miss Woodward, late of Southwell, co. Nottingham.

At her house at Barn Elms, after a very short illness, Lady Hoare, relict of the late Sir Richard H. bart.

11. At Glasgow, John Douglas, esq. of Miller-street.

At his lodgings in Half-moon-street, Richard Hayward, esq. late a statuary in Piccadilly; whose performances in the line of his profession, dispersed throughout the kingdom, shew him to have been an admirable master of the old school. He was a kind, intelligent, and warm friend, to many who will long deplore his loss.

12. William Kirkby, esq. late of Kirkella, formerly an attorney of Hull.

In his 38th year, after a few days illness of a violent fever, the Rev. John Calland, rector of Bentworth, Hants, and one of the prebendaries of Chichester. He was of Trinity college, Oxford; M. A. 1787.

13. At her house in Edinburgh, the Rt. Hon. Eleonora dowager Lady Saltoun.

14. Rev. Thomas Marsham, of Hatfield, Herts, many years rector of Alwalton, co. Huntingdon, in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Peterborough. He was of King's college, Camb.; B. A. 1755, M. A. 1758.

Aged 77, Mr. W. Lieusley, of Claypole, an eminent farmer and grazier. He went to bed in apparent good health the preceding evening.

At Brompton, Samuel Sapilbach, esq. upwards of 30 years a planter in the island of Grenada, and a member of the honourable council thereof.

At her house in Derby, in her 90th year, Mrs. Wilmot, relict of the Rev. Richard W. D. D. of Morley, co. Derby.

15. At Chester, after a long illness, aged 25, the Hon. Lloyd Kenyon, eldest son of the Right Hon. Lord K.

At Doncaster, Mrs. Eyre, relict of Anthony E. esq. of Grove, co. Nottingham.

16. At Newmarket, in his 85th year, W. Vernon, esq. the father of the turf, and upwards of 50 years distinguished as a sporting man. He married Lord Offory's mother, by whom he had three daughters, viz. the present Lady Warwick, Mrs. Smith, and one unmarried. He is believed to have first introduced into England the forcing of peach and other fruits on hot walls, of which he had some capital ones at Newmarket.

In her 75th year, Mrs. Madox, wife of Erasmus M. esq. of Vanbrugh fields, Blackheath, Kent.

In the prime of life, Mr. John Hannah, of Lincoln, attorney.

17. At Fynney, near Leek, co. Stafford, in her 17th year, Miss Octavia-Augusta Fynney, eldest daugh. of Fielding-Best F. esq.; and, on the 21st, her remains were deposited in the family-vault in the chancel

cel of the church of Cheddleton. She was suddenly seized with a fever in her head on Monday the 1st, which baffled every medical effort, to the inexpressible grief of her disconsolate friends.

18. At Gariscadden house, in Scotland, James Colquhoun, esq.

Mr. Benjamin Dunn, jun., solicitor, of New Broad-street.

Of apoplexy, Mr. John Willows, hofier, of Leicester.

19. In his 79th year, Mr. Anth. Brown, of Lower Thames-street.

At Cheltenham, Lady Clarke, of Gloucester-street, Portman-square, relict of Sir Simon C. bart. of Jamaica.

At Newland, near Ramsgate, Miss Bedford, eldest daugh. of the late Gilbert B. esq.

20. At his apartments in Essex-street, Strand, Lieut.-col. Wm. Potts, of 10th foot.

21. At Epsom, Surrey, aged 78, John Brathwaite, esq. many years agent for the island of Barbados.

At Wallingford, Berks, Mr. Peter Wells, of the Adelphi, many years principal of the firm of Wells and Co. haberdashers, Fleet-str.

22. In Wimpole-street, the infant daughter of the Hon. Major Cadeton.

In Parliament-street, Mrs. Bloxam, wife of William B. esq.

At Ruffel farm, Herts, Lady Diana Capel, eldest surviving daughter of William Earl of Essex, and aunt to the present Earl.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

June HAY-MARKET.

13. The Heir-at-Law—The Jew and the Doctor. [Sorrento.]

14. Blue Devils—The Jew—The Castle of

16. Inkle and Yarico—'Tis all a Farce.

17. Zorinski—Ditto. 18. Sighs—Ditto.

19. The Surrender of Calais—Ditto.

20. The Heir-at-Law—The Fitch of Bacon.

21. 'Tis all a Farce—Inkle and Yarico—Fortune's Frolick.

23. Sighs—The Jew and the Doctor.

24. Zorinski—'Tis all a Farce.

25. Sighs—Fortune's Frolick.

26. The Surrender of Calais—'Tis all a

27. The Heir-at-Law—Ditto. [Farce.

28. The Jew—The Agreeable Surprize.

30. The Heir-at-Law—The Fitch of Bacon.

July 1. Peeping Tom—Fortune's Frolick—The Agreeable Surprize.

2. Blue Devils—The Jew and the Doctor—Obi; or, Three-finger'd Jack.

3. 'Tis all a Farce—Fortune's Frolick—

4. Sighs—Obi. [Ditto.

5. Ways and Means—Ditto.

7. The London Hermit—Ditto.

8. The Heir-at-Law—Obi.

9. The Jew—Ditto.

10. The Agreeable Surprize—Fortune's Fro-

11. Sighs—Obi. [lick—Ditto.

12. Peeping Tom—'Tis all a Farce—Ditto.

14. The London Hermit—Ditto.

15. The Tobacconist—The Point of Honour—The Fitch of Bacon.

16. The Point of Honour—Obi.

17. Ditto—Ditto. 18. Ditto—Ditto.

19. Ditto—Ditto. 21. Sighs—Ditto.

22. Ditto—Ditto. 23. Ditto—Ditto.

24. The Heir-at-Law—Ditto. [Sorrento.

25. The Point of Honour—The Castle of

26. Blue Devils—The Point of Honour—The Village Lawyer.

28. The London Hermit—Obi.

29. The Jew and the Doctor—Peeping Tom—

30. The Jew—Obi. [Tis all a Farce.

31. The Agreeable Surprize—Fortune's Fro-

Aug. 1. Sighs—Obi. [lick—Obi.

2. Inkle and Yarico—Castle of Sorrento.

4. The Point of Honour—Obi.

5. The Heir-at-Law—Castle of Sorrento.

6. The Point of Honour—Obi.

7. The Iron Chest—The Village Lawyer.

8. The Young Quaker—Obi.

9. The Point of Honour—Ditto.

11. Ditto—Ditto.

12. The School for Scandal—Ditto.

13. The London Hermit—'Tis all a Farce.

14. What a Blunder!—The Deaf Lover.

15. Ditto—The Guardian.

16. Ditto—The Jew and the Doctor.

18. Ditto—Fortune's Frolick.

19. Ditto—The Irishman in London.

20. Ditto—The Prisoner at Large.

21. Blue Devils—The Point of Honour—The Castle of Sorrento.

22. What a Blunder!—Obi.

23. The Mountaineers—Rosina.

25. What a Blunder!—Obi.

26. The Heir-at-Law—The Poor Soldier.

27. What a Blunder!—The Liar.

28. The Point of Honour—Obi. [prize.

29. Cambro-Britons—The Agreeable Sur-

30. The London Hermit—Obi.

Sept. 1. The Point of Honour—The Review;

2. Sighs—Ditto. [or, The Wags of Windsor.

3. The Birth-Day—Obi.

4. Inkle and Yarico—The Review.

5. The Point of Honour—Ditto.

6. The Jew—Ditto. [rento.

8. The Heir-at-Law—The Castle of Sor-

9. Blue Devils—Birth-Day—The Review.

10. The Review—A Mogul Tale—Obi.

11. Ditto—The Deaf Lover—Ditto.

12. Ditto—Fortune's Frolick—Obi.

13. Village Lawyer—The Review—Ditto.

15. The Point of Honour—Obi.

BILL of MORTALITY, from August 26 to September 23, 1800.

Christened.		Buried.					
Males	775	1432	Males	903	1834	2 and 5	260
Females	657		Females	931		5 and 10	72
Whereof have died under two years old			713			10 and 20	57
Peck loaf 4s. 6d.; 5s. 1d.; 5s. 1d.; 4s. 11d.						20 and 30	91
Salt 14s. per bushel; 30. $\frac{1}{2}$ per pound.						30 and 40	141
						40 and 50	147
						50 and 60	135
						60 and 70	99
						70 and 80	70
						80 and 90	34
						90 and 100	7
						100	

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending September 20, 1800. 1911
INLAND COUNTIES. MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlef.	112	8	50	0	48	5	33	7	60	2
Surrey	115	10	58	0	61	9	41	0	00	0
Hertford	120	6	56	3	74	0	33	0	65	1
Bedford	130	1	80	4	62	6	28	0	67	2
Hunting.	127	11	00	0	79	6	31	4	51	0
Northam.	119	4	73	6	54	4	34	2	66	0
Rutland	106	6	00	0	75	0	33	0	80	0
Leicester	97	2	00	0	68	1	32	8	00	0
Notting.	110	0	00	0	64	3	40	10	97	6
Derby	109	4	00	0	68	6	47	0	85	4
Stafford	107	3	00	0	47	6	35	8	75	2
Salop	102	8	70	8	57	0	37	2	00	0
Hereford	109	10	83	2	57	7	35	2	58	4
Worcest	15	1	55	3	58	1	33	8	60	4
Warwick	108	6	00	0	57	6	36	0	64	0
Wilts	112	0	62	0	49	4	33	0	66	4
Berks	113	8	57	0	52	9	36	4	64	3
Oxford	120	2	00	0	49	6	33	1	59	8
Bucks	114	8	00	0	58	4	40	0	58	3
Montgo.	96	0	76	8	56	0	32	0	00	0
Brecon	95	2	00	0	39	2	32	0	00	0
Radnor	94	8	00	0	53	0	28	9	00	0

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.
107 0|65 1|56 5|33 2|67 2
Average of Scotland, per quarter.
90 4|64 0|48 0|39 6|71 0

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Essex	116	0	53	0	61	3	37	4	48	3
Kent	118	0	00	0	45	10	28	3	56	9
Suffex	106	8	56	0	32	0	31	6	00	0
Suffolk	121	7	00	0	56	2	35	0	51	4
Cambrid.	120	3	56	0	50	4	24	4	00	0
Norfolk	107	2	80	0	54	9	32	4	32	0
Lincoln	100	11	68	0	66	3	32	2	00	0
York	91	2	64	0	57	9	35	8	76	3
Durham	102	3	57	9	49	1	34	0	00	0
Northum.	82	4	54	0	46	0	32	4	72	0
Cumberl.	106	9	61	10	57	7	35	1	00	0
Westmo.	120	6	68	0	55	0	41	10	00	0
Lancast.	101	0	00	0	00	0	41	3	71	4
Chester	102	2	00	0	64	7	44	1	00	0
Flint	128	0	00	0	00	0	34	4	00	0
Denbigh	109	4	00	0	66	5	32	0	00	0
Anglesea	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
Carnarv	121	0	96	0	56	0	32	4	00	0
Merion.	94	8	75	6	59	1	23	10	00	0
Cardigan	87	4	00	0	48	0	00	0	00	0
Pembroke	75	8	00	0	45	3	00	0	00	0
Carmart.	96	0	00	0	55	0	20	0	00	0
Glamorg.	86	8	00	0	55	7	24	4	00	0
Gloucest.	123	8	00	0	66	4	35	6	00	0
Somerfet	118	1	00	0	64	6	31	4	00	0
Monm.	110	2	00	0	66	2	00	0	00	0
Devon	87	8	00	0	44	5	20	8	00	0
Cornwall	77	10	00	0	41	8	23	8	00	0
Dorset	97	7	00	0	51	7	29	6	66	0
Hants	107	8	00	0	58	8	31	7	56	10

AVERAGE PRICES, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated.																							
Districts												Districts											
Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans				Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans			
s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1	102	9	34	8	44	6	33	8	58	3		9	86	6	65	9	51	3	21	5	65	2	
2	121	2	56	0	55	3	31	6	51	4		10	118	4	65	9	65	10	33	5	65	2	
3	107	2	80	0	54	9	32	4	65	2		11	83	2	65	9	42	9	23	0	65	2	
4	91	11	68	0	66	3	32	8	65	2		12	103	5	65	9	53	11	30	9	59	11	
5	92	3	55	3	47	6	32	9	72	0		13	88	4	64	0	49	10	39	3	68	7	
6	112	3	63	10	56	6	37	4	65	2		14	104	0	64	0	52	7	39	10	80	0	
7	101	3	65	9	64	7	42	1	71	4		15	98	5	64	0	51	7	47	1	66	3	
8	110	2	85	9	60	8	30	1	65	2		16	83	8	64	0	44	8	38	11	64	0	

PRICES OF FLOUR, September 22.
Fine 90s. to 00s. Middling 40s. to 80s. Horse Pollard 13s. 0d.
Seconds 84s. to 86s. Fine Pollard 24s. to 28s. Bran 13s. 0d.
Thirds 80s. to 92s. Common ditto 14s. to 16s.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, 68s. 0d.
PRICE OF HOPS.
Kent Pockets 14l. 14s. to 17l. 10s. Suffex Pockets 14l. 0s. to 15s. 0l.
Ditto Bags 14l. 0s. to 16l. 0s. Ditto Bags 14l. 0s. to 15l. 0s.
Farnham Pockets 20l. 0s. to 22l. 0s. Effex Bags 14l. 0s. to 15l. 0s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, September 19.
St. James's—Hay 4l. 10s. 0d. to 6l. 16s. 6d. Aver. 5l. 13s. 3d.
Straw 1l. 10s. 0d. to 2l. 5s. 0d. Aver. 1l. 17s. 6d.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the returns made in the week ending Sept. 24, 1800, is 70s. 8d. 1/4 per cwt. inclusive of the duty of Customs paid or payable thereon on the importation thereof into Great-Britain.

SMITHFIELD, Sept. 22. To fink the offal—per stone of 8lb.
Beef 3s. 4d. to 5s. 0d. Pork 5s. 4d. to 6s. 4d.
Mutton 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d. Lamb 4s. 8d. to 5s. 8d.
Veal 4s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.

TALLOW, per stone of 8lb. 3s. 8d.
COALS. Best in the Pool 49s. 0d. to 0s. 0d. Sunderland, 00s. 0d. to 00s. 2d.
SOAP, Yellow, 72s.—Mottled, 80s.—Curd, 84s.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN SEPTEMBER, 1800.

Bank stock.	3 per Ct. Bk Red.	3 per Ct. Confols.	4 per Ct. Confol.	5 per Ct. Navy.	5 per Ct. 1797	Long Ann.	Short Ann.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	S. Sea Stock.	New Ann.	Old Ann.	Exchq. Bills.	Om- nium.	Irish 5 per Ct.	Imp. 3 per Ct.	Irish Prizes.	Irish Lott. Tickets.	Eng. Lott. Tickets.
28 168 1/2	65 1/2	64 3/4	84 1/2	98 1/2	179 1/2	19 1/2	5 1/2	202 1/2	21s. pr.		64 1/2		3 pr.	4 1/2	96 1/2	63 1/2	85	8	16 12
29 170	65 1/2	64 3/4	84 1/2	98 1/2	179 1/2	19 1/2	5 1/2	202 1/2			64 1/2		3	4 1/2	96 1/2	63 1/2	85	8	16 12
30 172	65 1/2	64 3/4	84 1/2	98 1/2	179 1/2	19 1/2	5 1/2	202 1/2			64 1/2		3	4 1/2	96 1/2	63 1/2	85	8	16 12
31 Sunday																			
1 173	66 1/4	65 1/2	85 1/2	98 3/4	180 1/4		5 7/8	204 1/2			65 3/8		1	5 3/4	97 1/2	65	85	8	16 12
2	66 1/4	65 1/2	85 1/2	98 3/4	180 1/4		5 7/8	204 1/2			65 3/8		1	5 3/4	97 1/2	65	85	8	16 12
3 172 1/2	66	65 1/2	85 1/2	98 3/4	180 1/4	19 3/4	5 7/8	204 1/2			65		1	5 3/4	98	64 5/8	85	8	16 12
4 172		64 3/4	84 1/2	98 3/4	180 1/4			204 1/2					2	5 3/4	98	63 7/8	85	8	16 12
5 169		64 3/4		98 3/4	180 1/4		5 3/8	204 1/2					3	4 1/2	97 1/2		85	8	16 12
6		65		98 3/4	180 1/4								3	4 1/2			85	8	16 12
7 Sunday																			
8		64 3/8		98 3/4	180 1/4								3	5 1/4			85	8	16 12
9		65		98 3/4	180 1/4								3	5 1/4			85	8	16 12
10		65 1/2		98 3/4	180 1/4								3	5 1/4			85	8	16 12
11		65 1/2		99	180 1/4			206 1/2		71 1/8			4	5 1/2		64 1/2	85	8	16 12
12		65 1/2		99 1/2	180 1/4			207 1/4	19				4	5 1/2		64 1/2	85	8	16 12
13		65 1/2		99 1/2	180 1/4								4	5 1/2		64 1/2	85	8	16 12
14 Sunday																			
15		65 1/2		99	180 1/4								2	5 1/2		64 1/2	85	8	16 12
16 174		65 1/2		98 3/4	180 1/4								2	5 1/2		64 1/2	85	8	16 12
17		65		98 3/4	180 1/4								2	5 1/2		64 1/2	85	8	16 12
18		64 3/4		98 3/4	180 1/4			205					2	5 1/2		64 1/2	85	8	16 12
19		64 3/4		98 3/4	180 1/4								1	5 1/2		64 1/2	85	8	16 12
20		64 3/4		98 3/4	180 1/4								2	5 1/2		64 1/2	85	8	16 12
21 Sunday																			
22		64 1/2		98 3/4	180 1/4					70 3/4			2	5 1/2			85	8	16 12
23		64 1/2		98 3/4	180 1/4								3	5 1/2			85	8	16 12
24 174		64 3/4	85	99 1/4	180 1/4			207	20	70 3/4	64 3/8		2	5 1/2			85	8	16 12
25 175		65 1/2		99 1/4	180 1/4			208		70 3/4	64 3/8		3	5 1/2			85	8	16 12
26 174 1/2		65 1/2		99 1/4	180 1/4			207			65 1/2		3	5 1/2			85	8	16 12
27 174 1/2		65 1/2		99 1/4	180 1/4			206 1/2	21	71	65 1/2		3	5 1/2			85	8	16 12

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THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE 9

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GENERAL EVEN.
Lloyd's Evening
St. James's Chron.
London Chron.
London Evening
Whitehall Even.
The Sun—Star
London Packet
English Chron.
Times—Briton
Morning Chron.
Morning Herald
Public Ledger
Gazett. & M Post
Courier—Ev. Ma
Courier de Lond.
London Herald
Oracle & Dai. Ad.
Morning Advert.
18 Weekly Papers
Bath 3, Brift 15
Birmingham 2
Blackburn--Bury
CAMBRIDGE 2
Canterbury 2
Chelmsford
Chester, Covent y
Cumberland



Doncaster
Dorchester Journ
Derby, Exeter
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Manchester 3
Newcastle 3
Northampton
Norwich 2
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OCTOBER, 1800.

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BY SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Printed by NICHOLS and SON, at Cicero's Head, Red-Lion Passage, Fleet-street, London; where all Letters to the Editor are desired to be addressed, POST-PAID. 1800

914 *Meteorological Diaries for September and October, 1800.*

Days	Wind.	Barom.	Thermom.		Hygrom. feet in.	State of Weather in September, 1800.
			1.	2.		
1	SE	30, 2	58	58	14 4.8	very gloomy
2	E	29, 98	57	59	5.2	sun, white clouds
3	NE	98	58	58	.0	showers
4	NE	84	58	58	4.3	gloomy, sun at intervals
5	N	60	58	59	.2	rain at night
6	E	35	61	60	.4	showers
7	E	30	57	58	.0	cloudy, flight showers
8	NW	28	59	59	3.5	heavy showers
9	NW	30	60	60	.7	showers
10	NW	86	58	58	4.4	gloomy
11	S	96	56	58	.8	gloomy, sun at intervals
12	SW	81	60	60	5.1	sun and pleasant
13	SE	30, 10	56	56	4.8	sun and pleasant
14	SE	6	57	57	3.9	sun and pleasant
15	S	29, 94	32	52	4.3	sultry
16	S	85	54	53	.6	black clouds, flight showers
17	W	77	59	59	.4	white clouds, rain at night
18						
19	SW	64	58	59	3.8	thunder shower
20	SW	58	55	56	4.0	black clouds, rain at night
21	SW	33	58	58	3.8	showers
22	S	29	54	56	4.3	showers
23	SW	45	53	53	.8	showers
24	S	48	51	52	.3	showers
25	NW	37	51	51	3.4	showers
26	S	86	51	52	.9	showers
27	NW	50	52	52		mild and serene, flight shower
28	SW	65	51	52	4.4	heavy rain and hail
29	W	44	53	52	3.6	heavy showers
30	SW	45	50	50	4.5	heavy showers

5. Michaelmas daisy flowers; red horizon at sun-set.—7. Grass grows amazingly; the fields have changed from dusky brown, into spring green. The rains however useful, or however wanted, have produced distressing effects upon the early-planted potato-crops. A new race of potatoes have sprung from the present year's crop, which can never be of the least value themselves, but will not only injure the growth of the parent, or what should be principal crop, but also injure its flavour. Mushrooms spring in great abundance.—12. Gossamer floats.—13. Brook lime flowers.—14. Bats fly in the evening.—15. This day so very sultry, that the thermometer stands at 70° at 11 in the evening.—17. Swallows congregate.—19. Loud thunder with vivid flashes of lightning. 28. Thunder and lightning in the evening. Hail showers.—Fall of rain this month 5.47 inches. Evaporation 2.6 inches.

J. HOLT, Walton, near Liverpool.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for October, 1800.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.						Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.					
D. of Month.	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Oct. 1800.	D. of Month.	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Oct. 1800.
Sept.	0	0	0			Oct.	0	0	0		
27	54	60	53	29, 62	showery	12	45	51	43	29, 85	fair
28	52	59	52	, 68	showery	13	44	52	47	30, 10	fair
29	51	62	49	, 60	showery	14	47	56	46	, 11	cloudy
30	44	57	47	, 59	fair	15	45	57	40	, 99	fair
Oct. 1	46	58	56	, 57	fair	16	39	51	42	30, 22	fair
2	57	64	51	, 56	showery	17	39	53	48	, 22	fair
3	46	53	48	, 50	showery	18	49	57	47	, 21	fair
4	48	56	47	, 54	fair	19	48	55	48	, 21	fair
5	44	57	46	, 50	fair	20	49	56	46	, 20	cloudy
6	46	56	47	, 28	rain	21	48	55	39	29, 91	rain
7	58	64	56	, 30	showery	22	36	44	39	30, 15	fair
8	57	64	52	, 42	fair	23	42	51	46	, 19	cloudy
9	56	59	49	, 12	showery	24	44	52	44	, 19	cloudy
10	52	54	46	, 11	showery	25	45	53	47	, 08	cloudy
11	47	52	45	, 60	fair.	26	49	35	41	29, 65	rain

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For OCTOBER, 1800.

Mr. URBAN, *Louth, Oct. 7.*

SEND you a copy
of a letter from Dr.
Johnson to the late
Miss Langton, my
aunt, who died in
1791.

“Madam, *London, April 17, 1771.*

“If I could have flattered myself that my letters could have given pleasure, or have alleviated pain, I should not have omitted to write to a lady to whom I do sincerely wish every increase of pleasure, and every mitigation of uneasiness.

“I knew, dear Madam, that a very heavy affliction had fallen upon you; but it was one of those which the established course of nature makes necessary, and to which kind words give no relief. Success is on these occasions to be expected only from time.

“Your censure of me, as deficient in friendship, is therefore too severe. I have neither been unfriendly, nor intentionally uncivil. The notice with which you have honoured me, I have neither forgotten, nor remembered without pleasure.

“The calamity of ill health, your brother will tell you that I have had, since I saw you, sufficient reason to know and to pity. But this is another evil against which we can receive little help from one another. I can only advise you, and I advise you with great earnestness, to do nothing that may hurt you, and to reject nothing that may do you good. To preserve health is a moral and religious duty: for health is the basis of all social virtues; we can be useful no longer than while we are well.

“If the family knows that you receive this letter, you will be pleased to make my compliments.

“I flatter myself with the hopes of seeing Langton after Lady Rothes's recovery; and then I hope that you and I shall renew our conferences, and that I shall find you willing as formerly to talk and to hear; and shall be again admitted to the honour of being, Madam, your most obedient and most humble servant,
SAM. JOHNSON.”

Many valuable MSS. having been lately brought to light by the researches of the Committee appointed to enquire into the state of the public records, &c. I should esteem it a great favour if any of your literary correspondents could give me information respecting an antient MS. mentioned by Dr. Tho. Martin, in his Life of William of Wykeham; who asserts, on the authority of an antient MS. (*ex codice perve-
tusto Uvedallorum*), that the family of Uvedale were the patrons of Wykeham. Thinking the MS. might possibly be in the possession of Lord Carlisle (who is descended from a co-heiress of the Wykeham branch of the Uvedale family), I took the liberty of writing to his lordship respecting it; who with great readiness and politeness made every search among his family papers, but could find nothing that appeared to throw any light on the subject of the patronage and education of Wykeham.

ROBERT UVEDALE.

Mr. URBAN, *College of Arms,
Oct. 11.*

IN p. 710, a correspondent, who signs J. P. requires to be informed who was the author of the biographical tracts which accompany the late grand publication of Holbein's portraits. I will say nothing as to the right which he may have to make this demand, or to the blunt manner in which he makes it; but methinks it is at least uncivil to express a vague doubt of the correctness of an assertion which, as he himself states, I have already publicly made. In this day of fraud and trick, perhaps, his scepticism may be pardonable; and be it pardoned, for in truth I care not about it. I am not sorry, however, that he made the enquiry.

I am

I am materially concerned in it: and, when I first saw his letter, I had almost determined to give him a satisfactory answer, unless Mr. Chamberlaine should in the mean time be pleased to save me the trouble; and, in expectation that he would so do, I deferred my reply till after the publication of your last Number. I met then, however, with no intelligence on the subject from Mr. Chamberlaine; but I found at p. 836 some observations on the publication in question, signed R., which leave no doubt on my mind as to the propriety of my answering in the most unqualified manner the query of J. P.; for your correspondent R. tells us, that he can "discover no ground for the expostulation of J. P. respecting the Holbein portraits, as *Mr. Chamberlaine has very explicitly stated, that the hints respecting them were furnished by various friends, and that Mr. Lodge drew them up, i. e. arranged and methodized them.*"

It is generally Mr. Chamberlaine's misfortune to be obscure when he means to be explicit, and explicit when he intends to be obscure. In the passage in question he certainly meditated the obscure—he meant to throw a doubt on what he could not deny—to give an air of uncertainty in future to what, however little worth knowing, is at present pretty well known, *viz.* that whatever praise or blame may be due to the literary part of the work is solely mine; yet your correspondent R. thought Mr. Chamberlaine intended to be explicit.

Though this *claro oscuro* (pardon the pun) of Mr. Chamberlaine's is of no consequence to the publick, and of very little to myself, I cannot silently relinquish either my right or my inclination to acknowledge my own offspring, however dull, however distorted, the brats may have proved. I confess that this disposition is somewhat increased by a certain degree of resent-

ment, which I cannot, and perhaps ought not, entirely suppress; but on this score it would be impertinent in me to trouble your readers, unless Mr. Chamberlaine should be imprudent enough to provoke the discussion, which I sincerely hope he will not. He may seem to have already thrown down the gauntlet, by presuming, as he has, to say that he "*employed* *" me in "*drawing up*" the tracts. It is a strange expression, but I am inclined to think he did not mean to affront me, for Mr. Chamberlaine's civility is well known to be painfully superabundant, while his knowledge of the weight and value of terms of expression is rather confined.

Suffice it, therefore, for the present, and I hope for ever, that I most explicitly affirm to J. P. and to R. and to all others who may wish for information on so insignificant a subject, that I wrote the Dedication, the Introduction, and every one of the biographical tracts included in Mr. Chamberlaine's publication; and that I never received any communication of matter, or any assistance in arrangement or composition, from any person whatsoever, except from the late admirable Earl of Orford, who, in the course of his perusal of the proof-sheets (for he so far honoured me), did supply two or three facts, which, I think, I have already acknowledged in the proper place. Other hints I had none, except from Mr. Chamberlaine himself: he, indeed, occasionally molested me not only with suggestions of matter, but with finished compositions; but I thought it dangerous to his interest and to my own reputation, to commit them to the press; they were, therefore, withheld without exception; but I have them by me, in his own hand-writing.

EDMUND LODGE, *Lancaster.*

* See p. 867, where your Reviewer, naturally enough, has distinguished it by Italicks.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN,

Oct. 15.

BEING well convinced that you are unwilling that your pages should be the channel of unfounded reflections; I have no hesitation in calling your attention to the letter in p. 833.

Bettus says (I pass over what he observes of the common vehicles being like "mud carts," &c. but come to the most material part, as it so essentially concerns the comforts of visitors),

"Words would be wanting to express the dirt of the apartments, the miserable furniture, wretched beds swarming with vermin, and the most disagreeable smells, which assail the tired traveller in the best hotels in Dublin."

Now, Sir, if you will take the trouble to enquire among any of your friends who have ever been in Dublin, you will learn that there are there hotels not only abounding in comfort and cleanliness, but in no wise inferior to the best in London. How can we account for your correspondent's departure from truth otherwise than by supposing he unluckily was turned out of the *mud cart*, as he *elegantly* terms a hackney-coach, into such an hotel as may be found in the purlieus of Drury! or that he has been amusing himself, and, no doubt, he thought many of your readers, by an attack on *poor* Ireland! for the whole turn of his letter is to shew, that the "people are a drunken dissolute race, a frightful compound of the *grossest* debauchery and darkest superstition." Hard words these, Mr. Urban, but you will find them in the letter.

I am no Irishman. I should not deserve the name of Briton, could I by my silence authorize such strictures as Bettus has indulged himself in. I trust to your candour for the insertion of this; and I do most heartily conjure your correspondent, the next time he offers observations which he thinks "may be acceptable to the publick," to attend to truth. What an idea he must have had of the *taste* of the publick!

AN ENGLISHMAN.

*** We doubt not but the correspondent who took the trouble to transmit to us the *Dublin Evening Post* will cause this letter also to be copied in that publication. EDIT.

Mr. URBAN,

Oct. 16.

ALLOW me to rescue the character of the late worthy and generous Albany Wallis, of Norfolk-street, from a most malicious attack made on it by

an anonymous writer in your Obituary, p. 908. No man met with more ingratitude than he did during his life; but I had hoped that, when the grave closed over him, the shaft that flies in darkness would have ceased.

Albany Wallis was one of the few honest solicitors (to use the modern name for an attorney) who supported the credit of his profession. He raised himself to great eminence by his own abilities; and obtained not only the patronage but the intimate friendship of Garrick, by his sound judgement and general information. No man excelled more in conversation than Albany Wallis, when he chose to exert himself; but this was never in the company of upstarts or fools. He gave, as Shakspeare words it;

"Every man his ear, but few his voice;
Took each man's censure, but reserv'd his judgement."

In his professional dealings he was candid and exact. His word at all times was equal to his bond. *He never trifled with the money or the feelings of others.*

Albany Wallis never paid his addresses to Mrs. Garrick: he endeavoured to render her every service in his power; but it arose solely from the regard he had for the memory of her husband. He had no view but that of rendering the pure tribute of friendship, when, at his own expence, he erected Garrick's monument in Westminster-abbey. The last hours of Albany Wallis were employed in canceling the bonds of those he had liberally assisted with money, but who had not repaid him. If any thing else can be added in addition to his character, it is a recollection of the manner he was supported, by characters of the first rank and respectability, when a late insidious attempt on his reputation obliged him to appear in court. Among those who attended on this occasion was his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury.

HAWSER HANK.

Mr. URBAN, Lanfan, Oct. 17.

I AM no careless reader of your Publication; and whenever you bestow any extraordinary expence upon an engraving, it is not unnoticed by me. I must in consequence assure you, that I perfectly agree with your correspondent G. p. 719, respecting the very good print of Berriew church; and also to his farther remarks with regard to the present

present style and plan of building those sacred houses of divine worship. This brings me immediately to your last Magazine, in which I read the opinion of A. X. p. 816, upon the same point.

"That most strange church at Shrewsbury." Doubtless he means St. Chad's. That church is, I believe, as a building, excellently well finished in all its parts; but I confess it does not wear that solemn and awful gloom which should constantly attend those sacred piles. As to Bridgenorth church, I cannot speak to it, not having seen it. But here I must be allowed to put a question to A. X.; and that is, Why he should express himself so strongly, as to *hope* that the architect of either, or both, of the aforementioned churches, should not be employed upon the new building at Berriew? Does not A. X. very well know, that different plans are drawn by the architect employed, and that it remains with the parishioners so employing him to say whether they prefer a plain Gothic building, or one resembling St. Chad's or Bridgenorth? I positively assure you, Mr. Urban, that I am totally unacquainted with the gentleman at Shrewsbury who is the delineator of the plan of the new church at Berriew which I have seen. And here I must also observe to you, that, although I am not myself much skilled in the sublime art of architecture, I am, notwithstanding, sufficiently acquainted with it to assure A. X. that W. P.'s description of the intended new church was most clearly and perfectly correct: "The new church is to be composed of brick with stone copings, after the Corinthian order." This signifies that the windows are semicircular at the top; that the *coping* (the modillions or dentiles) are of stone, finishing the angles of the body of the church, and the tower half its height. The upper part has four pilasters, one at each angle, crowned with the Corinthian capital. But if A. X. will take the trouble of turning to vol. LXII. p. 1168, he will see this matter thoroughly and better explained to him by an excellent print of Willien church, Buckinghamshire, given in that Number: he will there perceive that the Corinthian order has *already*, and elegantly, formed part of a beautiful village-church in a very insignificant part of the county of Bucks. Surely, the same elegant style may *again* fairly be used in a most fertile,

rich, and picturesque part of North Wales!

W. N. CARPENTER.

Mr. URBAN, *Gray's Inn, Oct. 20.*
I CANNOT withhold my tribute of acknowledgement to the ingenious and enlightened writer of the letter, signed Philanthropos, p. 836, for his endeavour to stem the impetuous current of popular prejudices, by displaying in nervous language the evils they are calculated to produce. The opinions and narrow notions of the great vulgar and the small, on the subject of regulating matters of trade, would be too contemptible to call for the intervention of any other weapon than that of ridicule, were it not that the practical effects of them would be to introduce into this country, in addition to the inevitable misfortunes we already labour under, the scourge of famine. With respect to laws concerning commerce, it is to the indocility of commercial people that the State is indebted for its prosperity; their obedience would be attended with the ruin of their country.

It is impolitic and unjust that dealers in corn should be more restricted in the full and free operation of their capitals than any other description of traders; and I am persuaded, that to that full and free operation we are indebted for the plenty this country has enjoyed for near 200 years, and the inconsiderable comparative rise in the price of corn from the year 1693 (when the Bank of England was incorporated, and the present commercial system commenced) to 1793 (the first year of this war); during which hundred years the average price of corn was lower than the preceding one hundred years, from 1593 to 1693.

The application of the two following short extracts from Hume's History, to the present situation of affairs, will plead my excuse for transcribing them. In his first Appendix he says, "The Saxon Chronicle tells us, that in the reign of Edward the Confessor there was the most terrible famine ever known, in so much that a quarter of wheat rose to 60 pennies, or 15s. of our present money; consequently, it was as dear as if it now (1761) cost 7l. 10s. This much exceeds the great famine in the end of Queen Elizabeth, when a quarter of wheat was sold for 4l." And again, in the reign of Edward the Second, Mr. Hume says,

"The

"The kingdom of England was afflicted with a grievous famine during several years of this reign. Perpetual rains and cold weather not only destroyed the harvest, but bred a mortality among the cattle, and raised every kind of food to an enormous price. The parliament, in 1315, endeavoured to fix more moderate rates to commodities; not sensible that such an attempt was impracticable; and that, were it possible to reduce the price of provisions by any other expedient than by introducing plenty, nothing could be more pernicious and destructive to the publick. Where the produce of a year, for instance, falls so far short as to afford full subsistence only for nine months, the only expedient for making it last all the twelve is to raise the prices, to put the people by that means on short allowance, and oblige them to save their food till a more plentiful season. But, in reality, the increase of price is a necessary consequence of scarcity; and laws, instead of preventing it, only aggravate the evil, by cramping and restraining commerce. The parliament accordingly, in the ensuing year, repealed their ordinance, which they had found useless and burthensome."

I sincerely hope that the next session of parliament will take warning by that of 1315, and not interfere where it cannot remedy; and, taking example by the wise legislature of 1772, finish the good work that parliament began, but forgot to effectuate, by repealing all the existing laws, whether common or statute, against forestallers, regraters, ingrossers, &c. and not suffer it to be said, that the last *British* parliament was inferior to any preceding one in wisdom or patriotism, nor fully the expiring century by the enactment of laws which our fathers had the good sense to repeal or neglect.

The disturbances, which have been so happily suppressed, were principally to be attributed to the Philippics of the bench and bar at Westminster-hall, and the circuits throughout the kingdom, pointing the popular indignation against certain descriptions of people, whom they accused as the authors of the scarcity. Should future disturbances arise (which God avert!), they will, in like manner, be imputable to those well-meaning but ill-judging people, who have been teaching the mob to look to parliament for that relief which it is not in its power to afford. To the princi-

pal person of this well-meaning but ill-judging crew, Dryden's words may with great justice be applied:

"His cooks with long disuse their trade forgot;

Cool is his kitchen, but his head is hot."

The ground I have proposed to myself in this letter has been trod before; but it is a subject that cannot be too often pressed on the attention of dispassionate people. In what remains for me to say, I shall endeavour, in as short and perspicuous a manner as possible, to shew the causes of the present scarcity, and the palliative remedies applicable thereto.

I. The grand primary cause is the deficiency of last year's crop, and the consequently small surplus stock it left in the country.

II. The secondary causes may be divided under six heads, *viz.* 1. The badness of the seed-time last year, and the sparingness with which the grain was sowed, owing to the high price it bore for the purpose of immediate consumption; both of which causes had no small influence on the present harvest. 2. The depreciation in the value of money from the increase of debt and taxes, and the vast influx of commercial wealth. 3. The increased population of the country, independent of the Emigrants. 4. The war, by the necessary waste in supplying large bodies of men as soldiers, sailors, and prisoners. 5. The enforcing the laws against forestallers, &c.; which, by deterring men of credit from employing their capitals in that channel, will leave it to be occupied by less honourable men, who must also pay themselves for the risk and odium they incur, and the increased insurance of their premises, in addition to the ordinary profit of a business highly useful and necessary to the well being of the State. The continuance of these laws, together with the absurd threatening and persuasive letters sent by many landlords to their tenantry, and the ill-judged liberality of selling corn cheaper than the market-price to the poor, will most unquestionably contribute towards rendering the evils of scarcity, if not of famine, permanent in this country. 6. The harvest this year produced less than an average-crop, particularly in barley. Turnips and potatoes have also failed.

III. The palliative remedies that occur to me are A repeal of the laws against forestallers &c.; 2. a general

neral inclosure bill; and, 3. the sale of corn by weight; and for that purpose the establishment of a uniform standard throughout the kingdom.

For some very valuable hints upon this subject, I must refer your readers to a letter of Mr. Davies, printed in the Appendix to the Report of the Select Corn Committee of the House of Commons in 1796; which, together with the Report itself, may be found in Doddsley's Annual Register for that year.

Yours, &c.

W. T.

Mr. URBAN,

Oct. 21.

ALLOW me to enquire, through the medium of your valuable Magazine, if any of your readers can explain why the late Dr. Robertson, in his interesting "View of the Progress of Society in Europe, from the Subversion of the Roman Empire to the Beginning of the Sixteenth Century," never mentions the kingdom of Portugal, or the dawn of maritime discovery amid that heroic nation. Neither does he notice the institution of the celebrated maritime order, called *the Golden Fleece*. If some of your readers, wiser than myself, will answer these queries, they will oblige

AN OLD SEAMAN.

Mr. URBAN,

Oct. 22.

I AM indebted to the kindness of a respectable friend for the perusal of an entertaining but somewhat desultory work, published in the year 1782, intitled, "The Biographical History of Sir William Blackstone." Possibly the author of this work is well known; and your present correspondent may be altogether erroneous* in ascribing it to a reverend barrister and baronet, who has lately cut some figure in your pages as a controversialist.

In pp. 120, 121, 125, of this work I find the following passages:

"The mottos subscribed to the picture of Sir William Blackstone, in the character of Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, are, one of them, *Æquitas Augusti*, and the other, *Rhedycina*. * * * * *

"We must candidly acknowledge ourselves totally ignorant of the language as well as interpretation of the words *Rhedycina*; and therefore leave them to the consideration of the more learned reader."

Subjoined to this observation is the following note:

"That *Rhedycina* is neither Hebrew, Greek, Latin, French, Italian, or English, we venture to assure the reader; and, if it

* Our correspondent certainly mistakes.

be Saxon, the motto ought to have appeared in those characters," &c. &c.

Surely, Mr. Urban, it is somewhat marvellous that a writer, in possession of so much general knowledge as the author of this agreeable Miscellany, should be so completely uninformed on the subject of that University to which Sir William Blackstone was so affectionately attached, as to be ignorant that *Rhedycina* is neither more nor less than the classical name for Oxford, familiar in the lips of the children of our Alma Mater "as household words."

Yours, &c.

OXONIENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, *Worcestershire*, Oct. 23.

AN account was transmitted from Denmark, p. 781, of several suns being observed at the same time. I beg leave to say, that the same appearance, at the same time, was observed in my neighbourhood by several labouring people.

B. I. B.

Mr. URBAN,

Oct. 24.

WHERE does your Architectural Correspondent (p. 627) get his information of its being now well understood that the gun-powder plot was invented by a Protestant, an enemy of the Papists? that all well-informed persons laugh at the story? Does he get it from the mild, the gentle Mr. Milner, who, *in these days*, justifies the massacres, the burnings, the plunderings, of the Albigenes? A. X.

Mr. URBAN,

Oct. 25.

HAVING just returned from a tour into the country, undertaken for the express purpose of selecting materials for the illustration of the Essays on the Pursuits of Architectural Innovation, I find it impossible to prepare my XXVIIIth Number for this month's publication; but propose that it shall be transmitted to you in time for the next Magazine; and that the publick, in the mean time, may be apprized of the several structures which will come under investigation, I here subjoin a list of them.

Churches at Dunstable, Stony Stratford, Daventry, and Dunchurch; Coventry, including its various invaluable Antiquities; Lichfield cathedral; Tamworth castle; Churches at Ashby-de-la-Zouch and Hincley; Kenilworth and Warwick castles; church at Woodstock; New College chapel, Oxford; &c.

AN ARCHITECT.

Mr



Branscomb, Newbury Pnc. 1800.

William Dakin?

Published by Nichols & Son, Nov. 1800.

Mr. URBAN, *Newbury, Berks,*
Sept. 9.

I HAVE inclosed you an account of the famous man with the *black beard*, who goes round the country distributing money to the poor, which he did in the towns of Reading and Henley to a large amount, with an exact sketch of him (*Plate I.*), which was taken, as he was selling his goods here, by an artist in this town. As I was at Cliff not long since, you may depend on its authenticity. Though I before transmitted it to the county paper, yet he is so singular a character, and has excited such curiosity in most parts of the kingdom, that your valuable and widely-circulated Publication appeared (with your permission) the only proper channel to convey it to the publick. C.

WILLIAM DAKIN is chiefly resident at Cliff Regis, about six miles from Oundle, Northamptonsh. He is not more than 45 years of age, though the coarse dirty habit which he constantly wears, and the enormous length of his beard, which he suffers to grow (only now and then clipping it with scissars), give him a much older appearance. Nor was he always that filthy and extraordinary figure which he now appears; for his neighbours recollect his being clean-shaved, and habited like other men. He is not a native of Cliff, but came out of Yorkshire, to reside there upon obtaining a small estate in that place. He is at present possessed of about 50*l. per annum* in landed property, and is generally supposed to be worth money. There is no doubt of his being deranged; yet, by those who best know him, he is thought a shrewd cunning fellow. A tinker who made his appearance some years ago at Cliff, who was an occasional preacher, first infected the poor man with this enthusiastic *delirium*; for, with this itinerant apostle he formed a strict intimacy; and the warm imagination

of the one being fermented by the canting of the other, Dakin began to fancy himself to be Jesus Christ. His sister, Hannah Falkner, who lived with him, did not escape the contagion; and in their frenzy fits they have not unfrequently ran into the water till they were in danger of being drowned, calling on the people "to follow the Lamb." Nay, once they proceeded with lighted torches to set fire to a hayrick. Such acts of insanity, however, caused them at last to be taken before a magistrate, who advised their friends to send them to some proper person to be taken care of; and they were accordingly sent to Dr. Willis. They were, however, soon liberated; and since that time Dakin has been more reasonable and cautious; not but he still is occasionally possessed with the idea of his being the Saviour!

Some time after he came home from Dr. Willis, he cloathed himself in sackcloth, and attended at the parish-church for the purpose of receiving the Sacrament. The officiating curate, however, refused him; upon which he made a vow that he would never enter it again; and, in order to have some place for public worship, he built a meeting-house, and procured a preacher to officiate in it. But this only lasted one year; and it is now *unconsecrated*, and literally metamorphosed into a dove-cote! The sums of money he has distributed at Cliff are incredible; particularly in Lent, when the inhabitants from all the neighbouring villages for miles around would flock to his dwelling. Some were regaled with *hot* bread, cheese, and beer; and others sent back with many admonitions and revilings. This expence he was the better enabled to afford by his strict and unremitting attention to business, which is vending the turner's ware of Cliff (for which it is much noted), and the plated goods from Birmingham, and by his farming.

Yet, notwithstanding he pretends to a life of holiness, and a peculiar sanctity of character, his morality, to say the best of it, is very suspicious. Among his disciples there is the wife of John Burrell, a turner, his fellow-townsmen, who has for many years resided with him, regardless of her husband and family, which consists of four sons and a daughter, the eldest about 25, and the youngest about 12 years of age.

The occasion of his present perambulation is the death of his sister some months ago, leaving him a property of about 2000*l.* to be distributed to the poor. This sister, in order to keep his vow, he would not suffer to be buried by the clergyman, but interred her himself in his own meeting-house. Her death has much affected him, for he had persuaded himself that neither of them could die; and he has determined to make a year's pilgrimage (as he says) to dispose of her legacy. He set off from Cliff some time ago, travelling South-West, accompanied by Mary Burrell. They had three asses laden with wooden-ware, plated goods, &c. which, it appears, they sell exceedingly dear. When asked, at what time he should return home, he answered, at Christmas; but he rather thought never, as by Christmas he supposed the world would be at an end. His sister's fate bore so hard upon him, that he has neglected to cultivate his land since that period. The wheat crop indeed was in the ground when she died; and this he has commissioned one John Nutt, of Cliff, to harvest, that, if he returns, he may give it to the poor. The rest of his land is lying useless and uncultivated. His political opinions are dubious; for he has appeared at the head of two or three mobs; one particularly at Oundle when the supplementary militia was ballotted for. Cliff is a town not unknown to the world, being many years the abode (as was noticed in

p. 720), if not the birth-place, of the famous William Law. C.

Mr. URBAN,

July 26.

DISCE; (*sed IRA cadat naso, RUGOSAQUE SANNA*),

Dum VETERES AVIAS tibi de pulmone revello.

"Friend, to thy error listen (but compose Thy temper first; smooth first thy wrinkled nose),

These old wives' tenets while I soon refute, And from thy breast the antient grannum root." PERSIUS. BREWSTER.

AN ingenious, free-thinking correspondent of yours, whose mathematical talents I admire and applaud, Mr. FRIEND, has styled the first chapter of JOHN's Gospel "*crux hæreticorum*," p. 500. Unfortunately, the remark is too true, verified by the woeful experience of 17 centuries past; and the sublime and mysterious introduction of that most venerable and highly-gifted Evangelist has been iniquitously "*crucified*," since his day, between the "*heterodox* and the *orthodox*;" and "*is still crucified afresh*, and put to an open shame," in the disgraceful and intemperate contests between *Unitarians* and *Trinitarians*; the former, never understanding, or wilfully perverting, the latter, too often weakly or irrelevantly, I apprehend, defending, the philosophical precision of the inimitable *original*; which, the more it is studied by the most learned, the more will it be admired, to the end of time; the more will it be revered by the most pious as the ORACULAR WISDOM of GOD.

Suffer me, therefore, as an old *Philomath.* myself, long wishing and endeavouring to "*search THE SCRIPTURES*" scientifically, and to investigate "*THE TRUTH*," without respect of persons, parties, or fashionable opinions, to propose, through the channel of your valuable and impartial Miscellany, the following emendation of our public translation; which seems to have been made rather from the unavoidably defective version of the Latin.

Latin *Vulgate* wanting the definite article δ of the Greek, and the English *definite* and *indefinite* articles *the* and *a*; the latter of which gives our most noble language a superiority over “the imperial Greek” itself, rendering it the most truly *philosophical* language; as it is the fittest for the *carrying trade* of translation ever framed, from its copiousness and versatility, and accommodating spirit of naturalization towards others.

JOHN i. 1—18.

1. At first was THE ORACLE; and the Oracle was with

2. THE DEITY; and A GOD WAS THE ORACLE: the same was at first with THE DEITY.

3. Through Him were all things made; and without Him was not even a single thing made that hath been:

4. In Him was life; and the life was the light

5. Of men: and the light shineth in the dusk; but the dusk comprehended it not.

6. There was a man sent forth from God, whose

7. Name was *John*: the same came for testimony, to testify concerning the light; to the end that

8. All, through him, might believe: (he was not *that* [personage] The Light; but [he came] to testify concerning the Light).

9. That was the true Light, which, coming into the world, enlighteneth every man.

10. He was in *the world*, and through Him the world was made; but the world knew him not:—

11. He came unto His *own* [home], and His *own* [household] entertained Him not:—

12. But as many as received Him, to them gave He authority to become *children of God*; even to them

13. That believe on His name: who were born, not of [peculiar] *races*, nor of *fleshly will*, nor of *man's will*, but of *God*.

14. And THE ORACLE became *flesh*, and sojourned among us (and *we ourselves* beheld his glory, a glory suitable to THE FATHER'S only genuine [Son]), full of *grace* and *truth*:—

15. (*John* testified concerning Him, and proclaimed, saying: *This is He of whom I spake; who, coming after me, hath been before me; for he was my PRINCE*).

16. —And of His fulness have we all received; even

17. *Grace surpassing grace*: for THE LAW was given through *Moses*; but the *Grace* and the *Truth* [of THE GOSPEL] came to pass through *JESUS CHRIST*.

18. GOD no one hath ever seen: THAT SON, the only genuine, reclining on HIS FATHER'S bosom, himself expounded.

Allow me, Mr. Urban, to add a few explanatory remarks on points wherein this translation differs from the authorized.

1. I have rendered $\epsilon\nu\ \alpha\rho\chi\eta$, corresponding to בראשית , Gen. i. 1, “at first,” or “originally,” because the definite $\tau\eta$, or emphatic article $\tau\eta$, is wanting in both. “In the beginning” unskillfully defines an indefinite time. Prov. viii. 22; Micah v. 2. See the INSPECTOR, p. 100.

2. I have rendered $\delta\ \Lambda\omicron\varsigma\ \Theta\epsilon\omicron$ “THE ORACLE,” corresponding to the Hebrew דבַר , *Dabar*, as “the Expounder” of the spiritual nature and true worship of GOD THE FATHER to mortals. John i. 18; iii. 34; iv. 24; v. 37; Matt. xi. 27. See ANALYS. FLUX. Append. II. p. 201, &c.

THE ORACLE was personified under the *patriarchal* dispensation by the title of *Dabar Jahoh*, “THE ORACLE OF THE LORD,” Gen. xv. 1; and under the *Mosaical*, Exod. xxxiii. 22; 1 Sam. iii. 1; 1 Kings xix. 9; and under the *Evangelical* also, as $\delta\ \Lambda\omicron\varsigma\ \Theta\epsilon\omicron\ \tau\omicron\ \Theta\epsilon\omicron$, “THE ORACLE OF THE DEITY,” Rev. xix. 13.

3. I have rendered $\delta\ \Theta\epsilon\omicron$ “THE DEITY,” meaning THE SUPREME GOD, John x. 29: in which sense the articulated term, when used absolutely, or unconnected, is uniformly understood by these most truly philosophical writers, the Evangelists. When used relatively, or in regimen, it may denote an *inferior god*; as, $\delta\ \Theta\epsilon\omicron\ \tau\omicron\ \alpha\iota\omega\nu\omicron\varsigma\ \tau\omicron\ \tau\omicron$, “the god of this age,” means the *devil*, 2 Cor. iv. 4.—*godhead* simply, denoting *power*, Rom. i. 20; whence THE DEITY is styled $\delta\ \Delta\nu\omicron\iota\sigma\tau\omicron\varsigma$, $\delta\ \Delta\epsilon\iota\sigma\tau\omicron\varsigma$, $\delta\ \Pi\alpha\nu\delta\omicron\kappa\epsilon\alpha\lambda\omega\varsigma$. The term $\Theta\epsilon\omicron\varsigma$, without the articles, is used by the Evangelist either elliptically, for $\Theta\epsilon\omicron\varsigma\ \delta\ \Pi\alpha\tau\epsilon\rho$, “GOD THE FATHER,” as in ver. 18, or absolutely, as contrasted with man. $\Theta\epsilon\omicron\varsigma\ \phi\omega\nu\eta\ \kappa\alpha\iota\ \tau\omicron\ \Lambda\omicron\gamma\omega\pi\tau\omicron\varsigma$, “voice of a God, and not of a Man,”

Man," Acts xii. 22; (or "a divine and not a human voice").—Paul also applies Θεός, without the article, to CHRIST; Θεός ἐφανερώθη ἐν σαρκί, "A GOD was manifested in flesh," 1 Tim. iii. 16; in perfect harmony with John i. 1—14. See the INSPECTOR, p. 240.

3. I have rendered γέγονε "hath been;" which the authorized translation unskilfully confounds with ἐγένετο, "was made," "became," or "came to pass." Its true import is ascertained Rev. xvi. 17; and also by the famous inscription on the antient temple of ΝΗΙΘ, or WISDOM, at Sais, in EGYPT:

Εγώ εἰμι ΠΑΝ, τὸ ΤΕΤΟΝΟΣ καὶ ΟΝ καὶ ΕΣΟΜΕΝΟΝ.

Καὶ τὸν ἐμὸν πέπλον ὄψεις πῶ Οὐκ ἀπεκαλύψε.

"I am all that hath been, and is, and will be: And my veil no mortal yet uncovered."

See ANALYS. FLUX. APPEND. II. p. 109.

4. I have rendered ἡ σκοτία "the dusk," as being a diminutive, and therefore less in time than σκοτός, "darkness," with which the authorized translation injudiciously confounds it; for, amidst the dawn of patriarchal knowledge, and succeeding gloom of heathenism, the FATHER OF LIGHT never left himself "unwitnessed," Acts xiv. 7; and therefore Paul represents the heathen philosophers as "inexcusable" indeed for their gross idolatry and abominable corruptions, Rom. i. 20, arrogantly striving to grope out the DEITY by the glimmering light of Reason, Acts xvii. 27.

5. The rendering οὐ κατέλαβεν "comprehended not" is preferable to any other that I have seen: it is a technical expression, implying the want of full and complete information. The world did apprehend in some faint degree the light that "is perpetually shining;" or they collected a few scattered rays; but did not, nor do not, grasp or "comprehend" the luminous whole of Gospel light," and all its "effulgence," or meridian lustre, Heb. i. 3. On the ἀκατάληψια, or "want of comprehension"

of antient and modern philosophers, see the IRISH PURSUITS OF LITERATURE, Riv. Transl. pp. 26, 33; and Transl. p. 110; and Introduct. p. xxi.

6. The term ἐκείνου is emphatical, and marks pre-eminence according to STEPHAN. THESAUR. as in John's most noble appeal to JESUS, as the searcher of hearts, to support his testimony—Κακείνου οἶδεν ὅτι ἀληθὴ λέγει—"and that (JESUS) knoweth that he speaketh truth," John xix. 35. Ille is so used in Latin, see I. P. L. Transl. p. 138, &c.

7. There is a critical distinction between ταῖς ἰδίαις and οἱ ἰδιοὶ in verse 11, as applied to Jerusalem, Matt. xxiii. 37 (or the Temple, Luke ii. 49), and the Jews themselves, Matt. iii. 9, and xv. 24, which is lost in the authorized translation, and in every other that I have seen.

8. I have rendered χάρις ἀντὶ χάριτος "grace surpassing grace," or, the graciousness of the evangelical dispensation, superadded to, and transcending, the graciousness of the legal and patriarchal dispensations, Matt. v. 17; as admirably explained by Paul, Rom. v. 17, and 2 Cor. iv. 17. The phrase is truly classical—δοῖς δ' αὖτ' ἀνὼν ἀνις, "inflict griefs upon griefs," i. e. "accumulated griefs." THEOGNIS.

9. I have rendered ἐξ αἱμάτων "of peculiar races," descents, or families, such as the Jews reckoned themselves, "Abraham's children"—and "heirs of promise," through the chosen lines of Isaac and Jacob, in exclusion of Ishmael, Esau, and the Gentiles.

10. I understand ὁ μόνος to signify "only genuine" or legitimate, in opposition to spurious or base-born; in which sense it is evidently applied by Paul to Isaac, as opposed to Ishmael, Heb. xi. 17. It is the Septuagint rendering of יְהִי, Iahid, Gen. xxiii. 2. Orpheus uses it in the sense of "beloved." ANAL. FLUX. p. 90.

11. John the Baptist styles JESUS Πρίγκις, "my Prince," whose harbinger

harbinger or *herald* he was, Luke i. 76. It corresponds to ἀρχηγός, “*prime leader*,” Acts iii. 15, or ἡγούμενος, “*leader*,” Matt. ii. 6, corresponding to the Hebrew epithet of the MESSIAH, מָלִיךְ, *Nagid*, 1 Chron. v. 2, Dan. ix. 25.

Should these cursory remarks prove acceptable, they may (God willing) be succeeded by a sketch of the comprehensive plan of this mysterious introduction, from, Mr. Urban, your sincere well-wisher,
INSPECTOR,

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 20.

CLERICUS SURRIENSIS, addresses you, p. 632, in a style very common with clerical writers; and, if he is not absolutely incorrigible, I should be happy to refer him to my Letters to the Bp. of Lincoln, p. 88, where I have noticed a similar error in his Lordship's manner of writing. Clericus professes himself to be “concerned to see your valuable pages made the vehicle of idle cavil at the most sacred tenets of the Christian Church;” and insinuates, that I have been engaged in this mode of cavilling. Such an insinuation might be attributed to the wantonness of malice; but I would rather suppose it to have escaped the writer from his ignorance of my character; or, as he felt himself deficient in argument, he found it necessary to assume the licence of some disputants, and to aim at rendering his adversary odious to your readers. I cannot, however, permit myself to be silent under his imputations; and with the candid part of your readers my solemn declaration will, I trust, have more weight than an unfounded assertion of an anonymous writer. I would sooner cut off my right-hand than write a single line against any tenet of the Christian church. Clericus indeed falls into a vulgar error, dignifies his own fancies with the title of Christian tenets, and, perhaps, knows not that he is indebted to a heretick for his notions. He calls

my objections “*stale*,” and I might as easily tell him that his is the stale language and the vapid reasoning of the Church of Rome. He says, that my “*puny objections* have been answered and put to silence over and over again.” I allow that they have not unfrequently been put to silence by fire and faggot, by priestly insolence and popish inhumanity; but, puny as he may choose to call my objections, they are not answered by him, and remain unanswerable.

I maintain that the words in the first verse of St. John's Gospel, “*in the beginning*,” mean a time at a limited distance from the present time. This Clericus calls a bold assertion, unsupported by any proof whatsoever. What? is it bold to say that plain words have a plain meaning? Is it bold to say, that the words “*in the beginning*” are different from the words “*without a beginning*?” Strange delusion! that the Evangelist must be made to say one thing, and mean another; and, to suit the false notions of heretical pravity, the plainest words in the Greek and English languages are not to be construed without poring over the fictions of the Romish and other churches.

To convince me, however, that the words “*in the beginning*” mean without a beginning, Clericus refers me to three passages in Scripture, Prov. viii. 22, Micah v. 2, and Hab. i. 12. On these passages I shall observe, that the words “*in the beginning*” appears only in the first; “*the Lord possessed me in the beginning of his way:*” and here even the preposition *in* is foisted in without reason, since it is not in the original. But this little error is not material in our controversy; for in this passage the beginning mentioned is at a limited distance of time from the present, and the beginning is pointed out by the words *his way*. The way here alluded to, like all other ways, had a beginning, at which Jehovah is said to have possessed wisdom,

dom, a thing very different from Logos; and the two writers who describe Wisdom and Logos are talking on two very different subjects: but, if they both meant the same thing, the beginning talked of by each necessarily implies the commencement of something at a limited distance from the present time. Beginning cannot be applied to the existence of God: but every thing on earth has a beginning; and the Word which produced the material light of the world, as well as that which produced the spiritual light of the Gospel, was subsequent in time to myriads of acts of our great Creator.

In the two other passages we have the words *from of old* and *from everlasting*; but what they have to do with the plain words *in the beginning* it would puzzle any one to conjecture. Clericus must shew us that *from* is the same as *in* before he can press these words into his service; and, when he has done that, he must look out for some new version to give him the term *beginning*; and even then he will not be able to prove that the plain words, *in the beginning*, mean not a beginning, but from all eternity. The liberty taken by Clericus with the Holy Scriptures is very curious. Let us see with what success he would apply it to other writers. Tacitus affords us an obvious instance: "*urbem Romanam a principio reges habuere.*" From the *beginning*, that is, says Clericus, from of old, from everlasting, from all eternity, Rome was governed by kings. I maintain that Tacitus meant no such thing; and that he never intended to say that Rome was governed by kings from all eternity. This may appear to Clericus a bold assertion; and in fact it is just as bold as my assertion, that St. John did not mean to say that "*from all eternity*" was the Word, for he says that it was "*in the beginning*," or at a limited time from the present time.

It is unnecessary for me to take

notice of the observations of Clericus on the term "the form of God," as a complete answer is made to them in my 16th letter to the Bp. of Lincoln. Christ was in the form of God, and Adam was in the form of God. The two heads of the human race, the earthly and the heavenly Adam, agree in this, that they were both in the form of God, but they both derived this form from their heavenly Father.

The censure of Clericus on the study of the mathematicks at Cambridge I leave to the Cantabs; though I can easily see the reason why divines should be so angry with the predilection of my old *Alma Mater* for a science, in which the powers of reasoning ought to be employed without passion or prejudice. There is, however, no danger to modern theology from the mathematical knowledge taught at Cambridge; for the mathematicians who have swallowed the notions, that a quantity may be less than nothing; that an infinitely great quantity multiplied into an infinitely small quantity is something; and that a quantity less than nothing multiplied into another quantity less than nothing is also something; and a hundred other articles of the same kind; are not likely to be shocked at the dreams of Athanasius, or the tenets of Clericus Surriensis. Athanasian theology and Cambridge mathematicks are very much on a par; but, in spite of divines, students will consult their Bibles for the Word of God, and common sense and experiments for the truths of mathematicks and natural philosophy.

WILLIAM FREND.

Mr. URBAN,

Sept. 24.

IN the last Reports of the Society for bettering the Condition of the Poor, we are informed, that a free church has been opened at Bath for the general and indiscriminate accommodation of the poor; and in the same Report is announced a design (since accomplished)

plished) of opening a free chapel in St. Giles's parish, London, for the same laudable purpose. Every zealous Christian of our profession will, doubtless, subscribe to the wish of the truly patriotic and benevolent reporter, that these examples may be followed in other parts of this metropolis. The hints which I am about to subjoin were, for the most part, penned before I had read the plan of the chapel in West-street, p. 438; and I flatter myself that they will not now be deemed altogether superfluous and improper.

Should similar institutions be multiplied, it is to be hoped that the patrons and directors of them will attend to the various circumstances which may, directly or indirectly, promote the two great ends of these establishments, *viz.* the inducing poor people to attend regularly a proper place of worship; and, while they are there assembled, to impress them forcibly with a sense of their religious and moral duties, by the sober solemnity of rational devotion, by sermons *expressly* adapted to their capacities, and delivered with a serious but earnest animation. And, with a view to both objects, the rich must set a *persevering* example of devout attention in their own persons, if they sincerely wish that the poor may reap material benefit from the institution.

Were I to build and direct the œconomy of a place of worship, some such rules as these which follow should be affixed to the entrance. High and low, rich and poor, must humble themselves before the Almighty: therefore, in this his house, no other distinction is acknowledged than what may be presumed to have the divine sanction and approbation in favour of

those who administer holy ordinances, and of those who are principally concerned in the care of the church and congregation. Those who come late must know, that they shew a blameable disregard of divine service, and disturb the regular part of the congregation: for such no places will be reserved; they must be contented with whatever extra-benches happen to be vacant. No family nor individual will be permitted, by embellishments, repairs, or otherwise, to claim an exclusive right to any place or pew: all the seats are equally accessible, without fee or reward, to all parishioners whose dress and appearance are not disgustingly filthy; such persons must occupy detached benches in the aisle: whenever they come decently, however poorly, clothed, they will be received into the body of the church. It is hoped that strangers who are not poor, and such as can readily find accommodation in their own parish-church, will not come hither often, lest they should exclude or incommode those for whom this place of worship is especially provided.

But, to give effect to the best regulations, the patrons must divest themselves of all undue partiality in the choice of an officiating minister: and happy will their choice be, if it light on one whose pastoral virtues have already procured for him the good-will and respect of his neighbours. I believe we have many clergymen who resemble the late worthy ministers of St. Sepulchre's and St. Giles's: and, even in this corrupt age, I am confident (for I speak from some observation), that such are treated with singular deference by all descriptions of people who are acquainted with their character*. If these exemplary

* See chap. V. of W. H. Reid's work on the rise and dissolution of infidel societies. I might appeal to common observation, whether this be not true of every clergyman both in town and country, if his conduct be circumspect, and his manners unassuming; and if, in addition to these qualities, he be thought disinterested, and to have a competent share of learning. By the rich he is respected; by the poor he is revered; and even the profligate under reproof listens to him with submission. Gracious Heaven I were

emplary men are elsewhere engaged in the cure of souls; it may be expedient to appoint to this office a young divine of fair promise, but less conspicuous merit. To him I may without presumption suggest, that he cannot rightly discharge his duty, unless he gives all possible solemnity to the service, by the most earnest attention to the subject before him, by proper pauses, and by a slow, distinct, and unaffected delivery. We must confess with regret, that the service is too often performed in so careless a manner as to fail of making that impression which the matter is so admirably adapted to produce. I have heard that under-graduates at college are set to read the chapters for the day, and that they who soonest dispatch their task are most approved by their fellow-students. Young readers, as well as young musicians, must begin in slow time, if they would acquire a facility of distinct enunciation, and of modulating their voice agreeably. There are, indeed, slow monotonists as well as rapid readers; but he who appears to feel the force of the words he utters is seldom tedious either in the desk or pulpit. We can excuse and reconcile ourselves to an inveterate habit of drawling out the service; but we are shocked and disgusted at a careless and irreverent dispatch of so sacred a duty. Farther: great care should be taken that the sermons be plain and impressive. How many discourses do we hear in town and country, which, however argumentative and persuasive they may seem to the well-educated part of the audience, are miserably defective in the most essential requisite! How can the illiterate poor be edified by a language which they do not understand? And how can they be supposed to understand the figures and elegancies of a Blair! Earnestly do I intreat all young clergymen to analyze and consider well the words of their

sermons. Of the moderns too few, in my humble opinion, attempt that happy combination of plainness and dignity which is most accordant with Scriptural simplicity. Here I am tempted to mention a certain lecturer of (I think more than) one charitable institution. His sermons may be regarded as a model of this style. His admirably-chosen words are intelligible to the very meanest capacity; and in composition possess a dignity and elegance, which, aided by a very energetic, though sober and perfectly chaste delivery, never fail to attract and fix the attention of the congregation. Psalmody is a becoming but neglected part of worship. Perhaps more might join in it if such portions only were selected as express the praise and thanks which are equally due from all conditions of men to the Supreme Being; and if these portions were set to tunes which are at the same time easy and cheerful. I would retain some of the venerable old tunes; and in choosing new ones would peremptorily exclude the gay popular airs, which certain Dissenters, and others who call themselves orthodox, have thought proper to adopt. In this, as in every other part of our conduct, we would endeavour to instruct and convince the reason, not to captivate, bewilder, and seduce, the disordered imagination.

You will observe, Sir, that these remarks, though especially applied to free chapels, have reference to the œconomy of our churches in general. On this copious subject, I could add much more; but, that I may not be thought too tedious or too assuming, shall here conclude my letter.

D. D.

Mr. URBAN,

May 22.

A YOUNG friend, a constant reader of your Miscellany, sends you a plan and view of the old castle at Northampton, if you think it worth insertion in it. The

were every pastor to feed his own flock; by these means of influence (and surely they are easily attained), what a multiplicity of evils might be exterminate, while he discharges the sacred and endearing duties of guide, friend, and father!

view

West View of the Ruins of the Castle at NORTHAMPTON.



RIVER NEN

PLAN

GARDENS

Gold Street

Castle
hill

Profile

view (*Plate II.*) is taken from the meadows on the West side of the town, in Dallington lordship. The tower of All Saints church, and the top of a meeting-house, called Scarlet-well meeting, from a well of that name near it, appear above the ruins. The third building is in the castle, a barn belonging to a farm-yard. The mount in the corner of the view is called Castle-hill, and is marked in the plan D. It is thought to be the remains of some more antient fortress by Pennant; but might be some work, more probably, thrown up against the castle.

The double lines drawn within the ditch round the plan shew the remains of the old wall. The single line marks a strong fence of modern construction. The length of the area, measured within the wall from East to West, is 486 feet; its breadth from North to South is 324 feet. At the South-east corner the earth has been dug away, and discovers a vast *stratum* of the ferruginous matter noticed by Mr. Pennant, about 20 feet perpendicular. The breadth of the ditch at the bottom is 18 feet. The inner bank on the Eastern side measures about 30 feet; on the other sides not quite so much: the outer bank does not exceed 20 feet. Before the gate of the castle is a triple rampart of earth, the outer bank of which measures 35 feet, and the centre of it is about 158 feet from the edge of the castle ditch. *a a* shew the points from which the profile below is taken. B marks the round tower on the South side of the ruins. This bastion is in diameter 20 feet by 15, and 18 feet high. The sketch given below of this tower with part of the wall is intended to shew the present appearance of the masonry. D gives a view of the hill called Castle-hill. The building and trees which appear above it, lie at some distance beyond it.

The regularity and form of this
GENT. MAG. October, 1800.

antient fortresses give great reason to believe, that it received its original from the Romans; which is rendered still more probable by many of their coins having been found near it. The present structure is said to have been raised by Simon St. Liz, the first earl of Northampton, in the time of William the Conqueror; but in the oldest part of the masonry which remains there is much of the appearance of the Roman manner of building, the stones being bedded in very strong mortar. The vast size also of the ditch round the castle intimates some very powerful workmen employed in making it. T. C. R.

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 14.

IT is a notorious fact that *psalmody*, as performed in the various *meeting-houses* of this kingdom, where all the congregation who can sing unite to the praise and glory of God, has a much more lively effect upon the heart than it has as we generally perform it in the *Church of England*, where a few only are collected together in the chancel or in the gallery. Instead, therefore, of its becoming a part of public worship*, as it evidently is in the Dissenting meetings, the performers, however well they may sing, seem only exerting their abilities *to be heard of men*, while the rest of the congregation *sit still*, and, instead of taking any part in the praise of God, are, perhaps, only making their remarks upon the voices and gestures of the psalm-singers. It is likewise equally notorious that many, who are not sufficiently grounded in the doctrines of the Church of England, which it is much to be wished that all were†, desert the mother-

* See "An Essay on Psalmody, considered as a Part of public Worship," by the Rev. Robert Wharton.

† See two excellent four-penny tracts, *viz.* "Why are you a Churchman?" and Stevens "On the Nature and Constitution of the Christian Church."

church, and join other places of public worship merely on account of their superiority in *singing*. Let then the members of the Church of England endeavour to vie with the sectaries in making psalmody, not only a pleasing service, but a work of the *heart*; and for this purpose let them join together in an evening, in order to practise psalm-singing under the direction of some good master; and, when a sufficient number are well taught, instead of gathering together in one place, let them be dispersed in different parts of the church, and let the whole congregation be desired to *stand up* as they do when the Psalms are *read*. Thus will many, especially females, who would not, perhaps, join in the evenings to practise, catch the tunes if the melodies are plain and simple, which they should always be, and in a short time unite their voices to those already taught; and even those who could *not* sing would feel themselves interested in the praise, and silently lift up their hearts unto God.

Should any person be inclined, from what is here said, "to make this duty their delight," and wish to improve the psalmody of their parish-churches, I would recommend to them, what I have myself found useful for this purpose, "A Collection of Psalms from the most approved Versions;" as likewise, "A musical Companion to the above Psalms, containing 30 Tunes from the most approved Authors."

A Lover of Psalmody, and a sincere Friend to the Church of England.

Mr. URBAN, *Derby, Sept. 7.*

AFTER a second perusal of the celebrated Lieutaud's Works in general, but more especially that inestimable one on "The Seats and Causes of Diseases," a subject which, from his numerous dissections, he was peculiarly well qualified to illustrate, I felt anxious to become acquainted with some

part of the history of so indefatigable an author. Having searched into many biographical works in vain, I was at length much pleased to find a comprehensive account of him in the "*Biographia Medica*." Gratified with many of the most important traits in Lieutaud's character, a suggestion occurred to my mind, that a short extract from this article would be acceptable to those among your numerous readers who have not the Medical Biography in their possession. It is my intention to publish, in a respectable Medical Journal, some detached papers on the writings and opinions of this illustrious Frenchman, compared with a nearly similar undertaking of a very able anatomist and physician of our own country. Many of Lieutaud's Essays, published in the different volumes of the History of the Academy of Sciences, it is also my intention to collect and publish in a distinct volume. Many of them, on very important subjects, I have already put into an English dress; and I hope to have the volume prepared for the press before the approaching Christmas. Prefixed to it will be given the history of the professional life of the author, for which I shall be principally indebted to Mr. Hutchinson's valuable Work; and in part to the communications of a much respected friend, formerly in the habits of intimacy with our author.

After giving an account of M. Lieutaud's parents and his early education, Mr. H. furnishes us with a narrative of his later studies.

"Botany was the first object of his researches. He travelled into the countries which Tournefort had surveyed before him, and brought back with him many plants which had escaped the observation of him whom the French botanists considered as a complete master of the science. This success gained M. Lieutaud great applause in the universities of Aix and Montpellier; and he soon obtained in the first the reversion of the botanical and anatomical chairs, which his uncle had filled during many years. Nevertheless,

the

the preference which he appeared to give to botany was a work of chance only, which he had inherited from his uncle. A more powerful attraction drew him towards anatomy; and when he had lost his uncle, to whose taste for botanical pursuits he had sacrificed his natural one for anatomy; when the office of physician to the hospital of Aix had imposed upon him the duty of practising medicine, and pointed out to him the greater facility of searching into anatomy; botany was nearly abandoned. M. Lieutaud was, nevertheless, for a long time deprived of the advantages of dissecting. One of the ecclesiastical governors of the hospital strongly opposed it: fortunately, however, this ecclesiastick had some taste for geometry; and M. Lieutaud was capable of giving him instructions. He offered himself to him as his preceptor; and from the study of geometry he soon conducted his pupil to that of physick; by degrees he led him on to anatomy; and at length ranked him among the most assiduous of his pupils at the amphitheatre. M. Lieutaud published, for the use of his pupils, a syllabus of anatomy; the first edition of which merited the commendations of Winslow, who, nevertheless, severely criticized it. This was regarded as a classical work by the learned professors. He employed a part of the Preface to this work in proving, that every physician ought to be an anatomist. He had confirmed this maxim by his own example; and by profound study, and a perfect knowledge of anatomy, he was the better prepared for the practice of physick. The contrary opinion had, however, been very much diffused; and it is useless here to combat it, not being grounded upon any particular observations on the two sciences worthy an examination in a work of this nature: it has the same foundation as the denial of chemistry being useful in the arts, of the mathematicks being necessary in mechanicks, in the science of navigation, or in the art of war. These prejudices are warmly supported by those ignorant practitioners to whom it is less troublesome to deny a science than to study it. M. Lieutaud having been appointed physician to the Dauphin, on the accession of that prince to the throne the place of first physician was vacant, and he was nominated by the new monarch to fill that important office. The first use which M. Lieutaud

made of this honourable post was, to advise the king to be inoculated. This advice must be considered courageous in a man, who was not only a witness to the progress inoculation was making, but was also well acquainted with the obstacles which it had experienced, and knew to what an incredible degree of fury the physicians who had opposed this practice carried their aversion to the operation; the only one, perhaps, in the practice of medicine, the salutary effects of which has been fully proved. Notwithstanding M. Lieutaud had always been a stranger to the manners of a court, he quickly divined out the characters of those who inhabit it. One day, when the king was speaking to him of the many physicians whose abilities his courtiers had very much praised, and asked him whether these accounts were not very much exaggerated; 'Sire,' said he, 'these physicians possess none of the great qualities of which you have heard; but it is with this kind of money that the gentlemen of the court pay their physicians.'

Permit me, Mr. Urban, before I conclude my letter, to mention, that, as *Perkinism* is a fashionable illusion, which may possibly reign a few months longer, I would recommend the perusal of the *Life of Valentine Goretex*, in the *Medical Biography* above mentioned. In the obscurity enveloping the understanding of men at the commencement of the 16th century, we cannot wonder at any deception completely succeeding; how it should happen in the present enlightened age, is a mystery which I acknowledge my inability to unfold. *Darwin.*

MR. URBAN, Sept. 15.

THE following list of the "various editions of Sylvester's *Du Bartas*" includes all that have fallen under my observation, and may contribute to gratify the very natural curiosity of Mr. Gilchrist, which has been awakened by the interesting publication of Mr. Dunster.

It is not improbable that Sylvester's attention might have been drawn toward *Du Bartas* by the Scottish

Scottish

Scottish monarch, and by Hudson's translation of the "History of Judith," which was printed at Edinburgh in 1584, and obtained a liberal commendation from Sir John Harrington, in his Annotations upon Orlando Furioso, book XXXV.

In 1590, 4to, appeared "A Canticle of the Victorie obtained by the French King, Henry IV. at Yury. Translated from Du Bartas, by Josua Sylvester, Marchant-adventurer."

In 1592, 4to, was printed "The Triumph of Faith."

In 1598, 16mo, "Part of Du Bartas [the second Week, or Childhood of the World], translated by Sylvester, and dedicated to the Earl of Essex," was printed by B. Short. See Herbert's edition of Ames*

In 1605, 4to, was printed by H. Lownes, the "Weeks and Works of Du Bartas," translated by Josuah Sylvester, and dedicated to King James†. To these were added, "Fragments, and other small Works of Du Bartas, with other Translations of J. S. comprising, Jonas, a Fragment; Urania; Triumph of Faith; Miracle of Peace; a Dialogue; Ode to Astrea; Epigrams and Epitaphs; the Profit of Imprisonment; and Quadraints of Pibrac."

In 1608, 4to, a new impression of the preceding pieces was published with a different arrangement; and to them was added, "The History of Judith, Englished by Tho. Hudson."

In 1613, 4to, the whole was republished, making the *second* English edition of Hudson's Judith, and the *fourth* of Sylvester's Weeks of Du Bartas, which seems to reconcile the trivial discordance between Messrs. Dunster and Gilchrist in their reports of this vo-

lume. The "Lachrymæ Lachrymarum," though sometimes prefixed or subjoined, does not seem to have made a part of this impression; but it was incorporated with a duodecimo edition of Du Bartas's smaller works, translated by Sylvester, parts of which bear date 1614 and 1615.

In 1621 appeared the folio employed by Mr. D. in his ingenious examination, and which (according to the copy I consulted) had for its contents the "Weeks and Works; Urania; and Triumph of Faith." A laureated head of Sylvester, as described by Wood, might have been placed before this edition; it certainly *was* before a later one, with the following inscription, which Granger has omitted in his notice of the print, engraved by Corn. Van Dalen:

"Honestissimi Poetæ et Gallici Du Bartæ translatoris inclytissimi M^{ri} Josuæ Sylvestri vera Effigies.

Behould the man whose words and workes were one; [knowne;
Whose life and labours have few equals
Whose sacred layes his browes with bayes have bound,
And him his age's poet-laureat crown'd;
Whom Envy scarce could hate, whom all admir'd,
Who liv'd beloved, and a saint expir'd.

JOHN VICARS."

In 1633 was published another folio edition, greatly enlarged, and intituled, "A compleat Collection of all the other most delightfull Workes translated and written by that famous Philomusus, Josuah Sylvester, Gent."

In 1641 this was reprinted by Robert Young "with additions." These appear to consist of six leaves at the end of the volume, containing seven metrical litanies upon the several petitions of the Lord's Prayer.

* Herbert found, from the Stationers' books, that "The Profit of Imprisonment, a Paradox, first written in French by Odet de la Noue, and translated by John [Jege Josua] Sylvester," was licensed to E. Blount in 1593. See Typog. Antiq. 1383.

† King James, in his "Poetical Exercises," printed at Edinburgh, had translated the "Furies," the "Urania," and some other pieces of Du Bartas; and to him Sylvester "humbly vass'd bonnet," in a marginal note to his own version of the Furies. The compliment paid by the Scottish prince to the French poet was liberally returned by the latter, who annexed to an edition of his Works, in 1598, "La Lèpante de Jaques VI. Roy d'Escoffe."

These are all the “various editions” I have been able to ascertain. From the printed books in the British Museum, Du Bartas’s Weeks, &c. in their original French may be presumed to have made their first appearance in 1583 and 1584 at Paris. The invidious Lauder first tracked Milton in the footsteps of Sylvester*, and thus triumphed in his discovery:

“Du Bartas’s divine Weeks and Works Milton has made use of as a hidden mine. Besides the numberless fine thoughts Milton is indebted to this author for, he has contracted from him his low trick of playing upon words, and his frequent use of technical terms; for which he has been often censured. For, though this last may properly enough challenge a place in such a poem as Du Bartas’s, which purposely treats of the creation, nature, and property of things; yet in Milton it appears only as an unnecessary ostentation of learning, purely calculated to amuse the illiterate part of his readers, and raise their wonder at the profundity of his erudition; but without giving the least addition to the real dignity or worth of his poem. Milton has borrowed from this author the long conference between Adam and Michael, which constitutes the greater part of the two last books of *Paradise Lost*; and has done little more than refined Sylvester’s language, the translator of Du Bartas, with a few additions and variations, according to his usual custom. From this author Milton has borrowed many elegant phrases and single words, which were thought to be peculiar to him, or rather coined by him; such as *palpable darkness*, and a thousand others. In short, as I observed before, Milton has used this work of Du Bartas as a mine producing gold, silver, and precious stones, and sometimes pebbles and trash.”

Essay on Milton’s Use and Imitation of the Moderns, 1750.

Very different is the temper with which Mr. Dunster has conducted his investigations, and entirely opposite is the tendency of his re-

marks, which, instead of detracting from the genius and talents of our divine poet, contributes to render them more conspicuous, by “marking the fineness of his penetration, and the accuracy of his judgement.” T. P.

Mr. URBAN, *Rupert-str. Sept. 23.*

THIS day by chance took up your Magazine for July, 1791, in which is a long essay on “black-beetles, and modes of destroying them.” I wish to inform you, that my house was, some little time since, surprizingly overrun with these insects. My great colony was the true brown cock-roach of the West-Indies; and, I believe, were imported, a few years since, in a cask of shells sent to me from Jamaica. My servant has more than once told me, that, when she entered the kitchen at one or two o’clock in the morning on her washing-day, the whole floor appeared almost black with their numbers; but now I could not procure you one, Mr. Urban, on my premises, at any price. You shall hear how their demolition was brought about. I went to take a dinner with a friend on-board a West-Indiaman. In the afternoon, he begged my acceptance of two lizards he had in a cage. I brought them home: they appeared drowsy, feeble, and very sickly, and would eat but little of any thing offered them. Observing them one fine day very attentively, a large fly happened to alight near one of them. The lizard made an effort to catch it, but could not. I soon after picked up a stray cock-roach, and threw it into the cage, where it was instantly greedily devoured. I then ordered my two lizards to be left at night on the kitchen-floor at perfect liberty. In a few days they became convalescent, brisk, and healthy; and in a few weeks as fat as pigs. In short, they totally destroyed my colony of cock-roaches. As the lizard is docile and harmless, this is an easy, cleanly, and pleasant

* Lauder professes to quote from an edition of Sylvester’s Du Bartas in 1604; but no such has occurred in the course of my researches.

fant way of getting rid of the nuisance of cock-roaches and black-beetles.
W. H.

Mr. URBAN,

Sept. 21.

JOHN, third Lord Kingston, one of the privy-council to James II. in Ireland, was interred at the church belonging to the Temple, in London. I should feel myself obliged by a copy of the inscription (if any) on his lordship's tomb. This antient Irish barony of Kingston became extinct in 1761, on the demise of James King, last lord Kingston, at his English seat of Martyr Worthy, in Hampshire, without issue male; but was conferred anew on the younger branch of the house of King (who had been created baronets, in 1682, in the person of Sir Robert King, younger brother of John, first lord Kingston). The estates of James, last lord Kingston, devolved on his only daughter, the Hon. Margaret King; who marrying Richard Fitzgerald, of Mont-Ophaly, in Kildare, esq. had issue an only daughter, Caroline Fitzgerald, heiress to the Kingston estates. The guardians and relations of the young lady wishing to unite the estates of the King family, she was married at the age of 13 to Robert King, Lord Kingsborough, eldest son of Edward Earl of Kingston (on whom those titles were conferred on the extinction of the Kingston barony in the elder branch). By this marriage the estates of the Kings have been re-united, and are now enjoyed by George Earl of Kingston, son of Caroline Fitzgerald, Countess of Kingston, by Robert Lord K. who succeeded to the earldom on his father's demise in 1797, and died himself in April, 1799, and was the peer whose unfortunate rencontre with Col. Fitzgerald (natural brother of his countess), and of the subsequent trial are recorded LXVII. 1063; LXVIII. 346. To the early marriage of the late earl with Caroline Fitzgeralds Mrs.

Gunning is supposed to allude in one of her novels.
M.

Mr. URBAN,

Sept. 25.

SOME years ago, having occasion to pass through the village of Tong, in Shropshire, I stopped to view the church, which seems to have been built about 400 years, and is a good Gothic structure in form of a cross, having a tower and spire over the centre; and the same stairs that lead up to the pulpit lead also into the steeple, in which are a ring of six bells, the ropes of which hang down in the nave. In another room in the tower is a small bell and a very large one, the inscription round the skirt of which says it was the gift of a gentleman whose name was *Vernon*. This bell, as I was informed, is between 4 and 5000 lb. in weight, and five yards round at the bottom.

In the church the pews are much out of repair, and should be renewed; but there are several curious monuments and memorials of the dead, among which I noticed one of alabaster to the memory of a *Vernon*. The effigies lie on an altar-tomb, and had the remains of a garland of flowers (then nearly reduced to dust) round the neck and breast. The sexton told me, that on every Midsummer-day a new garland was put on, and remained so until the following, when it was annually renewed. As this is a singular custom, I could not forbear noticing it, and wish to be informed what was the origin of it.
Yours, &c. G.

Mr. URBAN, *Walton, Sept. 18.*

THE following brief statement of the rise, progress, and full establishment, of a new library and news-room in Liverpool, under the name of the *ATHENÆUM*, ought to be recorded, as a splendid example of literary spirit; and that too in a commercial town, where the minds of many absorbed in business,

finess, in the pursuit of wealth, may be supposed, by the generality of the world, to have neither leisure nor inclination for literary pursuits, or the cultivation of the sciences, however these finer arts may tend to soften the manners, or to embellish the fruits of mercantile labours.

It ought to be recorded also, and no small degree of honour attaches itself to the fact, that it is the first institution of the kind hitherto established in the kingdom; therefore, no precedents can have operated upon the minds of the people as stimulatives for such spirited exertions, but is a proof what may be effected upon the foundation of sound and rational principles; and which may serve as some apology for laying the proceedings before the publick, since the same means may operate as causes of exciting similar exertions in other communities.

The gentleman who claims the merit of being the projector of this institution is Mr. Thomas Taylor, a native of Norwich, and grandson to the late learned Dr. Taylor. Mr. Taylor has been an inhabitant of Liverpool nearly 30 years, and has frequently distinguished himself in the promotion of many public matters. But, at the same time, it must be acknowledged, that the whole has been fostered, matured, and perfected, under the patronage of its present active president, Alderman Geo. Case, esq. the celebrated Mr. Roscoe, Dr. Currie, the author of the *Life of Burns*, and the editor of the last splendid edition of his *Works*, and Dr. Rutter.

The institution began with 350 subscribers, who each paid ten guineas admission, and two guineas in advance for the first year's annual subscription, making together a capital of 4410*l*. The building erected consists of a news-room, on the ground-floor, containing 2100 square feet, and a library and committee-room of the same dimensions

above, with accommodations for the librarian and master of the news-room. This building was contracted for, and erected by, Mr. Taylor, jun. architect, for 3050*l*. It is universally admired for its elegance, simplicity, and convenience. The news-room opened on the first day of the new year, 1799, according to contract made for that purpose.

As many persons that had not subscribed were yet desirous of becoming members; and on trial it having been found that a greater number might be accommodated; another subscription was opened for the admission of 25 members more, but at the advanced sum of 20 guineas each share; and again, in the present year 1800, July 1, a farther augmentation of members was admitted at 30 guineas each share; and on both these occasions the additional number of subscribers was filled up with the greatest avidity. With this fund, arising from the additional subscriptions, the Committee have been enabled to provide a well-chosen collection of rare books; and with the proportion of income appropriated to the purchase of books will additions be continually made. The number of subscribers at this time being 500, who each pay two guineas *per annum*, the annual receipts are therefore 1000 guineas; and these have been appropriated (after the payment of all incidental expences) one-third to the purchase of newspapers, commercial, political, and periodical publications; these for the use of the news-room: the other two-thirds for the purchase of books, in which are included books both in the learned and foreign languages.

Of such works as the Committee may judge proper for circulation duplicates are to be provided, there being a positive law, that one copy of every book purchased shall remain in the library, it being a principal object of the institution to provide scarce, rare, and valuable works,

works, for the special purpose of reference or consultation. Upon this ground handsome presents of books, maps, prints, &c. have already been made to the library; which probably would not have been the case had such valuable gifts been liable to the injuries which are incident to circulation. The Corporation of Liverpool too, with a becoming liberality, that does the body credit, besides a valuable collection of charts, have presented the trustees of the Athenæum with the reversion of the lease of the site of the ground on which the building, yard, and offices stand, a donation of not less value than 500*l*. Both the news-room and library are open every day in the year from seven in the morning till ten at night. The library is constantly attended by one librarian, there being two appointed, who relieve each other at intervals. And it is with pleasure observed how well the library is attended in an evening by young people. Under this view this institution, by its good effects produced upon the rising generation, may prove a blessing to so populous a place. Nay more, if true what some have asserted, that the frequent meetings and conversations in the news-rooms, of which this town had, previous to this last establishment, numbers, has promoted that sociability for which the town is remarkable. Whatever may have been the cause, and what so likely as that before noticed; the fact is certain, that the inhabitants of the town of Liverpool are noted for their social intercourse. Whatever difference of opinion, religious or political, they all meet together; nay, after the most severe contest for the election of representatives in parliament, than which nothing in general more embitters the minds of individuals, nor leaves longer and more lasting impressions in other places; yet so it is, that here, and that too the day after the conflict, the different partizans are

seen to meet, to converse, and transact business, as if no contrariety of opinion had previously existed. This liberality of sentiment has been frequently remarked as a striking characteristic in the inhabitants of Liverpool.

Notwithstanding what has just above been stated, unanimity can seldom be obtained in small matters: no wonder that so novel a scheme of so great magnitude did not meet the support of the whole town. But the motives of men are different, and various are the stimulatives that urge to action. But who can foresee or foretell the different effects produced by the same causes? Perceiving the ample funds, the high estimation, and increasing reputation, of the new institution, with the advance of the price of shares, those who had hitherto afforded no encouragement towards its support, seeing what had been in so short time achieved, turned their thoughts towards an old and respectable institution in Lord-street, a circulating subscription library, which had been established more than half a century, first in Princes-street, afterwards in John-street, and lastly, removed to Lord-street, into a building erected by a tontine subscription. This old library became the basis of another institution, for which a new building upon a magnificent plan is to be erected in Bold-street, and which, like the Athenæum, will consist of a news-room below, and a library on the floor above. There are 892 subscribers to this, who have each advanced 12 guineas on admission, and who are to contribute one guinea *per annum* each towards the support of the news-room. In order to unite the news-room with the library, no one has been admitted to be a proprietor of the former, who was not previously a subscriber to the latter. The consequence of this regulation has been, that 398 members have on this occasion purchased shares in the

the library, at five guineas each, in order to enable them to become proprietors of the institution. Many of the members of this new institution are also members of the Athenæum, who wished to support so spirited a work.

The library of this new institution has now a fund ready for the purchase of books to the amount of 2089l. 10s. with an annual income of 468l. 6s. to be laid out yearly. Although this last subscription was filled almost instantaneously, and that too with persons of the highest respectability, yet the value of shares in the Athenæum has, in the mean while, risen to the amount of forty guineas each.

A third scheme is under contemplation, a prospectus of which is drawn up for public inspection, the establishment of a BOTANIC GARDEN and LIBRARY OF NATURAL HISTORY, and which is likely to meet with a suitable degree of encouragement; a sketch of which is as follows: The society to consist of an indefinite number of members, each to pay twelve guineas admission, and two guineas *per annum*. Ground is to be purchased, inclosed, and planted; suitable buildings, stoves, and glass-houses, erected, with rooms for the books. A gardener to reside on the spot, to superintend the whole, and explain and answer questions. Every subscriber to have the privilege of cuttings, seeds, and specimens of the different plants, under certain regulations; and to have the liberty of introducing strangers, both ladies and gentlemen, at any time, into the garden, buildings, &c. As a beginning, the proprietors of this work have already purchased the Herbarium of the late Professor Foster, consisting of a very valuable collection of plants from many distant parts of the globe, and which is lately arrived from the Continent. This is no trifling first acquisition, as a foundation to raise a splendid establishment. The a-

mount of the whole sums already raised, and under contemplation, for these three institutions, will not, in all probability, be much less than 30,000l.

To conclude this account, it may to some appear a striking circumstance, that, whilst many institutions, the work of ages, and which owed their beginnings to the bequests and donations of different benefactors, and who left permanent funds for the support of their establishments, in the town of Liverpool (styled a village in the act passed for making it a distinct parish from Walton, so late as the year 1699), we have seen a work, begun by a few individuals, encouraged, supported, and carried through its different stages, and completed, in the small space of a couple of years from its first origin.

J. Holt

RETROSPECT OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.—ESSAY IX.

NOTHING peculiarly memorable occurred in the space of the three or four succeeding years, but the iniquitous and unprecedented delusion of the South Sea scheme; a measure devised in the deepest craft, and prosecuted with most consummate guile. After thousands had been infatuated, and their circumstances brought to the brink of ruin by this juggle, it was most seriously taken into consideration by both houses of parliament, and though many of the principal members were privy to the transactions of the governors, and several of them deeply implicated in the guilt, yet the investigation was prosecuted with unwearied perseverance, and the evil was found to have extended its baneful influence to all ranks of the people, and the consequences likely to result from it were so portentous, as greatly to shake the credit of the nation. The directors, &c. were examined at the bar of the House of Commons, and were, by a bill which was then presented, declared incapable of filling any office, either in the Bank of England, the East India Company, or even in their own. The treasurer, Robert Knight, absconded the kingdom;

dom; and a secret committee of the Commons being appointed declared in their report, "That they had already discovered a train of the deepest villany and fraud that Hell ever contrived to ruin a nation." The books and papers of Knight, Turner, and Surman, being secured, Sir John Lambert, Sir George Calwell, Sir John Blunt, Sir John Fellows, Sir Robert Chaplain, Mr. Sawbridge, Mr. Eyles, &c. were taken into custody, and several of them expelled the house, and all the directors of the company were dispossessed of the places they held under the crown. An act of parliament was passed to confiscate the estates of the directors towards making good the deficiencies of the company. This affording a temporary relief to the sufferers, measures were taken to mitigate the distresses of the other subscribers, and to re-establish the credit of the company. The great abilities of Mr. Walpole were most strenuously exerted on this occasion; and both sides of the house apparently laid aside their prejudices, and, having nothing but the welfare of the nation in view, coalesced firmly in framing and passing some resolutions well calculated to cheer the desponding hopes of the people, and to establish the sinking credit of the nation on a more permanent foundation. This measure at last was accomplished; and the storm occasioned by this unparalleled delusion being allayed, the ferment and distresses of the people gradually subsided, the company was restored to a capacity of fulfilling its engagements, and Prosperity once more spread her benign rays through the land.

In the beginning of May 1722, the nation was again thrown into a ferment by the information which his Majesty had received; that a fresh conspiracy was formed against his person and government, by several of his subjects who had, in concert with traitors abroad, endeavoured to raise a rebellion in favour of the Popish Pretender. But, after the most mature investigation, nothing positive could be made out against the noblemen and others who were charged with privity of the design, except against Laver, who was convicted of having enlisted men for the Pretender's service, and for which he suffered death at Tyburn. Atterbury, Bishop of Rochester, being more strongly than the rest of the noblemen implicated in the conspiracy, was first

committed to the Tower on a charge of high treason; then a bill for inflicting pains and penalties on him was presented to the House of Commons; and it was moved, that the bishop should be deprived of his office and benefice, and banished the kingdom for ever; and, lastly, he was brought to his trial before the Lords on the ninth day of May 1723. Though the matters laid to his charge were by no means clearly substantiated, yet the bill which had been sent up from the Commons was, after an extremely warm debate, passed, and the bishop "banished the realm, and subjected to the pains of death in case he should return, as were all persons who should correspond with him during his exile."

The commotions occasioned by these apprehensions being a little blown over, his Majesty's clemency, or, perhaps, to speak more decidedly, his prudence, was manifested in admitting the imprisoned noblemen to bail; and his lenity was more particularly exerted in granting a pardon to Lord Bolingbroke, which was forwarded to his lordship on the Continent; who having made a proper submission to the king, assuring him of his duty, allegiance, and fidelity; a petition was afterwards presented by Lord Finch, praying that the forfeitures of his estates, &c. might be suspended, a bill to that end was presented and passed, and received the royal assent.

During this interval, his Majesty had visited his German dominions, where his continental alliances engaged all his attention; and, indeed, the multiplicity of his engagements, which had been concluded with an intention of reconciling the jarring interests of Europe, but most probably more with a view of securing his hereditary domains; were such, that it was with the greatest difficulty, and solely by the exertion of his negotiating abilities, he obtained that end, and prevented a collision with some of the interested sovereigns on this occasion. But at his return, he had the happiness of finding his superior kingdoms in a state of perfect tranquillity, and the attention of his parliament particularly directed to the state of the finances, and to the accumulating debts of the nation, and in the exertion of its best endeavours for the welfare of the nation at large.

T. MOT, F.S.M.

(To be continued.)

P. 831, col. 2, l. 34, for fertility r. futility.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN,

Sept. 25.

THE following resolutions of the Grand Jury of the county of York were inserted in the *True Briton* of August 14:

York, March 15, 1800.

"We, the Grand Jury of the county of York, impressed with a conviction, that at this crisis it is the duty of all, not only individually but collectively, to stand forward in the cause of their country, think it becoming, to offer our sentiments to the publick in the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That it is melancholy to observe that corn has risen twice within the last five years, not only to double its usual price, but to double the price that, in the opinion of the Legislature, it ought to bear, since there is a law to allow the importation of wheat from foreign countries, with the trifling duty of 6d. per quarter, whenever it rises above the price of 5s. per quarter.

"Resolved, That although two severe visitations, succeeding each other very rapidly and recently, may seem to account for the present deficiency of corn, yet that a deeper investigation of the subject will bring forth conviction, that even the present scarcity is more truly attributable to a general deficiency of the annual produce of the country, as compared with its consumption, and that, in process of time, the evil is likely to become worse and worse.

"Resolved, That the produce of grain in this country falling short of the consumption must be more strikingly evident, if we attend to the importation of corn in any given number of years last past, and particularly of the years 1794, 1795, and 1796, which, by the report of the committee of waste lands, amounted in value to about eight millions sterling.

"Resolved, That it having been stated by the privy council, so long ago as the year 1790, that the value of corn imported, on an average of eighteen years preceding, was not even one eighth of what it appears to have been since, in the years 1794, 1795, and 1796, is a proof that we are in a state of increasing demand upon other countries, and that to expect so great a deficiency as has been stated in the foregoing resolution, to be constantly supplied from foreign countries must be delusive, if we consider that it is generally believed that, in a common year, the produce of corn in Europe is very little, if any thing, more than equal to the consumption of its inhabitants, and that in any scarcity recourse must be had to America; and that since the year 1790, it has been proved by experience that America has not, in any one year, furnished much more corn and flour than was sufficient for seven days' consumption of this country.

"Resolved, That this country being in such a state of inability to provide, by its annual produce, grain for the annual consumption of its inhabitants, and having so scanty and precarious a resource in foreign countries, it is become a matter of most imperious necessity to consider of its future amelioration in this important respect.

"Resolved, That it appeared from the report of the committee of waste lands, that there remained in England, in common, waste, and uncultivated, the immense quantity of 7,800,000 acres.

"Resolved, That, without asserting or imagining that all these are convertible into a more productive state, it is evident that, in attention to this mine, lie the only true, permanent, effectual, and wise means of redressing our present, or securing against future wants, and of obviating the necessity of a precarious dependance upon foreign assistance.

"Resolved, That this country, happily possessing within itself the means of its own salvation, it seems a matter of clear, urgent, and necessary policy to call them into effect; and it is hoped that the wisdom of the Legislature will take into its serious consideration the framing of such laws and regulations as may best promote the immediate bringing into the best cultivation all such parts, as may be capable of it, of the great tracts of land that are now lying in the state above referred to.

"Resolved, That it seems a very well-founded opinion, that was given by the persons appointed to examine into and report upon the general state of agriculture in this country, when they almost unanimously and uniformly declared, that the want of a fair and permanent compensation to the proprietors, in lieu of tithes in kind, is one of the greatest obstacles not only to inclosure, but to the due improvement of agriculture.

"Resolved, That, amongst other means which will doubtless occur upon a due investigation of the subject, it will be useful to facilitate inclosure, by lessening its expences, not merely by reducing certain fees that have been talked of, but by moderating the charges of solicitors, commissioners, and public meetings; by removing obstacles between party and party (of which fair and adequate commutation for tithes is a principal); and by giving encouragement to the more spirited management of land, and to agriculture in general that respectability and importance in the scale of the public consideration, that it so pre-eminently deserves. (Signed)

GEO. ARMITAGE, bart. foreman; and the rest of the Grand Jury."

They appear like addressees or remonstrances procured to answer a particular purpose, the inclosure of waste

waste lands, which has been attempted for two successive sessions of parliament, and, after hanging in a state of suspense during the session, been uniformly thrown out at the end of it. I have travelled this summer in a straight line through the counties of Bucks, Northampton, Warwick, and Worcester, and with pleasure observed the benefit of what I presume to be temporary inclosures of small portions of waste grounds at the side of the turnpike-roads, fenced in with any dry material of bushes or bays, and planted with potatoes, cabbages, beans, and even wheat and oats, not always near a cottage or dwelling. Whether this was by the sufferance, or free gift, or easy rent of lords of the manors, for experiment sake, I did not enquire; but the publicity of the fact proves it was not encroachment or usurpation. I have heard it objected, that this would affect the highways. But is it not a better application of such portions of waste than to leave them open to strays or travelling cattle? Is it not a proof how much better such gradual inclosures operate on the public mind than the most solemn resolutions for a *general* inclosure; which, whether made optional or not, causes a terrific and oppressive idea in its sound? Parishes may have reasons for a general inclosure within their limits; and they will incline to it as their interest guides them. But a Board of Agriculture arrogates too much to themselves, when they prompt or adopt the resolutions of grand juries of counties for a general inclosure, or a compensation for tithes. No such compensation has yet been devised by the wit of man. Corn rents are an unequal equivalent; and the power granted to ecclesiastical bodies corporate, or their members or particular incumbents, to sell their glebe to redeem their land-tax, is the most unfair, unconstitutional argument, and the most prejudicial to the Church of England, which it undermines in the face of day. Stories have been propagated in the provincial and other papers, of quantities of wheat and other grain thrown into rivers to produce an artificial famine; or to put away corn hoarded up with that view, till it was fit for no use: all which, however, are infamous fabrications; not one of which have been verified, though strictly enquired into by the magistrates of the city of London. Should not the Grand Jury,

however, join with the Southern counties in the detection and prosecution of forestallers and regraters; and learn, from the story of wheat kept back from market till it was only fit for pigs, to institute a serious enquiry into the avarice of the Agriculturist, who is sufficiently acquainted with his own interest, without waiting to be taught by a *Society of experimental Farmers* the profit and loss of his trade? Facts, Mr. Urban, are stubborn things, and will outweigh the speculations of theoretical writers, who may spend a succession of fortunes in experiments, and be never the richer or the wiser. Can there be a doubt that this island has within itself resources of maintenance; and that one county can supply another, if justice, like charity, will begin at home, and an exorbitant profit does not tempt the grower to supply his enemy, both in war and peace, in preference to his own countrymen, soldiers or sailors, who are entitled to the first preference? A concurrence of report shews the rich produce of this year's harvest to be ample. The farmers in the distant counties have exerted themselves to get in their crops, while those round London have idled away their time, as if on purpose to be quoted hereafter as authority for short or bad crops. Surely, when we consider the pains taken by the chief magistrate of the metropolis to detect the source of the high price of bread, there must be "something rotten in the state of Denmark," some hidden fraud, which calls loudly for the interference of parliament to defeat and remedy. May we not hope that, instead of suffering the powers of the new chartered Company to be checked, they will extend them, to do essential service to the poor; and that in no plan of inclosure will they suffer *their* rights to be invaded in the present or future. All inclosures are too liable to be converted into jobs, not only by the fees for obtaining them, but by the motives which actuate the parties applying for them, who are the rich landholders, who want to lay house to house and field to field, regardless who eats if they are pampered, or who starves if they are fed.—Tenants are rack-rented, from an idea that the advanced price at which they sell their produce in corn and cattle enables them to bear it, and they in return advance the price of their produce because their rents are raised. In this circle of excessive profit, those who have

have no surplus, but rather a deficiency of money, must suffer. Buyers rarely combine against sellers, while sellers individually can inflict the greatest hardship on buyers. It has been said Government do no good by interfering: they cannot set a price on a man's property, or compel him to deal out a supply when he himself feels no want of the money that supply is to produce. It has been also said, that farmers who have stocks of corn are in the place of public granaries. This, however, may admit of a doubt, unless such stocks are under the same controul and appropriation as public granaries. A warm farmer, who holds a large farm, and has money in a country banker's hands, in whom he frequently places more confidence than in the public funds, will be indifferent what becomes of his abundant crop: he will thrash only for seed, not for ready money; and as he has all his resources within himself, he looks no farther. For who is more purse-proud than a substantial English farmer? He folds his arms across, and laughs at the experimentalists, whose gradual ruin he foresees; and if the agents of the Board of Agriculture catechize him, he returns them just what answer he thinks fit. D. H.

The Produce of one Barley-Corn in Three Years.

THE experiment was made by the Rev. William Holyer, rector of Carshalton, co. Surrey, in the year 1726, who prepared a piece of ground in his garden, and planted one barley-corn.—The first year produced 150 ears good sound grain (besides small ears not used), making 3300 barley-corns; which were rubbed out on a large wainscot table.—The second year, planted in his garden at four inches apart, the ground prepared as before, the produce half a bushel and half a peck, all good sound grain.—The third year, planted in the common fields on Carshalton downs, at about five inches asunder, on an Easter Monday, by the farmers of the neighbourhood. The minister treated them with good strong beer and buttock of beef, the produce being 45 bushels $2\frac{1}{2}$ pecks, malted the same year, and brewed six hogheads of strong beer; which I myself have drank part of, and can bring several to attest the truth of it.

This account was communicated to

me, Samuel Gillam, by Charles Dale.

Mr. Syperstein, magistrate of Haerlem, sowed a handful of oats June 21, 1757, and another on the 26th of July. The first he cropped thrice, viz. July 29, Sept. 8, Nov. 18. The second only twice, viz. Sept. 13 and Nov. 18. The winter being very severe, only five of the grains remained alive, which in spring produced large and full ears of good rye, reaped Aug. 7, 1758.

Mr. Jop. Bern. Vergin produced the same effect in 1756, which first occurred to a peasant in Sweden. J. R. V. G.

MR. URBAN,

O^{B.} 2.

THE monument of Pinchon, at Writtle, described in your vol. LXV. p. 390, may be paralleled by one to William Augustin and his two wives, 1633, in St. Mary Overy's church, Southwark, thus described by Aubrey, *Antiq. of Surrey*, V. p. 178: "On the South side of the South chapel is a large monument adorned with two pilasters, cornish, and pediment. Between the pilasters is a rock, on which stands an angel holding a sickle in his left hand, and pointing with his right to the sun over his head. Out of the rock issue several snakes; and at the bottom is some standing corn, some loose, and some bound to the rock. All this is between two angels placed lower in a posture of repose; the one holding a prong or fork, the other a rake, and near each a long cross winged. Under the corn is a winnowing fan. All which various images have the following mottoes under them. In the sun, *sol justicie* [Mal. iv. 2]; under the right-hand of the standing angel, *Vos estis Dii* [Dei]; on the cornish on the left-hand, *Agricultura* [1 Cor. iii. 9]; on the rock, *Petra erit* [erat] *Christus* [1 Cor. x. 4]; round the rock, *si non moriatur non reviviscit* [1 Cor. xv. 36]; underneath, a little lower, *Nos sevit, lavit, fovit, cogit, renovabit*; under the angel with the fork, *messores*; near the crosses, *nemo sine cruce beatus*; under the angel with the rake, *congregabunt*."

In the epitaph are allusions to harvest and husbandry. Q.

MR. URBAN,

O^{B.} 4.

WHAT your correspondent S. p. 317, calls a *torques*, seems; by the drawing, to be one of those ornaments so frequently found in Ireland, and

and exhibited in *Archæologia*, vol. II. pl. III.; and Camden's *Britannia*, vol. III. pl. XXX.; at least it is very different from, and less flexible than, the Harlech torques engraved in Camden, vol. II. pl. XVIII. p. 542.

There is nothing peculiar in the signet ring, p. 819. It bears the initials of its owner's name, and was used like similar seals to the present moment.

P. 841. Mr. Collinson's *Wiltshire Collections* amounted to very little. I wish your correspondent L. T. had quoted the page of Morant, where a History of Suffolk is mentioned.

P. 843. The supporters to the arms of England under the head of Richard II. in Sandford, p. 127, are two *angels*; but on his great seal, p. 190, there are two lions sejant supporting his throne.

Mr. URBAN,

Oct. 6.

IN Bishop Newton's *Memoirs of his own Life*, inserted in your vol. LIII. p. 596, it is said he married to his second wife, 1759, Mrs. Hand, relict of the Rev. Mr. Hand, and a daughter of John Lord Viscount Lisburne. In the *Life* prefixed to the 4th edition of the Bishop's Works we read,

"It was happy for him that such a woman he had in his view. *Elizabeth*, daughter of John Lord Lisburne, by a fine young woman, whom he had married and much injured. She was the widow of the Rev. Mr. Hand, and he had known her from a little child in a white frock."

If this lady was not *Elizabeth*, second daughter of *John*, first viscount Lisburne, who, in *Archdale's Peerage of Ireland*, vol. III. p. 291, is said to have died unmarried; or if that epithet applies to her sister *Letitia*, no marriage is stated so late as 1789; who was she?

GENEALOGICUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Norwich, Sept. 9.*

YOU will much oblige me by translating the inclosed inscription, copied lately from the foot of an elegant antique silver double-gilt stand of a most beautiful *Nautilus* shell. The gentleman has another of them, but that does not appear to be dated, although equally handsome. I cannot, after a most diligent search, or application to a small library, find out the town which answers the Latin *Lierensis*; and if any of your numerous correspondents will gratify the curiosity of one who has a peculiar satisfaction in

amusing himself by enquiries of this kind, you will oblige,

Yours, &c. J. C.

D. CATHARINA WRAGHE.
CVSTOS. XENODOCHII.
OPPIDI. LIERENSIS. ME.
RESTAVRARI. ET. AMPLI-
FICARI. CVRAVIT. ANNO.
DOMINI. 1572.

Mr. URBAN,

Sept. 21.

IN your last month's *Review of Books* a very honourable mention is made of Mr. Warren's translation of Burton's *Sacerdos Paræcialis Rusticus*, 1757; and, from the extract you have made, it seems with some degree of justice. Still I cannot help thinking that the description is trite and vapid; or (perhaps more properly speaking) that the spirit of it has evaporated in the translation. Goldsmith, in his "*Deserted Village*," and the Rev. Mr. Sharpe, in his poem of "*The Church*, 1797," have touched the character of the parish-priest with greater point and energy. The picture drawn by the former is too generally known to quote or to particularize; that of the latter, as "*The Church*" has never been reviewed in your Magazine, though published more than three years, and well spoken of by the most popular critics of the day, it may be useful to subjoin, as it is short and nervous, and written with that peculiar spirit which denotes the hand of a master, when he chuses to exhibit his talents.

After speaking of the too common neglect and inattention which mark the higher orders of the clergy in their pastoral functions, and reprobating such omission, Mr. S. in spirited blank-verse, breaks out as follows.

"But say, does modest Worth, unknown,
unseen, [lone;
No where exalt her head? Sure, in some
Sequester'd spot, amid surrounding wilds,
The gentle fugitive is found. Ah, mourn-
ful truth!

That, far remote and difficult to find,
Retreats fair Virtue to her lone abode.

"In some deep vale, perchance, where
mortal eye [woods,
Ne'er look'd for human haunt, obscur'd by
Or wash'd by silent, solitary stream; [spire,
Some calm retreat, where deep the bosom'd
With shingles deck'd, 'mid venerable trees,
Exalts its little eminence to Heav'n,
Resides the saint-like minister, whose breast,
Taught in the school of Penury to bear,
Meek and resign'd, nor lift the murm'ring
voice,

Expands

Expands in genial tenderneſs to all.
 He the mild charities of friendſhip, love,
 Thoſe active virtues which unite the bands
 Of human fellowſhip, too oft diſſolv'd
 By jarring intereſt and deadly hate.
 He knows no enemy, no foe, but Vice,
 A general foe to all, whoſe wily ſnare,
 Shap'd and adapted to the varying taſte,
 Firſt lures its votary, and then betrays.
 Him, nor the covert Peſtilence that walks
 In gloomy darkneſs, nor the Sickneſs pale
 Which ſtrikes its victim in the blaze of noon,
 Deſtructive, can alarm; though Death's fell
 ſhafts [ſlay
 Wound in a thouſand hideous ſhapes, and
 Unnumber'd multitudes, not leſs he keeps
 The conſtant tenor of his uſeful life,
 Full well prepar'd to meet his Father God,
 Soon as the ſolemn ſummons ſhall arrive;
 And when the hour of diſſolution, nigh
 By ſudden ſickneſs brought, appears in view,
 Calm and reſign'd he'll wait the ſtroke of
 Death,
 Kiſs the ſtern mandate, and depart in peace."

The remainder of the character of the good paſtor is admirably exhibited in the concluding part of the poem, though your limits will not admit a more copious extract. If I am not miſtaken, both Mr. S. and Mr. W. were members of the ſame ſociety, Trinity college, Oxford, which has produced many literary men of high eſtimation, but too well known to your readers to require enumeration. ORIELENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, Oct. 20.

YOUR correſpondent S. E. p. 823, ſeems to declaim againſt the non-reſidence of the clergy, like a man who has been accuſtomed to iſſue out arreſts, writs, and executions, till all his feelings are become torpid and inſenſible.

If a gentleman, who has ſpent his patrimony by reſiding ſeven years at the univerſity, happens to obtain a benefice of 60 or 70l. a year, and he finds it abſolutely neceſſary, for the ſake of a bare ſubſiſtence, to engage in a ſchool or the tuition of young gentlemen at a diſtance, would this compaſſionate reformer oblige him to relinquish the latter engagements and repair to his vicarage? Alas this benevolent *Qui tam* would ſoon introduce him into an aſſociation with *John Doe* and *Richard Roe*; and he muſt paſs the reſt of his life in a gaol!

I know a gentleman, a man of reputation and learning, with about 43l. 10s. a year in the church, who has devoted his time to ſtudy and the laborious

occupation of a ſchoolmaſter. He is now 80 years of age, and on account of the infirmities of fourſcore, is utterly unable to perform his parochial duties; muſt this man be haraſſed with vexatious proſecutions, or be obliged to reſide in his pariſh? He may indeed go thither; but it muſt be *in formâ pauperis*, and he would ſoon find himſelf in a priſon, or, if he ſhould be a little more fortunate, in a garret, or the pariſh work-houſe!

Theſe are ſome of the bleſſed effects of the plan for which your humane and conſcientious diſciplinarian contends.

Such caſes as theſe muſt very frequently occur. In theſe expenſive times, no 50 or 60 pounds a year cannot poſſibly ſupport a clergyman and his family; and it is certain, that almoſt half the livings in the kingdom yield no more than this miſerable income.

A ſmall living, in the 21ſt of Henry VIII.* was, perhaps, a competency, when the clergy were not married; and the value of money was very different from what it is at preſent. Then there might be no great hardſhip in this compulſive ſtatute; but at preſent the rigorous inforcement of it would be fatal to many thouſands of learned and worthy men: and it is an allowed maxim, that *ſummum jus eſt ſumma injuria*.

There is another caſe, which, I think, merits an exemption from the vexatious proſecution of a vile informer. I know, at this time, a worthy man and a moſt excellent ſcholar, who for 20 years has reſided on his living. But being now engaged in a literary work of the utmoſt importance, he has removed to London for the benefit of procuring books, and conſulting libraries, which it was not poſſible for him to do in an obſcure ſituation 200 miles from London. This gentleman, I am informed, is now threatened with a proſecution by one of the merciful *Qui tams*; though, in the mean time, his parochial duty is performed in an unexceptionable manner, by a reſident curate legally allowed. Now, in ſuch caſes as theſe, if proſecutions for non-reſidence are carried on to the utmoſt extent, what muſt be the conſequence to Literature and the Church?

It is not to be imagined, that any

* Anno 1530. The Papal authority was not aboliſhed in England till the year 1534.
gentleman

gentleman of learning and abilities will enter into holy orders with these prospects before him.

This rigid disciplinarian thinks that the clergy might devote themselves to some trade or manual occupation, with more propriety than reside at a distance from their churches*. I suppose he would have them turn tailors or shoemakers, hang out a barber's pole, or sell a pot of ale! Were they to have recourse to such an expedient, he would be one of the first to treat them with contempt for their meanness; and, in a little time, there would be neither Church nor Literature among us.

Your correspondent's observations on the sale of advowsons are nothing to the purpose: they do not in the least affect the question. Clergymen are not answerable for the conduct of laymen, or the patrons of living, who are apt to sell the advowsons which they purchased with their estates.

Yours, &c. BENEVOLUS.

Mr. URBAN,

Oct. 6.

SEVERAL of your correspondents having justly complained of the dearness of wheat, permit me to state some observations upon the dearness of several other sorts of provisions, for, "Man cannot live by bread alone."

That the great increase of taxes is one principal cause of the dearness of provisions and almost every other article, must be allowed; for, if Government call upon the farmer, the tradesman, &c. for aid to prosecute the war, they will of necessity raise the price of the different articles they deal in; and, the additional burthen falling upon the consumer, consequently the middle and lower classes of people are the principal sufferers. Another cause, Mr. Urban, of the great increase in the necessities of life, in my opinion, is the great increase of INCLOSURES; they certainly tend to the reduction of small farms; consequently, enable gentle-

* By the 75th canon, the clergy are forbidden to give themselves to any base or servile labour; and, by 2 Henry VIII. c. 13, it is enacted, that no spiritual persons shall take lands to farm, upon pain of forfeiting 10l. for every month he occupies them (excepting the temporalities of bishopricks, during the vacation), nor buy and sell in the way of merchandize, upon pain of forfeiting the treble value, and the bargain to be void." Grey's System of Eccles. Law, p. 52.

men of property to conduct their own farms*, and by that means store the grain, and bring the same to market *as they please*; on the other hand, the small farmer is obliged to bring his grain *early* to market, to enable him to pay his rent, servants, &c. I understand, in the acts for inclosures, the commissioners are directed to set out a piece of land in lieu of common. This is another great objection to inclosures; for, in my opinion, it is impossible to give the poor cottagers a compensation in lieu of their inestimable right of common, which enables them to feed cows, pigs, &c. the want of which must increase the price of cheese, butter, pork, &c. necessary articles in life. Another objection, I believe, can be properly stated against inclosures; they enable the noblemen and gentlemen with more ease to convert the land contiguous to their mansions into pleasure-grounds (a tax upon which, as once suggested in parliament, would surely be very eligible). In short, I do not see any advantage derived from inclosures, but the appointment of a certain quantity of land to the rector in lieu of tithes. The large quantity of waste land in this country might, I presume, be easily parceled out and converted into tillage, without having recourse to the method of inclosures, and the extinction of ancient privileges belonging to the humble British peasant.

MENTOR.

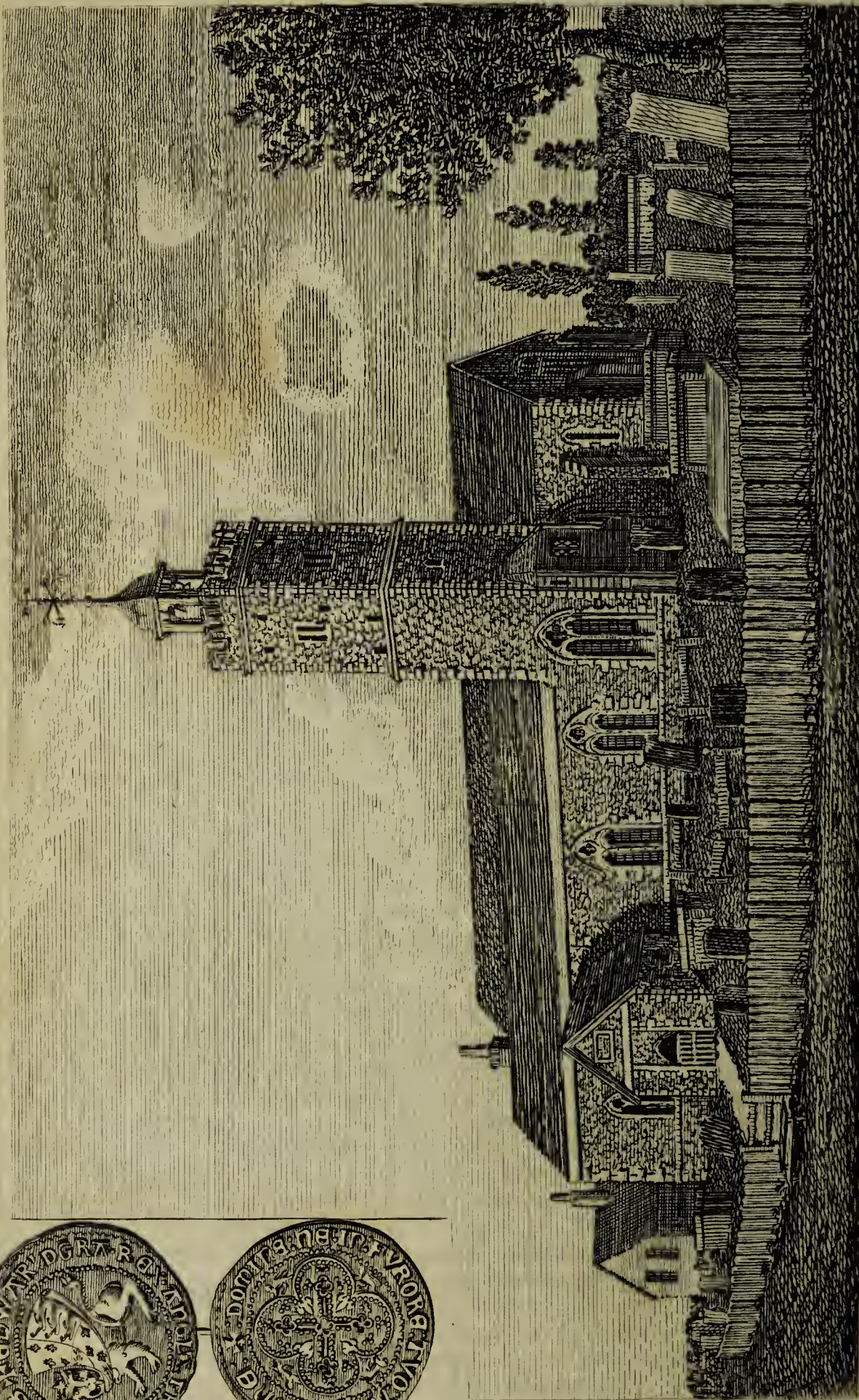
Mr. URBAN,

Oct. 9.

THE distinction, p. 622, with respect to adding or omitting the word *of* after the title of an Earl, is so well and so generally understood, that no one, in the least acquainted with the world, ever makes the mistake. What is meant by "*the title of a peer is always supposed to indicate his place of residence*," I do not well know. There are innumerable instances to the contrary. There is one instance where the title is purely ideal: when Mr. Herbert was made a peer, he desired to be called Lord Porchester, from the castle of that name in Hants, but it belonged to a gentleman who did not like that another should take his title from *his* estate. So fond, however, was Mr. H. of the sound of that name,

* A nobleman and gentleman of 800l. a year, not 70 miles from London, have, to my knowledge, lately farmed their own lands.

that



that he had his patent made out *Porchester*, leaving out the *t*. I believe there is no such place as *Porchester* to be found. Did Mr. Wedderburn reside at Loughborough, or Lord Clive at Plassey, &c. &c. &c.?

Would all the Clergy take such pains in keeping their registers as your worthy correspondent (p. 616) does, greatly indeed would the publick be obliged to them. That he is not the only one, I know. That his excellent advice may be followed by many more, I most sincerely wish. When the great advantage is set against the little trouble attending it, one would hope it only wants to be made known to become general.

A. X.

Mr. URBAN,

Oct. 11.

AS you have honoured some former attempts of mine to illustrate the "Enviros" of Mr. Lysons, by inserting them in your valuable Miscellany, I send you a drawing of MITCHAM CHURCH, in Surrey (*Pl. III.*); and have nothing to add to the accurate description of Mr. Lysons, but that, in August, 1799, when this view was taken, a gallery was building on the North side of the church.

B. L.

Mr. URBAN, Coventry, Aug. 30.

YOUR excellent Miscellany has been the medium through which many an important and curious discovery has been announced to the literary world. Not a few pages have been devoted to antiquarian researches; and under this head, many ingenious remarks and illustrations of our antient coinage have appeared. I am sure you will, with particular pleasure, allot one of your pages to a communication I shall make on a numismatic subject, that will prove highly interesting to such of your readers as are collectors. It is well known, from our old chronicles and the proclamation given in Rymer, vol. V. p. 403, that Edward III. in 1344, coined three sorts of gold money, viz. "one with two leopards, to be current for six folds, and the weight of two small florins of Florence; the half of it with one leopard at 3 folds, and the quarter-part with an healm, of eighteen deniers," (which coins are usually denominated the florin, half-florin, and quarter florin.) But the weight of these pieces not bearing a proportionate value to the sum they were made current for, much dissatis-

faction ensued; they were generally disliked and refused, insomuch that, after a short-lived and forced currency of scarcely six months, a second gold coinage, consisting of the noble and its parts, was issued; and the former objectionable money ordered to be brought in and melted down. It is reasonable to imagine such a requisition was readily obeyed; indeed the event sufficiently proves this to have been the case, for the only piece hitherto known to have escaped the crucible is a *quarter florin*, in the valuable collection of coins bequathed by the late Dr. Hunter to the University of Glasgow.

Of the florin and half florin no specimen has appeared; but the writer of this has had the singular good fortune to obtain a very finely preserved *half florin*, an accurate drawing of which accompanies this, for the gratification of coin collectors. On the obverse is a leopard crowned, from whose neck is suspended a surcoat or mantle charged with the arms of England (as borne by Edward III.), which flies over his back in a file of elegance superior to the designs usually found on the coins of that period. Legend, EDWAR. D. GRA. REX. ANGL. ET FRANC. DNS. HIB.; reverse, a cross inclosed within an ornament formed of four semicircles, and, in each of the void spaces at the joining of the semi-circles, a lion passant gardant: legend, DOMINE NE IN FURORE TUO ARGUAS ME. The weight of this piece is exactly double that of the quarter florin, namely 54 grains. Thus, Mr. Urban, another *hiatus* in the series of English coins is filled up; and let us hope that a florin may yet occur, as the want of that piece will now be more regretted than before the discovery of the half-florin. THOS. SHARP.

Mr. URBAN,

Sept. 13.

—"Unus ut alter

Assuitur pannus;" HOR. de Art. Poet.

I HAVE often wished that we had a lexicon, by some able hand, like the dictionary of quotations, to explain our most popular English phrases. Such a work might be, both an authority, and a guide, to the beauties of the language. And it is, I fear, owing to the want of this useful *vade-mecum*, that many ingenious scholars, are reduced to great extremities in conversation; and not unfrequently appear to disadvantage.

What opinion would a polished circle

GENT. MAG. October, 1800.

cle form, of the simplicity of a man, who should ask what was meant by a "*batch of Peers?*" They would naturally enquire where he had passed his life. And yet I find no difficulty in conceiving, that a well-informed person might innocently put the question.

Again, if, when the speaker observed, that Mr. A. was a *great creature*; and that Lord B. had a *good heart*; the tyro should seem ignorant, that the first phrase implied the possession of splendid intellectual attainments; and the second of every moral* virtue; he would be regarded as woefully unlearned in the school of fashion. Such modes of speech then, have evidently a tendency to create confusion in the minds of hearers, who are not well versed in the fashionable senses annexed to words. The ox that won the prize at Smithfield last winter, a learner might say, was truly a great creature; but yet, I presume, not such a great creature as is here meant. And, with respect to the phrase a "*good heart*," it is equally objectionable. It places virtue on a wrong foundation; making it a business of feeling rather than of principle.

These men of good hearts, have sometimes, I fear, but very bad breasts to hold them. It is no unusual thing, we learn, for a man of good heart, to seduce the wife of his most intimate friend; and afterwards to fight the husband. And all this, as I understand the vocabulary of honour, without in the least impugning the goodness of his heart.

On this account, sir, I have been anxious for a Dictionary that should define these modern terms of art. The man that should descend to such a combat, would have a spacious field for his career. And, as the undertaking would be of general utility, the patronage, no doubt, would be general also. The author might introduce select phrases into his preface; and, by the manner in which he used them, explain their meaning more happily than by any studied definitions. Should it be objected, that such early prodigality *might* exhaust the mine,

* We use the expression, a generous heart with great propriety; because the warm glow of generosity, for the most part, issues from the heart. But the colder duties of morality either do, or ought to proceed, from the head.

from which the metal should be drawn; I reply, that an handsome margin, and an ingenious bookseller, are always at hand, to supply deficiencies. To imitate the learning, the originality, or the Attic salt, with which the author would probably address the public, on such an occasion, were a vain attempt. But, having *turned the thing over in my own mind*, I will, *chalk out*, what I conceive to be a faint resemblance of his manner.

To the public.—Permit me to lay before you a work, which I entitle "*Apollo's Pocket-book; or Quotation made easy.*" It is an humble imitation, of a late celebrated performance, called, "*The Dictionary of Quotations.*" The principal difference between that compilation, and mine, is this, the dictionary treats of deep matters in a learned language, whilst the Pocket-book aspires no higher than the vulgar tongue. I am conscious, that the work I now present, has many blemishes; but they are blemishes arising from inability, not from inattention. I therefore rely upon the public to excuse them. Indeed, when I contemplate the number, and malignity, and weight of those warriors denominated critics, I cannot, in the strong language of fashion, but *see fear*. These monsters are truly the "*fat bulls of Bashan*," so formidable to our trade of old. Notwithstanding, great as is the danger, if my readers will support me, I may yet, *make a good fight of it*. But if not, there is alas! I fear, nothing for it, but,—"*to cut, and run.*"

Having thus given a specimen of the author's style in the preface; we will next, produce some extracts, from what we may suppose to be the body of the work. In general, the author confines himself to simple definition: but where this cannot be done successfully, he is more diffusive. Under the letter H. we have the following curious article. The other examples are taken indiscriminately.

HOXE, HOAX, or GOAXE.—A word much in vogue in political circles. It signifies to make any person the object of ridicule by a species of acclamation. The word is borrowed from the kennel. Huntsmen use it, when they throw their hounds into cover, to encourage them to face the thorns.

A RAFF, (from *Riff, Raff, Refuse*).—A word of contempt. In the world at large, it signifies a low, or vile person. In the universities it is used, amongst juniors

niors, by a catachresis, for any person not entitled to a gown. Thus they say "*lots of raffs*;" i. e. numbers of ungowned townsmen.

TO CULMENIZE.—To travel on the outside of the stage coach. This is a verb of great force, and happy invention. It is now used in the same sense in the universities, as *riding raff*, was formerly. I have not been able to trace its origin: but believe Oxford has the best claim; at least, I received the first notice of the word, from the communication of a learned member of that university, to whom I make this public acknowledgement.

TO JOBE.—} There is a close affinity

TO BADGER. } between these terms. I have therefore joined them by a bracket. They signify to rate, or censure, with harshness. It is to be observed, however, that badger, in an academical sense, conveys the stronger meaning. It implies anger, with something of brutality annexed.

SPRUNG.—Intoxicated in a slight degree.

Many verbs, our author observes, form their inflexions irregularly, and cannot therefore be included within precise rules. Such, for instance, are—*Fag*, *Bungf*, to employ servilely; or to submit to such employment. *Lick*, *Leather*, *Whack*, to beat, or cudgel soundly. *Bamboozle*, to dupe with whining, forms its preterite by *Cajole*. *Hum*, *Humbug*, to mislead with pleasantries, is regularly conjugated. Not so, *Cheat*, *Chouse*, *Ninny*. The author however, candidly expresses a doubt, with respect to the legitimacy of this last participle perfect, *passive*.

We are indebted to the Irish, it seems, for many of our more humorous phrases. This I conceive to be very possible. There is an elasticity, and drollery of expression, about that people, added to a native turn for fun, nearly bordering upon wit. "*Whack*," is an Irish verb; whence, I suppose arises the popular song of "*Paddy Whack*." To *Bother* is also an Irish verb; and the parent of *Botheration*.

* More accurately *Thwack*.—Perhaps this word is of Northern origin; anything in the Irish application of it to the contrary, notwithstanding. The clutter of consonants, and the harshness of the sound, should seem to indicate as much. At any rate, it is of respectable antiquity. Shakespeare makes the servant of Aufidius say, "Why, here's he that was wont to thwack our general, Caius Marcius." Corol. act 4. scene 5.

But here a question presents itself. Were verbs, or nouns the first words? For my own share I dare not decide the point. A mathematician, deep in calculation, if he were distracted by the cries of Molly Milk-woman, in the critical moment of a solution, would naturally exclaim—*Psshaw!* how she bothers me! whilst on the other hand, a student more petulant, or more sparing of his words, would eagerly ejaculate—"botheration!"

As for money, our author observes that it is scarcely possible to enumerate the various names by which it is expressed.

1. To *xyath*, from its general utility in the affairs of human life.

2. The *Corks*, either from its tendency to exhilarate, or from the manner in which some bottle it up.

3. The *Dust* from the facility with which it is dissipated.

4. The *Mammon*, from its pernicious influence on the human heart.

He next explains the vulgar phrase, "*to shew the lions*;" in which, we think, he makes a just, and happy distinction.

"*To shew the Lions*."—To exhibit rare fights in art, or nature. When this is done by men acting officially, they are said, "*to bleed you*." When by friends, above taking money, yet zealous for the honour of the place, they are said "*to cram you*." A new sense has been affixed to this phrase in the universities. *There* lions are those strangers that visit the colleges, and make some stay with the collegians, eating and drinking without mercy. We have not yet been able to ascertain in what light an Oxonian coming to see a brother Cantab at college would be regarded; or whether there is any amicable understanding between the universities on this subject. We conjecture, however, that he would be concluded under the description of "*An Oxford Lion*."

With relation to the words *Old Put*, *Old Hunter*, *Old Cogger*, *Old Fogey*, *Twaddle*, *Natty*; to *Kick* (the verb) for to resist foolishly; *Kick*, (the substantive) for perfect, or finished; as, "*all the Kick*;" *Nudge*, with its correlative, *Fudge*, &c. &c. they are below criticism. The author touches them but slightly. Nay! there are even some words, for the inferior, though not less necessary offices of Nature current in our schools, which he wholly omits.

He gives an ingenious, and, in our opinion, novel etymology, of the word

word "*Bore*," so fashionable of late. The author traces it as high as the days of our immortal bard. He takes the word from Buckingham, in the tragedy of Henry the Eighth, and places it in the mouth of the editor, of "*The Dictionary of Quotations*."

— "At this instant
He bores me with some trick."

Act. I. sc. I.

I have nothing further to add, but that to the tail of the volume, conformable with the modern practice, are annexed certain testimonies of the learned.

The Gentleman's Magazine says,

"We have perused, with much satisfaction, the little work now before us. The author's intentions appear to be, to bring into disrepute affectation, and to enlarge the boundaries of useful knowledge. We wish him success. But we should have been better pleased, had he been more methodical in his classifications; and more profound in his antiquarian researches." (Mag. for June 1800.)

One literary journal of great celebrity speaks thus:

"Apollo's Pocket-book; or, Quotation made easy, 8vo. pp. 223, 5s. boards. —, 1800. In consequence of the late fungous growth of publications, we have been hitherto prevented from paying our customary attention to the above volume. The title page sufficiently explains the object of the author. With respect to the matter of the work, we think that the author's intentions in undertaking it were good; and that, in many instances, he has been enabled to execute his intentions. It were to be wished however, that he had not flurred over so hastily, the article that treats of modern "*goodness of heart*:" because we wish to see immorality, under whatever specious titles it may be decorated, exposed to ridicule. As to the title of the work, we must inform the public, that although it wears the garb of novelty, yet it is *not* new. The author borrowed his idea from a recent Anglo-Latin compilation, called "*The Dictionary of Quotations*;" and that author borrowed his, from a more antient performance, now out of print, intitled, "*Grown Gentlemen learnt to dance*." (M. R. July 1800.)

Another thus:

"We confess that we are pleased with the present work; so far as we can develop the author's meaning. The design of elucidating many of our most popular phrases, and of rescuing them from obscurity on one hand, and licentious idioms

on the other, deserves our hearty commendations, and the public patronage. We think indeed, that the author has been too severe, and somewhat tautological under the articles "*Goodness of Heart*," and "*Great Creature*." We are not certain also, whether some covert attack upon the higher classes of society may not here be intended. With this exception, the volume has our pass." (B. C.)

Yours, &c.

AUSONIUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Barnstaple, Sept. 1.*

HAVING, sorely against my own good liking, been a pretty considerable traveller in this kingdom, I have, perhaps, read as many monumental inscriptions as most persons not professed Antiquaries; and wherever I found them worth notice I transcribed them. Perhaps these which follow may be worth insertion.

JOHN JAMES BRAYFIELD.

In the church-yard of St. Leonard's, Hythe, Kent:

"To the memory of

HENRY HARDING,

who died the 27th of May, 1794, aged 21:

and of

WILLIAM HARDING, his brother, aged 35, who died on the 20th of June following. They were both of the parish of Landkey, in the county of Devon;

and

were, at the time of their death, soldiers in the North Devon militia, encamped near this town.

Whoe'er thou art, by solemn fancy led,
That wander'st o'er these mansions of the dead,

Here pause awhile, and let this stone relate,
In humble strain, two brothers' kindred fate.

To arms alike they flew, by glory spurr'd,
Soon as their king and country gave the word.

Braving the damps of night and heats of noon,
They camp'd, they march'd, they halted—

ah! too soon.

No more the shrill reveille shall convey
To their cold breathless frame the dawn of day;

No more at ev'ning's gun the drum shall beat
To them the tidings of the sun's retreat.

To them, far distant from their native fields,
Some hallow'd earth this sanctuary yields:
This tomb contains their dust; still lives
their name,

And rises in their comrades' hearts to honest

In the church-yard of Horsham,
Suffex:

"In memory of

JOHN BUTT,

private in the South Middlesex

regiment

regiment of militia,

commanded by Colonel John Morrison,
who died the 13th of April, 1798,
aged 21 years.

Also, in memory of

NATHANIEL WAINWRIGHT,

a private, who died the 18th of May, 1798,
aged 42 years.

And also, of JAMES NEAVES,

a private, died the 19th of May, 1798,
aged 43 years.

Britannia's danger these her sons call'd forth,
Her island to defend from an ambitious
foe; [worth,

But, ere their actions well could prove their
Death, unrelenting, struck his fatal blow.

They here an earnest of their loyalty have
giv'n; [heav'n."

Angels reward them with eternal bliss in

In the church-yard of Barnstaple,
Devon. (Written by Capt. Grose).

"To the memory of
their fellow-foldier,

ROBERT *—,

who died March 18th, 1762,
aged 19.

This stone was erected by the voluntary
contributions of the private men of the
Kingston company of the first battalion of
the Surrey militia.

No more to see his Surrey's native skies,
No more to bless a longing parent's eyes,
To this strange earth with warlike rites we
trust

The shrouded relicks of a comrade's dust.
Nor shall his ashes unregarded lie,
Without the kind remembrance of a sigh;
For him shall gush the friendly drop sincere;
A soldier's grave demands the friendly tear.
What tho' no flatt'ring titles grace his tomb,
No sculptur'd marble speaks his timeless
doom;

Yet shall our love and artless grief be shown
In these few lines on this recording stone."

On the West side of Barnstaple
church. (Written by W. H. Reid.)

JOHN HOPKINS, esq.

late a major on the

Bombay establishment,

in the service of the

Hon. East India Company,

died Oct. 28th, 1799,

aged 62 years.

If e'er lost worth could claim a sigh sincere,
Stay, passenger, and pay that tribute here.
Tho' no proud trophies on his shield have
blaz'd,

A modest name on India's plains he rais'd.

In friendship steady, uniformly just,

A soldier's honour still attends his dust;

While grateful memory his loss supplies,
And stamps this truth—the good man ne-
ver dies."

* The grave-stone is here broken and
defaced.

MR. URBAN,

OCT. 13.

I WAS very much gratified when I
first cast my eye upon the list of
royal supporters given by your corre-
spondent G. p. 848, as it was a subject
which had lately engaged my attention,
and respecting which I wanted infor-
mation. But upon farther examina-
tion, and comparison with such autho-
rities as were at hand, I find consider-
able reason to doubt the accuracy of the
book referred to. For instance, no
mention is made of the griffin and
greyhound as the supporters of any of
our kings; which were lately to be
seen, exceedingly well carved in stone,
supporting the royal arms over the East
gate at Lynn, recently demolished; and
were evidently borne by Henry VI. or
VII. (most probably the latter), as ap-
pears by their frequent occurrence in
the chapel of King's college, Cambridge.
The supporters of Henry VIII. are sta-
ted by your correspondent to have been
a lion and greyhound; whereas it ap-
pears from Snelling's English Medals,
plate III. that Henry VIII. bore a lion
and griffin (or dragon). The same dif-
ference exists between his statement and
Snelling's 6th plate respecting the sup-
porters of Elizabeth.

Other instances might probably be
adduced; but as these altogether pre-
vent me from placing any confidence
in the list already given, I hope your
correspondent will excuse the observa-
tions I have made upon it. Believe
me, Mr. Urban, they are not brought
forward from any fondness for contro-
versy, but in order to ascertain the
truth of matters of fact, respecting
which many of your learned corre-
spondents are doubtless able, and, I
trust, will be induced, to afford satis-
factory information, either by giving a
more correct list themselves, or by re-
ference to a less questionable authority
than the antient book at Lichfield.

Qu. Is there any reason to suppose
that different supporters were ever borne
by the same sovereign at different pe-
riods of his reign?—And what is the
reason of those large perforations which
are seen in the first quarter (if I recollect
right) of almost all the beautiful coats
of arms in King's chapel? S. N.

MR. URBAN,

OCT. 10.

IN Mr. Monk's Agricultural Report
for the county of Leicester, I find
the following character of the worthy
priest whom you have noticed in p. 804.

"At

"At Hinckley I met with Mr. Norton, who has paid great attention to Agriculture, and is very much respected by the first people in the farming line. In 1777 he resided in Flanders; at which time he wrote an essay upon the great utility of oxen, in preference to horses, for the farmers use; for which a very handsome gold medal was adjudged him, and likewise a large silver medal for some other essay on agriculture. He calculates that there are, upon an average, in this county, 150 horses (reckoning every kind) kept in each parish, and that the keep *per ann.* *per horse* is from 12 to 15l. 150 horses in each parish, and 200 parishes, amounts to 30,000 horses; value the keep at 12l. *per horse*, it is 360,000l.; but if valued at 15l. *per horse*, which, I believe, (considering how very expensively they are kept), is nearest the truth, it amounts to the enormous sum of 450,000l. *per annum*.

"I endeavoured to persuade Mr. Norton to translate his essay, and adapt it to the use of this country, for the benefit of society; and, I am happy to find, by a letter I received from him since, that he intends taking my advice. The following is an extract from his letter: 'The expence of keeping a horse *per year*, is from 12 to 15. Oxen, though very little used in this county, are very capable of performing all the different sorts of work in agriculture; two oxen may be kept at less expence than one horse. I propose publishing a treatise on the comparative use of oxen and horses for the farmer's use, in which I shall treat of the nature of each species of those animals in general; of the respective quality and value of their food; also the nature and quantity of their dung for the improvement of land; of their respective agility, strength, and capacity to labour; of the respective management or treatment each species ought to have; of the price or value of each, when come to perfection; of the advantage it would be to the proprietor in particular, to make use of oxen for the cultivation of land (at least to a certain degree), as well as the benefit it would be to the nation in general. I propose to publish it by subscription, at 3s. each, as soon as I have a sufficient number of subscribers to pay the expences.'

"It appears to me that this will be a work of great utility; and I have no doubt, but the Board of Agriculture will do every thing in their power to assist in bringing it forward; and I hope Mr. Norton will experience the same kind attention to his publication from my brother farmers, as, I am happy to say, I have received from them."

Has this pamphlet, Mr. Urban,

ever been published, or is it likely to see the light? AN EXPERIMENTALIST.

Mr. URBAN,

Oct. 11.

THE following account of some of the editions of Sylvester's Du Bartas may not be unacceptable to your correspondent, who has made enquiries after them in p. 710.

The earliest edition which I have seen, is in 4to. and printed by Humfrey Lownes, in the year 1605. It has an engraved title page with this inscription: "Bartas his devine Weekes and Workes translated, and dedicated to the King's most excellent Majestie, by Josuah Sylvester." It has neither the Corona Dedicatoria, nor the portrait of Du Bartas laureated. It contains all the seven days of the first week, but only the first and second days of the second week; after which, follow "Fragments; and other small Workes of Bartas, with other Translations." These consist of "The Fathers:" "Jonas" (which, I believe, is not to be found in any subsequent edition); "Urania:—Triumph of Faith—Miracle of Peace—Paradox against Liberty—and the Quadraints of Pibrac, with an index of the hardest words."

It should seem from the following dedication, that the Triumph of Faith had been before published. "The Triumph of Faith *formertie* dedicated, and now *again*, for ever consecrated to the gratefull memorie of my never-sufficiently-honoured deere uncle, William Plumbe (late) of Fulham, esq. deceased: first kinde fosterer of our tender muses." Subjoined to this volume are "Poethimous Bartas," dated 1606, containing "The Vocation—The Fathers—The Lawe—The Captaines—The Tropheis—and The Magnificence."

The next edition with which I am acquainted is also in 4to, printed by H. Lownes in 1611. The engraved title page, which in design is similar to that prefixed to the above-mentioned edition, announces the work to be "now thirdly corrected and augmented." The additions to this impression consist of the Corona Dedicatoria, the laureated head of Du Bartas, The Schisme, The Decaye, and immediately subsequent to the Paradox against Liberty, are some lines thus intituled: "Of the Worke, Author, and Translator." It concludes with "The Historie of Judith,

Judith, Englished by Thomas Hudson," with an index.

The 4to edition of 1613 I have not seen.

The first folio which has reached my hands is also printed by Lownes, and is dated 1621. The title page is inscribed as follows: "Du Bartas his divine Weekes and Workes, with a compleate Collection of all the other most delightfull Workes translated and written by that famous Philomusus, Josuah Sylvester, Gent." Wood is mistaken, when he informs us that it is adorned with the head of Sylvester. The only portrait in the book is that of Du Bartas, which is an exact copy from the engraving in the 4to editions.

The additional poems in this volume consist of some Elegiac Stanzas to the Memory of Sylvester, that bear the signature of J. Vicars—Little Bartas, or brief Meditations on the Power, Providence, Greatness and Goodness of God in the Creation of the World for Man; of Man for himself—The Map of Man—The Maiden's Blush, or Joseph—Panaretus—Job Triumphant—Bethulia's Rescue—A Hymne of Almes—Memorials of Mortality—St. Lewis the King—The Tropheis of Henry the Great—The Battaille of Yury—All is not Gold that glisters—New Jerusalem—Selfe-Civil-War—A Cup of Consolation in Christian Conflict—Tobacco battered—Lacrymæ Lacrymarum—An Elegie upon Sir William Sidney's Death—Honour's Farewell—An Elegie upon the Death of Dr. Hil's wife—A briefe Catechisme—Spectacles—Mottoes—The Woodman's Brare—A Preparation to the Resurrection—A Table of the Myserie of Mysteries.

Another folio was published in 1683, and another appeared in the year 1641, printed by Robert Young. This, I am inclined to think, is the most complete, and the last edition that has passed the press. Besides all the poems which we have already enumerated, it includes some posthumous works of our author under this title: "Posthumi, or Sylvester's Remains: containing divers Sonnets, Epistles, Elegies, Epitaphs, Epigrams, and other delightfull devises, revived out of the ashes of that silver-tongued Translatour and divine Poet-laureat, Master Josuah Sylvester, never, till now, imprinted."

These are all the editions of which I have any knowledge; and though in my opinion it is probable that there

may be some others, which I have not noticed, antecedent to the year 1641; I have strong reasons for supposing that not one has been published subsequent to that period. R. H.

Mr. URBAN,

Oct. 15.

IT were much to be wished that Mr. Hayley would for once condescend to become an editor, and give to the world a complete edition of the Works of the late amiable Mr. Cowper. The pursuits of this great poet were in many respects so similar to his own, their taste so congenial, and their affection for each other so lively and sincere, that I am persuaded Mr. Hayley would experience a sweet, though melancholy, pleasure in becoming the biographer of his friend, in portraying the riches of his mind and the virtues of his heart, and in describing all the stages of his journey through the checquered scenes of life. At the same time, he would be raising the noblest monument that can be erected to the memory of departed genius. It is owing to a want of such exertions that we must deplore with unceasing regret the scanty information that has descended to us respecting some of the most illustrious characters which have adorned our nation; a regret which Mr. Hayley himself must have felt most keenly while he was engaged in writing the life of our British Homer.

The writings of Cowper are of so varied a cast, that readers of every description must find passages in them adapted to their different tastes. When he copies nature, it is done with the hand of a master; when he wanders into the regions of fancy, he presents us with a wreath of the purest and most delicate flowers. When he touches upon subjects of graver and more stately argument, when he enforces the principles of morality, or expatiates upon the saving truths of the Gospel, we admire the sublimity of his conceptions, his originality, energy of expression, and dignity of language. In exposing the vices of the world, he displays all the severity of honest satire, and he aims the lighter darts of ridicule and wit with wonderful skill and success at the follies of mankind. He is alternately serious and lively, lofty and familiar, but he never once loses sight of the character of a moral poet. Thus diversified as his pages are, they must of necessity obtain universal admiration.

The

The two volumes published by Cowper himself, the translation of Milton's Italian and Latin poems (which has long ago been ready for the press), some lesser pieces which have been circulated in manuscript, and any posthumous works which may have been discovered amongst the author's papers, together with an account of his life, written, as it most assuredly would be, if Mr. Hayley undertook it, *con spiritu & con amore*; these collected would form three octavo volumes, and be a most acceptable present to the Literary World. Nothing but the expensiveness of the work has prevented the translation of Homer from being more generally known: were it re-published in an octavo form, and at a moderate price, it would be found in the hands of almost every one. The value of such a publication would, in my opinion, be much enhanced, if it contained a good engraving of the poet; for, though I most cordially* reprobate the prevailing folly of *embellishing* (as it is called) the generality of works that are published with paltry designs, which are a disgrace to the painter, an insult to the author whom they are meant to illustrate, and a severe injury to the cause of learning, by rendering many books unattainable to persons of moderate incomes; yet it is surely no small gratification, after perusing the writings of a philosopher, a statesman, or a poet, to examine the lineaments and expression of his countenance, and to be able to say,

"Sic oculos, sic ille manus, sic ora ferebat!"

These observations, if they happen to meet the eye of Mr. Hayley, will not, I trust, appear destitute of importance. I sincerely hope, for the sake of the publick, that he will not merely acknowledge the truth of them, but be impressed with the same spirit which

Horace seems to have felt when he addressed his friend Lollius.

"Non ego te meis
Chartis inornatum fitebo,
Totve tuos patiar labores
Impunè, Lolli, carpere lividas
Obliviones."

For, though the fame of Cowper will be as immortal as his verse, yet of his life we shall know nothing; with his manners and habits we shall be totally unacquainted; unless some friendly hand will draw aside the veil, and present us with a faithful portrait of the bard in his hours of retirement, amidst the peaceful enjoyments of domestic life.

Yours, &c. R. H.

MR. URBAN,

Oct. 25.

IF I mistake not, I called upon the Surveyor-general of the Board of Works for an explanation relative to the illiberal treatment which I received in St. Stephen's chapel, and not on a Mr. Smith; an artist of whom till this moment I never heard; and I have only to remark, that he is mistaken when he avers, that he alone was permitted to draw from St. Stephen's chapel. Many others, I have been informed, were honoured in the like way; and it is not at all improbable that, among those favoured artists, one might be an alien. I should never have asserted such a fact, had not the very man who refused me admittance positively told me, a foreigner was at that time actually engaged in taking drawings in the chapel. However, I am exceedingly glad that I have given Mr. S. an opportunity of advising the publick of his intended publications†; a publick who will be the best judges whether Mr. Smith or Mr. Wyatt was the proper person who should on this occasion have answered the "demand" of

JOHN CARTER.

* This censure certainly cannot be supposed to include such splendid monuments of national taste as Boydell's Shakespeare and Macklin's Bible.

† The other artists, no doubt, will soon inform us, in the daily prints, of their publications also.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT, 1800.

H. OF LORDS. Feb. 27.

THE counsel having finished their pleading in an appeal from the court of King's Bench, Knight *versus* Hasley, it was ordered, that the farther hearing be postponed to the 2d of May.

Lord Barnley continued to be of opinion, that the state of the bread-corn

did not justify the alarm occasioned by the report of the House of Commons. His Lordship read various extracts from a number of letters which he had received from the counties of Kent, Essex, Hertford, Devon, &c. the conclusion from which was, that the failure of the last year's crop did not exceed

ceed one-fourth upon the average; that there was now sufficient on hand for nine months to come, and nearly as much as usually was at this time of the year, and which he was ready and willing to substantiate by evidence at the bar of that House. He was very sorry it had become a subject of legislative enquiry, convinced that enquiry would serve no other purpose than to create a false alarm, and assist those who were aiming still farther to enhance its price. To remove this terror was his object at present; and he hoped the noble Lords who had taken the opinion of the report of the House of Commons would deem the facts he had laid before them worthy of investigation.

Upon the question being put, for the third reading of the suspension of the Habeas Corpus act;

Lord *King* commenced a speech of some length, by observing, that he should not consider himself as a friend to the constitution, if he contented himself with giving a silent vote upon this occasion, when an attempt was made for suspending one of the greatest blessings that Englishmen enjoyed, without any even pretended necessity. His Lordship, after dwelling with much strength of argument upon the points which have so often been brought forward upon this subject, expressed a wish that Ministers had at least limited a time for persons being confined, at the expiration of which they should be liberated, brought to trial, or admitted to bail; for he perceived, in the list laid upon the table, some of them had been in custody full two years; and concluded by giving his decided negative to the present bill.

Lord *Eldon* was happy in the reflection of its having been annexed to the duties of his office to be the person to move for the suspension of the Habeas Corpus, as he verily believed that, if it had not been suspended, their Lordships at this day would not have had an opportunity to debate on that or any other bill. His Lordship then went much at large into the state trials, and insisted that O'Coigley was connected with persons in England; he said, there was a considerable conspiracy in this country, and, if it had not been checked in time, it might have extended to the same length it had unhappily done in Ireland; and then, urging

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many arguments to shew the necessity of continuing the bill, he said he should most warmly give it his support.

The House divided on the motion for the third reading, when there appeared, contents 30, non-contents 3.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. Fawcener, from the privy council, presented several papers respecting the condemned ships from Mogadore.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of ways and means, Mr. *Bragge* in the chair.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved, that the sum of 3,000,000, proposed to be given by the Bank for an extension of its charter, be applied to the service of the year 1800; which motion was agreed to, and the report ordered to be received next day.

Sir *John William Anderson* presented a petition, signed by 1690 liverymen of the city of London, in opposition to that presented on a former day praying for peace.

Mr. *Tierney* was aware that he had now claimed the attention of the House on a subject that had repeatedly engaged the discussion of parliament, namely, to call upon his Majesty's Ministers to explain the specific object of the present war. In his own mind he was convinced that the object was the restoration of Monarchy in France. When the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* had been pressed a few nights ago to say what that object was, he replied, security. That, Mr. *Tierney* said, was an answer by no means satisfactory to his mind; it was loose and diffuse; for by that, without explaining the precise object of the war, Ministers sheltered themselves under a vague and undefinable pretence. He was of opinion that the country was entitled to a plain answer to a plain question, and he was against all ambiguity on the occasion. In stating this, he said, he was aware that a wish would be imputed to preserve and uphold the Republic of France. Whatever his opinion may be on that subject was not now necessary for him to say. He did not rise now for the purpose of making his political profession of faith; but thus much he must observe, that no man was more sincerely attached to the constitution under which he lived, no one more attached to the family on the

the throne; he was educated in those principles, and they were such as nothing could eradicate from his mind. The tendency of his present motion was, to induce Ministers to avow precisely the object of the war; for, as Lord Grenville's note had pronounced it to be the re-establishment of the House of Bourbon on the throne of France, he said some official document ought to appear from Ministers to shew that such was not the object, if this was not in reality the object for which they were prosecuting the war. It was true, the minister had said security was the object; but his speech could not have the same effect on France as if it were an official document. He pressed this point, he said, because he knew that such a declaration must have the effect of uniting all parties in France against our arms and those of our allies. In support of his argument, that the re-establishment of the House of Bourbon was the object, he referred to the manifesto of the Emperor of Russia, to the consultations held with the Count d'Artois, and the expression of the Secretary at War. On this point gentlemen agreed with him, who differed with him on other occasions. It was the sentiment that prevailed without doors, and he had, he declared, extensive communication on the subject, where the object was unanimously decided to be precisely that to which he had just alluded. He was of opinion that the restoration of the House of Bourbon would be an unfortunate circumstance for this country, as it would cost us immense sums to preserve such a feeble government against the intrigues of the republicans, if it was possible to force a monarchical government on republican France. He next adverted to the conduct of the former kings of France; he expatiated on their intrigues, and their incessantly embroiling this country in war, as appeared from a manifesto issued by the English government during the contest with America. After urging a number of arguments, in which little occurred of a novel nature, Mr. Tierney concluded by moving, "that it was not just or necessary to continue the war for the restoration of monarchy in France."

Mr. Jones seconded the motion; and adverted to the observation made at the Crown and Anchor by Mr. Sheridan, which he said was a fact,

that 200,000,000*l.* had been spent by England opposing the House of Bourbon while on the throne; and now we had expended a similar sum to re-establish the same family on the throne of France.

The *Speaker* apprized Mr. Jones, that it was disorderly to refer to what had occurred in another place.

The Hon. Member then continued to shew, that Oliver Cromwell, in all his treaties, did not make the stipulations required by his Majesty's Ministers; and, though he was an usurper, no power ever questioned his faith. He conceived Buonaparte to be the paragon of General Washington. He concluded by observing, that it was a world of treaty-makers and treaty-breakers, who kept them sacred or broke them just as it suited their convenience.

Mr. Elliott said, the question was not now whether it was a just and necessary war, but whether, under all the present circumstances, we should now treat with France; in his opinion, as an independent country, we ought not to treat until there was a prospect of negotiation terminating in secure and permanent tranquillity. Ministers were now called upon by the Hon. Member to state the precise object of the war: they had repeatedly stated what it was, to obtain a secure and lasting peace; and surely the House would not be induced to agree to the motion of the Hon. Member, in consequence of the partial communications which he stated himself to have on the subject, when they were aware that the country at large did not concur that the present contest was for the re-establishment of monarchy in France. This, he said, must be obvious to every man who took the whole of Lord Grenville's note into consideration, instead of selecting a partial paragraph, as was the case with the Hon. Member.

Mr. Elliott concluded with moving the order of the day; on which a division took place; for the order of the day 143, against it 44.

H. OF LORDS.

March 3.

The bills on the table were forwarded a stage each.

In the Commons, the same day, the Hon. Mr. *Watson*, for Canterbury, Major *Williams*, for Flint, and Lord *J. Campbell*,

Campbell, for Argyleshire, severally took their seats.

Colonel *Stanley* presented a petition from the journeymen cotton-weavers, in Yorkshire, Cheshire, Lancashire, and Derbyshire, stating, that a continual deduction of their wages had taken place since the year 1792, whilst the necessities of life, on the other hand, had as regularly increased. The petitioners, therefore, prayed the intervention of parliament for a better regulation of their wages, as no law at present existed for that purpose. The Colonel signified his intention to move, on a future day, that the petition be referred to a Committee.

Col. *Stanley* then presented a petition to the same effect, on behalf of the master cotton-weavers. Both petitions were ordered to lie on the table.

Sir *W. Geary* moved for leave to bring in a bill, to enable certain commissioners therein named to purchase a certain plot of ground on the Western division of the county of Kent, for the erection of a gaol.

Sir *E. Knatchbull* thought it his duty to apprise the House, that it was the intention of the magistrates of the Eastern division to resist the bill on the second reading; and that a petition to that effect would be presented to the House.

Mr. *Parker Coke*, in pursuance of the notice he gave on the preceding day, moved for leave to bring in a bill for better settling the disputes between the masters and mistresses of families and their menial or domestic servants. He did not wish to alter the principle of the law, nor yet to extend it, but merely to bring it back to its original elements. It was founded on such principles of equity, that he had no opposition to expect, either from the masters or the servants. The only class of persons who could possibly feel aggrieved would be the magistrates, as they would receive a considerable portion of additional trouble.—Leave granted.

The bill was afterwards brought in, read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time on the 22d of April next.

The loan-bill was read the third time, when several clauses were added, by way of rider. Passed, and ordered to the Lords. The tea and spirit additional duty bill was read the third time, and passed. The bill for erect-

ing wet docks, for improving the port of London, was read a second time and committed. Two petitions were presented against it; the one on behalf of the proprietors of certain contiguous lands; the other on behalf of the commissioners of sewers for the Tower Hamlets. The bill for granting the sum of 200,000*l.* to his Majesty, towards the liquidation of the national debt, was read a second time, and committed. The bill for improving the port of Yarmouth was read the third time, and passed. A petition from the debtors in Hereford gaol was presented, praying for relief. Ordered to lie on the table.

Sir *J. W. Anderson* obtained leave to bring in a bill for raising a farther sum towards the improvement of the city at Temple-bar and Snow-hill.

Mr. *Mainwaring* presented a petition from a number of pawnbrokers, praying for the continuation of the act regulating that trade, which expires at the end of the present session of parliament.—Ordered to lie on the table.

H. OF LORDS.

March 6.

Their Lordships received some bills from the Commons.

In the Commons, the same day, Lord *Hawkesbury* brought up the report of the Select Committee, appointed to consider of the state of the corn, &c. He stated it to be his intention to propose several resolutions, founded on the report; and would therefore move, that it might be referred to the Committee of the whole House to enquire into the causes of the high price of bread, &c.

The House now resolved itself into the said Committee, Mr. *Baker* in the chair.

The clerk read at the table the report of the Select Committee, which consisted of six different resolutions, with the reasons which induced the Committee to adopt them. The resolutions were as follow:—1st. As to the expediency of granting a bounty for encouraging the importation of corn from the Mediterranean and America. 2d. The reducing the consumption of flour in families. 3d. To subject the millers to certain regulations with respect to the grinding of corn, &c. 4th. A new table of assize for fixing the price, &c. of bread. 5th. To encourage the use

use of substitutes, such as rice, Swedish herrings, Indian corn, &c. On the importation of rice and Indian corn a bounty is to be allowed. 6th. To promote the growth of potatoes in waste-lands, &c. The report proceeded to state the reasons on which were founded the above resolutions, and recommends a conditional bounty to merchants for the importation of corn, to secure them against the probable losses they are liable to sustain by engaging in such commerce. The bounty is to be given for all corn imported from the Mediterranean and America before October next; and in case the price of corn should fall, the merchants are nevertheless to have the price *per* quarter of corn or sack of flour made up to 90s. In this place the report details the information laid before the Committee on the subject of the present prices of corn in the Mediterranean and America. In the Mediterranean, the price of corn *per* quarter is from 50s. to 60s. and in America it is 60s. The report, pursuing the same minuteness of detail, continued to unfold the arguments and facts which induced the Committee to recommend the regulations respecting the use of bread in families, and those relating to millers, together with observations for encouraging the growth of potatoes and peas in waste-lands, as well as the importation of Swedish herrings, on the importation of which a bounty is to be allowed. With respect to the distilleries, the Committee did not consider that they tended in any material degree to produce scarcity; the fact being, that only from 220 to 250,000 quarters annually are used in that way. The report farther stated, that the effect of recent regulations had been to reduce the consumption 1-6th part.

Lord *Hawkebury* said, that having, on a former occasion, entered so fully into the principal subject of the report then before the Committee, he would not that evening go into any detailed consideration of the several resolutions. Their utility, if adopted, was so confidently relied on by him, that the Committee must not be surprized if he declined at that moment any minute discussion of the facts on which they were founded. With respect to the resolution for granting a bounty for the importation of corn, the object of the Committee was to suggest that, if the price should fall below 90s. *per* quarter

for corn, or 90s. *per* sack for flour, then a bounty is to be given equivalent to the difference. In the same manner, a conditional bounty is to be given for rice, of which, if the price should fall below 35s. the difference is to be given in a bounty. The next article on which a bounty was to be given, *viz.* Swedish herrings, would be found of great benefit, because, as the report stated, in many parts of Scotland, and in England too, herrings were much used as food. The resolution respecting the millers was of great importance; and, as it would be right that the whole country should know what were those regulations, he would move, that the bill, when brought in, might be printed, and sufficient time would be given to consider fully of its tendency and object. The table of assize recommended by the Committee would be on a new principle, and must be attended in its operations with advantages. Another resolution was for a bill to prohibit, for a limited time, the manufacture of starch. These resolutions grew out of the report; and, as it was his intention to move that it might be printed, he hoped that gentlemen would avail themselves of the printed report, and defer entering on any minute discussion till the bills should be brought in. The bills, in their stages, would give every opportunity of considering the measures that would be proposed. With respect to the resolution for encouraging the growth of potatoes in waste lands, he had no doubt but very great benefit would in the end accrue from it. He concluded with moving the first resolution; which, after some conversation, was put, agreed to, and a bill ordered.

Bills were next ordered in pursuance of the following resolutions:—1st. for granting a bounty on the importation of rice; 2d. for taking off the present duty on Swedish herrings, and for granting a bounty on the importation of the same; 3d. a bill to explain and amend the 36th of the king, for the regulation of millers, &c.; 4th. for regulating the price and assize of bread.

Lord *Sheffield* then gave notice, that, after the report was disposed of, he would bring forward a motion respecting the insufficiency of the means recommended by the Committee for guarding against the present scarcity.

(To be continued.)

UNION WITH IRELAND.

THIS great constitutional question being brought to a favourable issue by the wisdom of the British Legislature, we shall be very brief in our account of the remaining publications on the subject.

186. *Constitutional Objections to the Government of Ireland by a separate Legislature; in a Letter to John Hamilton, Esq. : occasioned by his Remarks on a Memoir on the projected Union. By Theobald M'Kenner.*

MR. M'K. has already distinguished himself by an able political work, "Political Essays on Ireland." In the present, arguing from the events that have passed within a few years, from the mode of government Ireland necessarily adopted of late, and, above all, from the state of parties, and the religious differences which have agitated that kingdom, he shews that no measure short of Legislative Union promises the perfect re-establishment or future preservation of tranquillity. This tract, though it comprehends but a part of the author's plan, may be classed among the best publications on the important question to which it relates.

187. *The Speech of the Right Honourable the Lord Viscount Castlereagh, upon delivering to the House of Commons of Ireland his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant's Message on the Subject of an incorporating Union with Great Britain; with the Resolutions containing the Terms on which it is proposed to carry that Measure into Effect.*

NO publication could be better calculated to carry into effect the important measure in question.

188. *A Proposal for uniting the Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland.*

THIS proposal was originally printed in 1751, and is of the same nature with that which is now happily brought to a conclusion. As circumstances have materially altered since that time, it is not easy to say with what view it is republished now. It was then supposed the strongest objections to Union would arise from the people of this country; and the author assigns, as a reward to the promoters of it, the gratitude of the present age and of the latest posterity. One measure it recommends is, to invite foreign Protestants to settle in Ireland, to counterbalance the Catholics.

189. *Refutation of Dr. Duigenan's Appendix; or, An Attempt to ascertain the Ex-*

tent, Population, and Wealth, of Ireland, and the relative Numbers of its Protestant and Roman Catholic Subjects.

NOTHING can more strongly shew the uncivilized and often-disturbed state of Ireland, than the difficulty of forming any thing like a certain estimate on points of this nature.

190. *The Case of Ireland re-considered, in Answer to a Pamphlet, intituled, "Arguments for and against an Union considered."*

THE object of this tract is, the defence of the author's brethren, the Roman Catholics of Ireland, as to their religious and political principles. Dr. Duigenan severely animadverted on it, in his "Fair Representation of the present political State of Ireland, in a Course of Strictures on Two Pamphlets; one intituled *The Case of Ireland re-considered*, the other intituled *Considerations on the State of Public Affairs in the Year 1799—Ireland*; with Observations on other modern Publications on the Subject of an incorporating Union of Great Britain and Ireland, particularly on a Pamphlet intituled *The Speech of Lord Minto, in the House of Peers, April 11, 1799.* By Patrick Duigenan, LL.D. one of the Representatives of the City of Armagh in Parliament;" in which the Doctor not only bore very hard on the whole body of Irish Roman Catholics, but on the writer of the Case, who has given him the retort courteous, and shewn himself no mean opponent in.

191. *Observations on Dr. Duigenan's "Fair Representation of the present political State of Ireland," particularly with Respect to his Strictures on a Pamphlet intituled "The Case of Ireland re-considered." By Peter Lattin, Esq.*

WITH respect to some personalities which fell from the Doctor's sharply-pointed pen, Mr. L. has had recourse to the interference of the law; and has obtained a verdict against the Doctor's bookseller, with considerable damages.

192. *Misconceptions of Fact, and Mis-statements of the Public Accounts, &c. by the Right Hon. John Foster, Speaker of the Irish House of Commons, revised and corrected according to official Documents and authentic Evidences of the Inspector-general of Great Britain. By the Rev. Dr. Clarke, Chaplain in Ordinary to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.*

THIS is a second appendix to Dr. Clarke's "Union or Separation" (vol.

LXIX. p. 409). He is one of the most able champions on that side of the question, and treats the royal heir-apparent with the respect and decorum due to his character.

193. *A Reply to the Speech delivered in the Irish House of Commons, Jan. 15, 1800, by Mr. Grattan, on the Subject of a Legislative Union.*

A JUST animadversion on the virulence of Opposition to a salutary measure.

194. *The Lives of William Smyth, Bishop of Lincoln, and Sir Richard Sutton, Knight, Founders of Brazen Nose College; chiefly compiled from Registers and other authentic Evidences: with an Appendix of Letters and Papers never before printed. By Ralph Churton, M. A. Rector of Middleton Cheney, Northamptonshire, and late Fellow of Brazen Nose College.*

IF the biographical spirit of Warton passed to any successor, it was to the author of this work, in which clearness of language, candour of sentiment, and vigour of thought, are happily united. The paucity of materials, and the obscurity of antiquity, are supplied and illustrated by discriminating judgement. Bishop Smyth rose from common beginnings (even the date of his birth, his patron, and the place of his education, being unascertained) to some of the first dignities in the church and state. The first appointment, as far as appears, which he enjoyed from the Crown, was (1485, 1 Hen. VII.) the office of clerk of the Hanaper for life, with an ample stipend. He protected the franchises of the University of Oxford, threatened for protecting Stillington, bishop of Bath and Wells, suspected of favouring Sinnell's pretensions. His first ecclesiastical preferment was the deanry of St. Stephen's chapel, Westminster, about 1480; and he was presented by the Countess of Richmond to the sinecure rectory of Cheshunt in 1492. But he was neither archdeacon of Surrey, nor a prebendary of Wells. He was raised to the see of Lichfield and Coventry, after two years vacancy, before July 10, 1492; but both the time and place of his consecration are uncertain. He held an annual ordination of upwards of 200 clergy, three years successively, on a Saturday; while banquets, dances, interludes, and disguisings, the pompous entertainments then in vogue, were commonly given on the appropriate day of Chris-

tian worship. Our writers are unanimous in fixing Smyth's appointment to the presidency of Wales in 17 Henry VII. which commenced August 22, 1501; but we have indubitable evidence that he presided in the Prince's council in the marches of Wales some years before that time, probably from the time Prince Arthur was constituted his Majesty's justice in the counties of Salop, Hereford, and Gloucester, 1492. The records of this presidency were kept in Mortimer's tower at Ludlow castle, fitted up for that purpose by Sir Henry Sidney, president; but, when the court was dissolved by King William, they were removed thence, but to what place, and where they now remain, are questions upon which Mr. C. has bestowed much fruitless enquiry, wherever any prospect of success appeared. If they escape the researches of the present committee for enquiring into the state of the public records, they must be given up as hopeless. Mr. C. has, however, exerted his best ability in defining the office and power of this court and its presidents, who, with their council, "the guards of peace," were the patrons also of genius and literature. The court of the accomplished Prince Arthur was graced with a constellation of learned men; and, when the Muses awoke from the long slumber of the dark ages, Ludlow castle, with its romantic views and enchanting scenery, became one of their favourite haunts, and the presidency was "married to immortal verse." Milton, in his "Comus," adorned it with "a crown of deathless praise;" and Butler, steward of Ludlow, and secretary to the Earl of Carbery, lord president, the celebrated patron of the excellent Jeremy Taylor, wrote his inimitable "Hudibras" within its walls." (p. 70.) Smyth was not inattentive to the duties of his diocese; he deputed vicars-general to give institution; and he appointed a suffragan bishop. He refused institution to two insufficient clerks, and collated proper persons in their stead. These were probably candidates for such monastic benefices which were too liable to be filled with clerks less competent than such as belonged to other patrons among the laity and clergy. St. John's hospital, or friery, in Lichfield, founded in the 13th century, was grown so ruinous that the Bishop resolved to rebuild and re-endow it on another plan. Though it

it had been visited to good effect by Bishop Norborough, 1322—1360, reformation was become more necessary than ever when Smyth came to the see. "For monastic institutions he appears to have had no very great affection; and perhaps, with some others, had the sagacity to discover, from the general and incurable and increasing depravity of the religious, that the whole system was halting to its overthrow. He therefore determined to appropriate his renovated hospital chiefly to the benefit of those of whom, whatever revolutions might take place in civil societies or monastic forms, it was the intention of Heaven that there never should want a successor while the world endures *." (p. 76—78.) He rebuilt the hospital, gave it a code of 29 statutes, with a master, a priest under him, a master of grammar, and an usher, a chaplain, and 18 alms-men, bachelors or widowers. It still subsists, and has produced some eminent men. "These institutions, the fruits of Smyth's beneficence in the diocese of which he had been such a short time bishop, we have exhibited, perhaps, with unnecessary minuteness of detail. But it is certainly curious and

important to know what measures were decreed, what steps pursued, and by what selected instruments, in the hands of Providence, gradually to diffuse knowledge, and prepare the way for better learning and a more sure form of religion. To survey the revolutions of life and manners which have taken place on the theatre of the world, without an eye to that Power who superintends the whole, and bids every movement accomplish his will, is to embark on the ocean without a rudder to guide or a compass to direct. "Religion," it has been remarked *, "without policy, is too simple to be safe, as policy, without religion, is too subtle to be good. In history, as in life, they should go hand in hand." (p. 87.)

Our Bishop was translated to Lincoln 1495, to an extensive diocese, great patronage, and ample revenues, 40 manors, and 10 palaces. That at Lidington, co. Rutland, of which see a view in our vol. LXVI. p. 457, was converted by Thomas Lord Burghley, about 1602, into an hospital, still subsisting. He visited his diocese and cathedral, and was particularly attentive to its interests in the time of plague, 1500; and we learn, with less surprise than regret, that he did not escape the common fault of condemning hereticks to the prison or the stake when brought before him; for, he does not appear to have taken an active part in searching for and convening them. Fox himself, who received part of his education in his college, says of him, that, "although he was somewhat eager and sharpe against the poor simple flocke of Christ's servants, yet was he nothing so bloody and cruell as Longland, which afterwards succeeded in that diocese. For so I find of him, that, in the time of the great abjuration, divers he sent quietly home, without punishment and penance, bidding them go home and live as good Christian men should doe." Smyth was nominated to succeed his predecessor in the see of Lincoln, Russell, as chancellor of Oxford; but Archbishop Morton was chosen by the University, who had waited the statutable time for the King's recommendation; but, on the death of the Archbishop, the University entreated him to accept the office, the highest honour they had to bestow, which they conferred, not as a mark

* "Bale informs us (f. 246, b.) that he foresaw this approaching event; but the immediate causes which produced it had then began to operate. Peirce Ploughman, almost two centuries before, had predicted the same overthrow, in terms so remarkable, that the cautious Mr. Warton suspected the passage to be a forgery, till he found it in MSS. older than the year 1400. History of Poetry, I. 282, note °; White's Hist. of Selborne, 381. But there is a more extraordinary instance of old experience attaining something, as Milton says, like prophetic strain, in the prediction of the suppression of the Jesuits, in a sermon preached by George Browne, first Protestant archbishop of Dublin, 1551. Phoenix, I. 136. The prophetic bishop did not foresee that this pernicious society, after they had been "suddenly" suppressed "by the hands of those who had most succoured them," would be suffered in a Protestant country, in the face of day, and in defiance of law, to re-establish themselves in a college on the high road to the University of Cambridge, and in the diocese of London!!!" (p. 77.) We add,—under the immediate eye of two reverend archdeacons, who have property and preferment close at hand. With the same patriotic view, our author takes occasion to point out the folly of indulgences, p. 111, n; and see his reasoning on persecution and intolerance, p. 139, n.

of gratitude for daily favours received at his hands, but from regard to those talents which so eminently fitted him for the trust his extraordinary prudence and many other virtues, considering him, "as well by heavenly inspiration as by human judgement, unanimously chosen." When the Bishop came to this office he found the University divided by faction, wasted by pestilence, and depressed by poverty, in addition to the common impediments which then obstructed the paths of Science; and it will be easily imagined that the state of Literature, in all its branches, was truly deplorable." (p. 150.) "We shall see, in the circumstances of the University at this period, whether, being already abundantly endowed and prosperous, what was bestowed upon it was the idle sacrifice of ostentatious folly, or whether, on the contrary, in those interesting days when taste and learning were beginning to revive, the generous aid of the wise and good was loudly called for, to render this ancient seminary less inadequate to the important task of educating half a nation's youth." (p. 148.)

Mr. C. here candidly corrects Mr. Warton's antedating of the stipulated compositions for anticipating the regular time of degrees, "symptoms of growing taste and attention to learning of a better cast, which belong to a period later by 30 years than that to which most of them are assigned by the Historian of English Poetry.

"Candour will believe that the letter of the Bishop, expressing his acceptance of the high office conferred on him by the University, was not totally without effect; and it was perhaps not the less likely to make impression, as it did not enlarge on the reigning vices, but tacitly alluded to them in the remedies suggested, peaceable demeanour, the cultivation of literature, and a common solicitude for the common good." (p. 156.) In 1496 Prince Arthur was handsomely entertained twice in Magdalen college. The object of this visit seems to have been to procure for one of the Prince's servants the place of superior bedel in divinity, which was, however, given to one of the Countess of Richmond's. This election was thought to have been displeasing to the Bishop, who, however, held the chancellorship two years longer, and resigned it in August, 1503. He had, in 1501, been engaged in de-

fending the privileges of his see against the military order of Knights Hospitallers, who were charged with having trespassed upon his episcopal jurisdiction in certain points. Commissioners were appointed; and it is not improbable that each party acquiesced in the requisitions made by the other, and was satisfied with the concessions granted in return. We have a curious mode of administering justice to "ecclesiasticks, who, with their officers, and, in process of time, all who could read, were allowed to claim the benefit of clergy in arrest of judgement. Hereupon they were discharged from the King's courts, and delivered over to the ordinary, to be dealt with according to ecclesiastical canons; the bishop or his commissary received the clerk with a copy of his indictment and conviction, which, however, were not admitted in the Spiritual court as proofs of guilt, but a new canonical trial was instituted. This was held before the bishop or his deputy, assisted with a jury of 12 clerks. Here, first the party himself was required to make oath of his innocence; next, 12 compurgators were to swear they believed he spoke truth; then witnesses were examined on oath, but in behalf of the prisoner only; and, lastly, the jury brought in their verdict on oath, which, as might be expected in such a strange process, usually acquitted the prisoner; otherwise, if a clerk, he was degraded and put to penance*." For this purpose, bishops had prisons in their respective dioceses; and even religious houses were sometimes required by the ordinary to provide a temporary custody for the clerks convicted. Not above two instances occur of such perversion of justice under the forms of law, while Smyth presided, in so extensive a diocese. But it should be recollected, that one was a horse-stealing layman, acquitted; and the other, certain clerks convicted for robbing a merchant of London of 200l. in a field near Enson; but the issue of their purgation does not appear. (p. 189—193.) The Bishop of Lincoln was one of the 19 bishops who assisted at the marriage of Prince Arthur with the Princess Catharine of Spain, and was guaranty to his dower, in conjunction with the two archbishops and others. The Prince died within six months after his marriage, and the Bishop of

* Blackstone, IV. 358—362, edit. 4to.

Lincoln assisted at his funeral. "Of this prince, both contemporary and subsequent writers speak in terms of the warmest applause and admiration. His parts, his learning and accomplishments, far surpassed what could be expected from his youth, his rank, and his age. But He who, from the conflict of human passions, often produces great and unexpected good, had purposed to accomplish, by the turbulence and impetuosity of Henry the younger brother, what the mild virtues and suavity of Arthur would never have attempted." (p. 199.) We feel pleasure in transcribing this reflexion of a Christian philosopher on the ways of Providence, which the generality of historians are too forward to confound with second causes, and misname that the Philosophy of History which is the Administration of the world by its Supreme Creator. The presidency of Wales continued after the Prince's death. "In the reign of Henry VIII. many wholesome regulations were framed respecting Wales. Certain barbarous customs and peculiar tenures were abolished. The estates of the lords marchers were made shire ground, and annexed to the adjacent countries of England and Wales. Four new counties were erected, and the whole principality thus commodiously distributed, when Lee, Bishop of Lichfield, was lord president, and, partly by his procurement, was united and incorporated with England, to enjoy the same privileges, and to be subject to the same laws. If this act of consolidation, amidst much good, contained some evil; and, by not mentioning the Court of the Marches, suspended its jurisdiction, or lessened its controul, the inconvenience, being felt, was not suffered to remain; for, in a revision of the statute, a few years afterwards, the president and council were established, with full power and authority as before. James I. projected a change of less magnitude,—to separate the four shires marches from the government of Wales; but the Earl of Salisbury, lord treasurer, grounding himself on history and the laws of the land, laid before his Majesty such weighty reasons against the measure, that the design was given up. He concluded with an observation which deserves to be maturely weighed by all who meditate innovations of any sort. 'I conclude,' he

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says, 'with this, that *Substructiones antiquæ nec facile destruantur nec solo ruant.*' However, as peculiarity of manners, under the operation of uniform laws, gradually wore away; and, as the English language came to be understood in the principality, and a more easy access and intercourse was opened between the two countries; some of the chief reasons for instituting and maintaining this local-jurisdiction no longer subsisted, and the principality court was dissolved by King William; but Ludlow castle, and its appendages, still continue part of the royal domains, of which the Earl of Powis is the present lessee." (p. 201—203.)

On the Court of Starchamber Mr. C. makes this reflection: "The historians of the times with which we are concerned represent it as one of the noblest institutions of the kingdom; nor will it be denied that, in matters of civil policy, what is at one time found detrimental or dangerous may, in a different period, have been expedient, or even necessary. A pre-eminent prerogative in the Crown, exercised through the council, might be requisite to curb the exorbitant and formidable power of the barons, or, as in the instance before us, to redress grievances not properly cognizable in the courts of equity or of law. And yet such authority may be unnecessary, if not unsafe, in a system better poised, when civilization has meliorated the manners of the people, and justice, aided by the accumulated wisdom of ages, is enabled to reach every violation of right." (p. 224.)

Bishop Smyth, in the language of honest Fuller, "may be followed wheresoever he went by the perfume of charity. His beneficence keeping pace with his ability, the monuments of his piety, as he advanced in years, are found to increase in number and magnitude." (p. 231.) In 1507 he founded a fellowship in Oriel college; he established a school in his native parish; he prepared a handsome benefaction for Lincoln college; and he projected the erection and endowment of a new and permanent college of his own.

The Bishop was one of the executors of Henry the Seventh's will, and assisted at his funeral; he confirmed a benefaction of the foundress of Christ's college, Cambridge; and to him was directed

directed the bull of Pope Julius II. for dissolving the old priory to make way for her other foundation at St. John's, in the same University.

"A dispute between the vicar of Cheping Wycombe and his parishioners, which the parties referred to Bp. Smyth's arbitration, would hardly deserve to be mentioned here, though his decision is a conspicuous proof of a trait in his character already pointed out, his exemplary care to *enforce parochial residence*, but two circumstances on the face of the record may perhaps justify this transient notice of it. The number of parishioners, it is said, at that time amounted to 1000, or rather more; an intimation which may induce some one, who has opportunity and is curious about a question lately much agitated respecting the population of the kingdom, to compare this with the present population of the parish, which probably would be found to have doubled in the course of three centuries. Among the witnesses to the Bishop's decree on this occasion, in his domestic chapel at London, May 18, 1509, was "Thomas *Vulcy*," dean of Lincoln. This man of future fame and folly, known yet only by his great talents, had been recently collated by Smyth to a prebend in his cathedral, and was soon after advanced by him to a better stall, and held each of them successively with the deanry. The vicar, Thomas Heywood, bachelor of decrees (*i. e.* of canon law), was ordered, on account of the extent of the parish and number of inhabitants, to *reside* himself, and to have an assistant, and, in case of absence, to provide two curates, "*capellanos*," or, as Mr. Warton (*Kiddington*, p. 9) understands the word, "officiating clergymen." (pp. 257, 258.)

The Bishop visited Oriel college in 1510, on occasion of disturbances made in it by a riotous fellow of it. "It is memorable that this college, of which the Bishop of Lincoln is recognised as visitor by a prince sufficiently jealous of his authority (Henry VIII.) has since claimed and obtained exemption from this episcopal jurisdiction, and is now subject to royal visitation alone." (p. 268.)

We come now to a principal trait in our Prelate's life, the foundation of Brazen Nose college. "In the improved state of the University of Oxford at the close of the 15th century, in the

penury of science and brutality of manners which reigned there, we have seen how much the aid of wise and seasonable munificence was wanted, to cherish and encourage those studies and attainments which constitute the scholar, and adorn the man. We have also beheld, in the tenor of Smyth's life, his uniform attention to these great objects, by endeavouring to promote the inseparable intercourse of Religion and Learning. But, all this while, he had in contemplation a greater work in the same important cause; to which, as in his life, so in our narrative, all the other parts are subordinate and introductory. This was the founding of Brazen Nose college, an undertaking by which he raised a noble monument to his own honour, and conferred a lasting emolument on his country. It was known in Oxford as the joint design of the Bishop and Mr. Sutton, and the site of the building had been obtained as early as January, 1507-8. The new college occupied the site of seven halls, known by the names of Brazen Nose, Salisbury, Little Edmund, Haberdashers, Black, Staple, and Glass hall, of each of which some account is given. Some of them were not completely removed till the Radcliffe library was erected. (p. 276—282.) "It appears, by this account, that the spot which our venerable founders chose for their college has been, from the remotest days of the University, in an eminent sense, classical ground, the very eye and centre of this our Athens! where science was cultivated, and arts improved; where academic laurels, held forth to view in the neighbouring senate, incited diligence, and rewarded merit; and Religion, in her adjoining temple, regulated the manners, and inspired the soul. Here Bacon studied, and here — but I check the pleasing vision. The ground is still the same; and may those who tread on it gather treasures of still superior learning, guided as they are by a purer faith!" (p. 284.) Yes, let us be permitted to say, filling up the blank which modest friendship left, here studied Townson and Churton, to whose labours Religion and religious Antiquity are so much indebted; and let us wish success to any intention of holding up to posterity that Dean of St. Paul's who repaid his nursing-mother so amply, in defending their common Christianity. The College first acted

acted in a corporate capacity 1512, and the chapel was dedicated about that time. The Bishop endowed it with Ballet's fee in and about Oxford, and the entire property of the suppressed priory of Cold Norton, in the same county, which had been granted to the dean and convent of St. Stephen, Westminster, who sold it for a premium to the Bishop. The very name of *Cold Norton* is now extinct; that of the priory alone subsists, preserved from utter oblivion by a modern farm-house erected on the spot itself, now almost deserted, about a quarter of a mile East from Chapel-house, parcel of the ancient possessions of the priory. There was a chapel * here, whence the inn has its name, for the neighbouring laity, and a church at the monastery for the use of the religious †. (pp. 306, 307.) Bones, a solitary yew, and half-leveled mounds, are the only indications of former splendour. The abbot of Bruern granted to this priory 18 acres of land, sowed with the seed *rufcorum*. Du Cange, in *voc.* explains *rufcus* "myrtus sylvestris quæ planta est spinosa aspera & rudis," Thorn-bushes.

To return to Brazen Nose college. Though prepared for its inhabitants about 1512, it was not completely finished till several years after the tower was leaded, 1517; the library was fitted up in 1520, and the books not released from their chains till it was new-modeled according to a plan of Mr. Wyatt's, 1780. The founders' original statutes do not exist; but a code, signed and sealed by a majority of the executors (four), was given to the college after his decease, and is still preserved, and again revised by Sutton, 1512, and finally ratified by the seal of the founder, 1513. They are, in many parts, copied from those of Magdalen college, which are said to be taken, in great measure, from Wykeham's statutes, and these again from prior institutions. An abstract of these is given. Mr. C. gives in a note, p. 324—326, the prices of various commodities forty years before and after 1500, where Bi-

* If we mistake not, there are, or were lately, old windows in a wall of the offices of this inn.

† Mr. C. supposes the Pix contained the gifts of those who attended mass. But qu. if the sum received from the Pix was not rather like our *sacrament money*, offered to, and at, but not contained in, the Pix?

shop Fleetwood's materials failed. "A person was discomfited for selling *antiquum & inveteratum vinum pro novo*." We should have expected a contrary crime. - As there is nothing new under the sun, and fashions revert, like other things, to former standards, the *demi-crescent* shoe, as Mr. C. happily explains (p. 327) *rostratus*, is revived, at the end of the 18th century, in the *duck's bill*. Among Sutton's amendments of the statutes was putting noblemen, or superior students, whose number he restrained to six, under a tutor, or, as Rede was to Prince Arthur, an *informator*, by which is meant a *guardian*, not a preceptor. One of the new statutes gives the principal leave to admit a *clergyman* possessed of preferment exceeding in value what is tenable by the statutes, provided he confines himself to the rules of the house, and has his apartments in Little Edmund hall. (p. 335.)

The Bishop was now drawing towards his end, and previously manumitted two persons, with their issue, liberating them from all service of villenage due to him and his successors, or the church of Lincoln, the chapter of which confirmed the act. (p. 342.) He next made his will, which is printed in the appendix, No. XVI. and died at Buckden, Jan. 2, 1513-14. His bequest of the furniture of his chapel to that of his college is supposed to have been defeated by Wolsey, who was afterwards charged with having "had the more part of the goods of Dr. Smyth, bishop of Lincoln." (p. 349.)

The memoirs of this Prelate are closed by the following character of him, which we have various reasons for transcribing at length. (p. 364—368.) "Quick to discover, and studious to cherish, the latent seeds of excellence, embellishing his cathedral by his munificence, and filling it with a train of virtue and science, it is no wonder that Smyth was loved and revered by his clergy; and that, wedded as they were to ceremonies, and tenacious of their own dignity and privileges, we see them breaking through common forms and precedents in their desire to pay him uncommon honour. Indeed, the testimony of his attainments and worth was universal. The wisdom of Bray, the penetration of Henry VII. and the piety of that mirror of her age, the Countess of Richmond, found an early

early friend and counsellor in Smyth; they confided to his integrity matters of high importance; they placed him in stations elevated and arduous; and their esteem and affection for him ceased only with their lives. In the character of diocesan he appears entitled to particular commendation. Pluralities, the *disgrace of the age*, although in some degree excusable, from the real paucity of learned men, had no countenance from his example. Residing punctually in his province, and seldom long absent, even when the civil department which he filled demanded his presence and attention, he was *strict in enforcing parochial residence*, and in providing for the due celebration of divine offices. Careful, also, to institute competent pastors, solicitous at once to maintain the peace of the church and the rights of his see, watchful over the monasteries, jealous of Papal encroachment, diligent in his visitations, and dignified in his censures, he stands eminently conspicuous among the prelates of his own age, a model not unworthy of the best times which have ensued. Of private habits and peculiar strokes of character, discoverable in the free and undisguised correspondence of friends, and in the freer moments of social intercourse, the transactions of public life, and the materials of general history, seldom afford opportunity to judge. Smyth is praised by his contemporaries for his wisdom in council and dexterity in business, for the piety of his life and mildness of his manners; qualities which he formed or transformed into the virtuous Prince Arthur. Of his epistolary correspondence we have only one specimen, which appears in the confidential frankness of a letter to a friend; and in that, through the veil of its antiquated language, we readily discern that humanity which is always valuable, and that good sense which is always the same. But ideal perfection is an ideal master; and the account which we have of the great Alfred has been deemed unnatural, because History, in transmitting her finished portrait of that renowned man, presents us with a piece of faultless excellence. The character of Smyth is so far natural that it is not exempt from imperfection, the inseparable attribute of man. Trained from his infancy in the doctrines and forms of an intolerant religion, when he was constituted the

governor and guardian of the church, he persecuted those whom that church pronounced hereticks; though even here he could hardly escape the splendid infirmity of being 'overcome by his native goodness *,' and of acting better than his principles would allow. For, while he sentenced some who were convened before him to prison or the stake, he dismissed others without punishment or censure, bidding them go home and adorn pure religion by an answerable life. His faults were few in number, and transient in their effect, the vices of the age and of the church rather than of the man. His virtues were various and solid, public and lasting. Ascribing his rise and success in the world not to personal desert, of which he does not boast; not to high birth, to which he makes no pretensions; but solely to the liberal hand of Providence. *THE LORD IS MY EXALTATION*, was his motto. He employed the affluence which Heaven bestowed on those works of mercy which Heaven loves. His bounty was so disinterested and large, that he retained others besides the immediate members of his household to dispense his favours, and many had cause to bless his beneficence to whom his person was unknown. He caressed merit wherever he found it, extending his patronage with equal alacrity to distinguished individuals of either University. His love of letters was so ardent that he encouraged and enabled men of genius to cultivate the liberal arts in foreign universities as well as at home. To the joint service of literature and religion, to hoary age and hopeful youth, his permanent munificence and occasional donations were alike devoted. His institutions, like the works of a great master, live and flourish; and grateful posterity, in justice to his merits, assign him an eminent place among the benefactors of his country and mankind."

In a Postscript we have a brief account of the relations of Bishop Smyth, who may be supposed to have shared his bounty, or flourished under him. At p. 405 commences the life of his coadjutor in the good foundation, Sir RICHARD SUTTON, of an ancient Cheshire family at Presbury in that county; a barrister of the Inner Temple, steward of the monastery of Sion, near

* Cicero, de Off. I. c. I.

Brentford, where a niece of the Bishop's was a nun. At his expence was published "The Oreharde of Syon," a religious book, hardly now to be met with, but particularly described by Mr. Warton here. The principal features in his life are his acts of beneficence to the college and other public foundations. The occasion of his knighthood is not even known. "The scanty materials of his life do not suggest hints for a complete character. Being unmarried, and not anxious to aggrandize his family, which had long ranked among the best in a county justly proud of its antient gentry, Sir R. S. bestowed lands, benefactions, and kind remembrances, among his kinsmen but he wedded the publick, and made posterity his heir. An active coadjutor from the first with the Bishop of Lincoln in laying the foundation of Brazen Nose college, he completed the building, revised the laws, and doubled the revenues, of the growing seminary, leaving it a perpetual monument of the consolidated wisdom and joint munificence of Smyth and Sutton." (p. 461—463.) "The Bp. of Lincoln surviving the foundation of his college little more than a year, could only accompany the infant seminary with his dying prayers; but Sir R. S. who lived ten years or more after the decease of his venerable brother founder, had the satisfaction to see the society daily rising in condition and repute, enriched with many occasional donations and permanent benefactions." (p. 439*.)

The Appendix consists of pedigrees of Smyth and Sutton, letters, lists of the deans of St. Stephen's, Westminster, masters of St. John's hospital, Lichfield, priors of Cold Norton, the Bishop's will, and bequest of vestments to his cathedral and college.

Clavus gazophili, p. 438, is a bale of flk. DuCange has the first applied to wool, but nothing nearer the seed than *gazzatum*, q. d. fine flk or gauze.

All the parties whose souls were to be prayed for under Sir R. S.'s will, 453, were departed, consequently the difficulty about "lord Rivers" is removed.

This work is illustrated with portraits of Smyth and Sutton, and a miscellaneous plate (misnumbered P. 483 instead of P. 308) of seals and autographs. Among others, initials refer-

red to Bp. Smyth on a pane of glass, picked up at Royston, and engraved also in the Introduction to vol. II. of "Sepulchral Monuments of Great Britain," Pl. XXV. 9. p. cclvii.

195. *An Account of an Embassy to the Court of the Teshoo Lama, in Tibet; containing a Narrative of a Journey through Bootan and Part of Tibet. By Captain Samuel Turner. To which are added, Views taken on the Spot by Lieut. Samuel Davy, and Observations botanical, mineralogical, and medical, by Mr. Robert Saunders.*

IT is not known that any direct communication existed between Bengal and Tibet before 1774, owing to the vast extent and enormous height of mountains, part of the great chain called by the general name of Imaul; concurring with the jealousy which forbids a passage to strangers through Bootan. Poorungheer, a member of one of the religious orders, accompanied the first deputation from Tibet to Bengal, 1773, and afterwards attended the Lama on his visit to Pekin, where that prince was most honourably received, and where he unfortunately died of the small-pox, 1779, "about 40 years of age, greatly venerated on account of his sacred office, and not less beloved for the benevolence of his character, and the courtesy of his manners. All who approached him were his worshippers; so that he united in his own person both the political authority and the spiritual hierarchy of the country. In his political character, indeed, he acknowledged the sovereignty of the Emperor of China, who had a delegate with a small military force of about 1000 men at Lassa, the capital of Dalas Lama, but who had not yet much interposed in the interior government of either division of the province." The invasion of Bootan, a dependency of Tibet, by a neighbouring Rajah, induced them to apply to the government at Calcutta when Mr. Hastings was president, who availed himself of the opportunity to open an intercourse, and cultivate a friendship, with the Lama; and deputing to Tibet Mr. Bogle, a gentleman eminently qualified for this mission, 1774, who arrived at the residence of the Lama in October that year; returned to Bengal April following; and so ingratiated himself into his confidence as to be intrusted, some time after, with a considerable sum for building a temple and house for his votaries

* His will was dated March 16, 15 Henry VIII. (1523-4), and proved Nov. 7, 1524.

aries at Bengal on the banks of the Ganges opposite to Calcutta. Upon the death of the Lama, Mr. Hastings proposed to send a second deputation to Tibet, at the head of which was Mr. Turner, who here gives an ample, candid, and interesting detail of his progress and proceedings; his interview with the regent and infant successor (18 months old) of the Lama, into whom his soul was believed to have passed; and of his formal installation when he reached the age of three years; and of the interruption of the intercourse with Tibet and Bengal by the jealousy of the Chinese, who had rescued the former kingdom from an invasion of their neighbours, the Nepalese.

Mr. T.'s account was first published in vol. I. of the Asiatic Miscellany, 1789 (see our vol. LXIII.), together with Poorungheer's journey, 1784.

Bootan is governed by a Daeb Rajah, who is also a Lama, who expressed great friendship for the English and the governor-general, and was a man of intelligent curiosity. Mr. T. resided in his country from the end of May to the beginning of September, and from that time to the 2d of December in Tibet. In this latter country his principal communication was with the regent, brother of the departed Teshoo Lama. He was at last introduced to an audience of the infant into whose body the soul of the deceased Lama had chosen to transmigrate, and who was the son of a native of Lassa, driven out by the intrigues of his rivals and the jealousy of the Chinese government there; and his wife while suckling her son "fed sparingly, eating only fruit, being restricted from all animal food as well as from the use of spirits."

The entrance into Tibet is distinguished by the dreariest objects in nature, by severity of cold, by mountains clothed with perpetual snow, and by feeble vegetation; yet the scenery is represented as altogether sublime. We trace among the Tibetians many conformities with the patriarchal times and manners. The country abounds with astonishing variety and quantity of wild fowl, game, beasts of prey, flocks, droves, and herds, and with invaluable mines. The Tibetians appear to have had originally a true patriarchal religion (see p. 306); and its great corruption was in all probability derived from India, and probably at the same period that the debasement of the old patriarchal

religion of China came from the same place; which may be conjectured to have happened about the time of the birth of Jesus Christ. Being warned by an antient prophecy, which it is remarkable had spread all over the world, they sent for light from the West; and when their ambassadors were stopped in India, they brought back to China the abominable idolatry of Fo. "In nothing, however, does there appear so great a difference as in the religious establishment of India and Tibet. The religion of the Hindoo, without any acknowledged individual superior, and almost any edifice of magnitude set apart for its professors, mixes all alike in the common business of the world, and a promiscuous multitude is continually passing before the eye, among whom no external difference of character can be traced, unless by chance you shall discover that sacred and discriminating mark, the Zeimar, which is a small cord, made of the Cusa grass, worn next the skin, passing over the shoulder to the hip, by the Bramins only. The sober and reflecting character of the Tibetians exhibits a different picture: among them all is system and order: the mind readily obeys the superiority it has been accustomed to acknowledge. A sovereign Lama, immaculate, immortal, omnipresent, and omniscient, is placed at the summit of their fabrick. He is esteemed the vicergerent of the only God, the mediator between mortals and the Supreme. They view him only in the most amiable light; as perpetually absorbed in religious duty; and, when called to bestow attention on mortal beings, as employed only in the benign office of distributing comfort and consolation by his blessing, and in exercising the first of all attributes, forgiveness and mercy. He is also the centre of all civil government, which derives from his authority all its influence and power. At the same time that he is the soul which animates their whole system, a regular gradation from the most venerated Lama, through the whole order of Gylongs to the young noviciate, is observed with rigid severity. The inferior gradations from the president of a monastery, who is always styled Lama in addition to the name of the station to which he belongs, are Gylong, Tobha, and Tuppa. On the establishment of the monastery of Teshoo Loomboo were reckoned at that period

period no less than 3700 Gylongs for the performance of daily service in the Goomba, or temple; four Lamas chosen from among them superintend and direct their religious ceremonies. One is annually elected from among the Gylongs, and called Kegwi, whose duty for the year is to attend to the due preservation of regularity and order. He inspects the distribution of provisions; has a right at all times to enter the apartments of the priests; is present at all religious assemblies and processions; and is armed, as a badge of his office, with a wand and a small brazier of burning incense, pendent by three chains from the extremity of a staff; and he is to mark any visible inattention by slightly burning the party, or by a blow. Youth intended for the service of the monastery are received into the establishment at the age of 8 or 10, are called *Tuppa*, and receive instructions suited to their age, and the duties for which they are designed. At 15 they are admitted of the order of *Tobha*, the first step in their religious class; and between 24 and 25 into the order of *Gylong*; and thence elected to preside over some endowed monastery, of which there are multitudes spread all over Tibet. These religious are enjoined sobriety; forego all society with women, and are confined to the austere practices of the cloister. Of nunneries the number is considerable; and the strictest laws exist to prevent any woman even from accidentally passing the night within the limits of a monastery, or a man within those of a nunnery. Indeed, there appears to be a regulation among them most completely framed to obviate abuse and establish respect towards the sacred orders of both sexes. The nation is divided into two distinct and separate classes; those who carry on the business of the world, and those who hold intercourse with heaven. No interference of the laity ever interrupts the regulated duties of the clergy. The latter by mutual compact take care of all their spiritual concerns; and the former, by their labours, enrich and populate the state." (p. 309—312.)

Though the worship of one God and a mediator is professed in Tibet, the multitude of idols with which their temples are filled, and in some of which the ashes of the inferior Lamas or chief Gylongs are inclosed, argues a confusion of gods or saints, as in the church of Rome, which has shamefully blended Christianity with Paganism.

Chap. IV. brings us to the capital, and introduces us to the regent; and here the work becomes in an extraordinary degree interesting. The reception of Mr. Turner by the regent; the regeneration of the Lama; the influence of the Court of China, with various particulars illustrative of the manners civil and religious of the people of Tibet; the description of the first public tribute of homage to the Lama; and the ceremony of his removal from Kylee to Terpaling. Chap. V. is employed in the representation of their religious solemnities, and a description of the mausoleum erected to the memory of the deceased Lama, whose body is lodged within it, embalmed, in a wooden coffin, in a shrine of gold, covered by one of copper.

The Tibetians express an eager desire to visit Bengal; which, besides its natural contrast to their own country, is rendered peculiarly dear to them by the powerful influence of religious prejudices. The regeneration of their Lama is said to have taken place in times of remote antiquity near the site of the antient and ruined city of Gowr; and all those places held in religious veneration by the Hindoos, as Gya, Benares, Mahow, and Allahabad, are equally objects of superstitious zeal with a votary of the Tibet faith, who thinks himself blessed above his fellow disciples if he can but perform a pilgrimage to those hallowed places. The late Teshoo Lama had the merit of having performed his by proxy to Cashi, Prag, Gunga, Sagir, and Jagernaut, at the imminent hazard of the pilgrim's falling a martyr to the intemperate heat of Hindostan, or the enervating atmosphere of the low-lands. (pp. 267, 268.) "The general belief among them is, that both the sciences and the arts had their origin in the holy city of Benares, which they have been taught to esteem as the source and centre both of learning and religion. Hither they refer, as to a common origin, all the knowledge of other nations, as well as the first dawn of light that beamed upon their own spiritual and civil institutions." (p. 287.) "The bold spirit of enterprize that animate the English nation claimed the regent's particular admiration; though he could not help attributing the motive that impelled so numerous a class of Englishmen to leave their country and their friends, and encounter the dangers of inclement climates

climates and rude inhospitable men, to some great internal defect in their own country." (p. 177.)

"The instruments used in their processions were all of an enormous size; yet, harsh as each, individually taken, might sound to a musical ear, when joined together in unison with the voices of 2 or 300 boys and men, managed with varying modulation, from the lowest and softest cadence to the loudest swell, they produced to my ear an effect extremely grand." (p. 303.)

Part III. contains Mr. Turner's modest and informing report on the result of his mission, which opened a commercial communication between Bengal and Tibet, and a list of the usual articles of commerce between Tibet and the surrounding countries. Part IV. Mr. Saunders's account of the vegetable and mineral productions of Bootan and Tibet. Part V. A letter from Mr. Macpherson to the governor-general of Bengal, containing some particulars relating to the journey of Poorungheer to Teshoo Loomboo; the inauguration of Teshoo Lama; and the state of Tibet from 1783 to 1785. Part VI. brings down the situation of affairs there to 1793.

This interesting work is illustrated with a survey of the road from Buxadewar to Tassifudon, in Bootan, and thence to Teshoo Loomboo, in Tibet; eleven views taken on the spot by Lieut. Davis or Capt. Turner; the Yak, or Tartarian bull, from a picture by Stubbs; and specimens of Umin and Uchar characters in the language of Tibet; all engraved by Basire.

196. *An Attempt towards revising our English Translation of the Greek Scriptures, or the New Covenant of Jesus Christ; and towards illustrating the Sense by philosophical and explanatory Notes.* By William Newcome, D.D. Member of the Royal Irish Academy, and Archbishop of Armagh. 2 vols.

THIS work, printed in Dublin, 1796, seems to have found its way to London only since the death of the respectable translator; who, in a modest Preface, informs his readers, that his "original intention extended no farther than to improve our authorized translation of the Greek Scriptures, following the text of Griesbach's excellent edition, except in a few instances; the reasons for which deviations that work itself will suggest; placing between brackets those words to which the

learned editor has prefixed a mark*, denoting that this should probably, though not certainly, be expunged, and omitting the passages, which he inserts in his inner margin, and esteems undoubtedly spurious, though, with a becoming deference to the more able decision of skilful critics." The Archbishop adds, "I concluded this task with as much attention and labour as its importance demands, sensible throughout that it was too arduous an undertaking for one man; and that even uniformity itself, the sole advantage to be expected from a single translator, could not be supported with accuracy in so long a work, the different parts of which must be pursued at great intervals. But, after having advanced thus far, I was convinced that my plan was very defective, unless I subjoined a comment to the text of such an important and difficult book. I therefore engaged in a second labour, of selection and abridgement from a body of notes which I had formed or compiled many years ago, with occasional additions suggested by able commentators, or by my own study of the Sacred Text. If I have not regularly quoted my authorities as a translator or as an expositor, let the neglect be attributed to its proper cause; not to plagiarism, but to the recent formation of this design, and a prior carelessness in making proper references, the later investigation of which would have imposed an insupportable burthen. A few unborrowed elucidations of obscure passages, and a comprehension in no great compass of not a few capital criticisms made by others, are the abatement which I offer for various omissions, inaccuracies, and errors. Many have explored the Scriptures with an acuteness and eloquence to the praise of which I am very far from aspiring; but none admires them more, and none more ardently wishes that they were more generally, more diligently, and more impartially studied, and that they became the rule of faith and practice to the whole world. The volumes of sacred criticism may be compared to an antient and ample treasure-house, containing innumerable offerings of different value. Men are frequently

* Griesbach's mark is two parallel lines =. "On examining my book since it was printed, I find that I have sometimes inattentively departed from this rule."

warped in their application of these gifts; but God will graciously accept all those which are presented with a sincere desire to promote his glory." Preface.

The account we gave of the Archbishop, p. 91, will shew that none laboured more on sacred criticism; and though these notes are few, not one of them is out of place, or unimportant. The variations from the established translation are judicious, and not overloaded. In many instances the more literal sense of the Greek is subjoined, as in Mr. Worsley's version, which is on the same plan, though without explanatory notes, and with greater departure from the established version.

Both these translations, however, have one common merit, that they are better adapted to readers at large, and give the sense of Scripture in the plainest style and manner, without periphrasis and without perversion.

197. *The Natural History of the Tea-Tree, with Observations on the Medical Qualities of Tea, and on the Effects of Tea-drinking. A new Edition.* By John Coakley Lettisom, M. D.

"IN the year 1769 was printed an inaugural dissertation, intitled, *Observationes ad vires Theæ pertinentes.*"

"In the year 1772 was published, 'The Natural History of the Tea-tree, with Observations on the Medical Qualities of Tea, and Effects of Tea-drinking,' which not only contained a translation of the Thesis, but likewise the natural history of this vegetable, and which having been long out of print, it was thought a second edition would be favourably received by the publick."

In the first edition, the Thesis was considerably altered and augmented. The whole first part, containing 36 pages besides the Preface, was new; and the observations subjoined to the experiments in the second part were greatly extended.

But if the first edition of the English tract is much augmented from the Latin Thesis, still more does the present edition improve upon the former: that had only one plate, the same which is still the frontispiece; this has four additional plates, the three first of which are beautifully coloured. They are these: bohea tea, p. 41; olea fragrans, p. 43; camellia sensanqua, p. 46; boxes for conveying plants, p. 55. The list of authors (§ 3) who have written

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on the subject of tea is increased nearly one half; the ensuing section is much extended, particularly by a table of the exports of tea from China, taken from Sir George Staunton's book. In § 8, the account of the olea fragrans, the flowers of which are frequently mixed with tea to give it a fine scent, is now added, as well as that of the camellia sensanqua. Some occasional additions will be found in the sections of the second part, as well as a new arrangement, in some instances, of those subdivisions. The whole increase of pages in this edition is from 64 to 132; but a part of that difference is certainly owing to the more elegant form of the present publication, and the space left, for the sake of that elegance, at the end of each section. The whole, in its present state, constitutes a very satisfactory account of a subject, in which, from the long-established custom of drinking this infusion, almost every inhabitant of England feels more or less interest.

198. *A Continuation of Facts and Observations relative to the Variolæ Vaccinæ, or Cow-Pox.* By Edward Jenner, M. D. F. R. S.

DR. J. having asserted, that the pre-eminence which the Cow-pox enjoys over the small-pox is, that no pustules are produced by the former except only on or near the inoculated part, and that it can only be propagated by applying the matter of a pustule to a part from which the scarf-skin has been abraded or removed, consequently that the disease is not communicable by the breath or *effluvia*, as the small-pox is; that the contrary effect was produced in the subjects inoculated by Dr. Woodville appears to be, that his patients had been inoculated with small-pox the third or fifth day after the insertion of the vaccine matter; and that succeeding inoculation of the latter has produced no pustules but on or near the inoculated part.

199. *A Picture of Christian Philosophy.* By Robert Fellowes, A. B. Ox. The Second Edition, with Corrections and Additions.

HOWEVER we gave our approbation to the former edition (vol. LXVIII. p. 1957), we cannot forbear observing of this, that, though it contains many passages favourable to religion and virtue, much that is well conceived and well written, it is one of the last books that

that we should recommend to the general reader; and that the author cannot be too much upon his guard against himself and the youthful and arrogant speculations raised in his mind. Already he is a latitudinarian in the strictest sense of the word, p. 144—147; and what that leads to is too obvious for us to dwell on.

200. Smith's *Views in London*.

(Continued from vol. LXIII. p. 745.)

No VII. contains

The monument of Sir John and Lady Crosby, in the church of St. Helen, Bishopsgate-street. Better executed in "Sepulchral Monuments of Great Britain," vol. II. p. 243, Pl. XCIII*. See an account of his house in our vol. LIX. p. 1003.

Plowden's monument on the North wall in the Temple church.

The front of the old theatre in Drury-lane, next to Bridges-street, built by order of Mr. Garrick, previous to parting with his share of the theatre.

Bancroft's monument in the church of St. Helen, Bishopsgate-street.

Bruce castle at Tottenham.

Sir Edward Wynter's monument in Battersea church.

Another monument on the North wall of the Temple church.

Bermondsey abbey-gate.

No VIII.

Entrance into Mr. Holden's family-vault in St. Bride's church-yard, one of the few relics after the fire, 1666.

William Hogarth's tomb in Chiswick church-yard.

The statues of King Lud and his two sons from Ludgate, now in the bone-house of St. Dunstan's church, at the East end of which Sir Francis Gosling intended to have set them up.

Tombs of Richard Pendrell and George Chapman, in the church-yard of St. Giles in the Fields.

Gerard's hall, in Basing-lane.

Figure of a knight Templar, and a skeleton figure, said to be that of old Overie, father of the foundress of the priory, in St. Mary Overie's church.

South-east view of the rectory-house, at Newington Butts.

Tomb of William Woollet, in Pancras church-yard.

No IX.

Cleveland house, before it was altered, 1795.

The old Fountain inn in the Minories, taken down 1793. In the dining-

room was a date, 1480, which makes this house coeval with the White Hart inn, Bishopsgate-street. See vol. LVIII. p. 671.

Monument of Sir Paul Pinder, in St. Botolph's church, Bishopsgate-str.

North or inside view of the Traitors' gate in the Tower.

The conduit near Bayswater. See vol. LXVIII. p. 293.

Clarendon house, Piccadilly.

South view of the Bloody tower in the Tower of London.

Old houses in the Butcher-row. Now about to be taken down.

No. X.

Guildhall chapel.

Lincoln's inn gate, Chancery-lane. The inscription and date on this gate is engraved in Mr. Ellis's History of Shoreditch, p. 193.

White-hart [tavern] Bishopsgate-str.

Prince Rupert's house, Beech-lane, Barbican.

The Queen's Nursery, Golden-lane, Barbican.

Van Dun's alms-houses in Petty France, with his mural monument on the North side of St. Margaret's church, Westminster.

Monument of Frances Dutchess Dudley in the church of St. Giles in the Fields.

201. *Economy illustrated and recommended, and a Caution against Modern Infidelity, in Two Sermons, preached at the Meeting-house in the Old Jewry, and printed by particular Request. By Abraham Rees, D.D. F.R.S.* FROM the miracle related John vi.

12. the Doctor inculcates economy in the use of the ordinary means of our subsistence, in the conduct of our secular concerns, in the management of our time, the regulation of our conduct, and the increase of our happiness. In the second sermon, from Malachi iii. 16, 17, he takes occasion to compare Britain with Palestine, and the men of infidel or no principles with those of religious principles, and the necessity of the latter uniting to stem the influence of the former.

202. *The Rise and Dissolution of the Infidel Societies in this Metropolis; including the Origin of modern Deism and Atheism, the Genius and Conduct of these Associations, their Lecture-rooms, Field-meetings, and Deputations, from the Publication of Paines' "Age of Reason" till the present Period; with general Considerations on the Influence of Infidelity upon Society, answering the various*

various Objections of Deists and Atheists; and a Postscript upon the present State of Democratical Politicks, Remarks upon Professor Robison's late Work, &c. &c. By William Hamilton Reid.

MR. R. should have taken for his motto, *Experto crede Roberto*; for, he is a converted penitent, and the better qualified to reveal the secrets of the prison-house. There can be little doubt of the truth of what he asserts. Facts speak for themselves; and we have reason to thank the vigilance of Government for putting a stop to meetings whose tendency was of the most fatal kind to the interests of individuals and the publick, civil and religious. Contemptible as some of these meetings may appear in the aggregate or individually, they kept pace with others of a similar and superior order. What is observed, p. 45, of the licences for preaching, not less than 297 being taken out at the New Sessions-house, Clerkenwell, in the course of the years 1796 and 1797, is a powerful argument for the motion, respecting such licences, which the publick were encouraged to expect from one of their representatives in parliament. The aim at overthrowing the regal power in France is stated from one of the late Lord Orford's letters, 1765, to have been at that time in prospect, upon the death of the Dauphin.

Mr. R's publication is deserving of serious perusal.

It is here proper to notice the re-appearance of the societies on the celebration of the French 14th of July, as mentioned in several papers of the 16th, with the usual blasphemous songs and seditious toasts, in the neighbourhood of Finsbury-square. This circumstance, without naming the toasts, is thus stated in the French official paper, the *Moniteur*, of July 23:

“Un certain nombre de membres de la société de correspondance (Corresponding Society) se sont réunis Lundi dernier dans une maison située près de Moorfields*, pour célébrer l'anniversaire du quatorze Juillet Français. Cette fête a duré jusqu'à 5 heures du matin. Il y a été po.é des toasts et chanté des couplets en l'honneur de ce mémorable événement.”

203. *Reflections on the Political State of Society at the Commencement of the Year 1800.* By John Bowles, Esq.

THIS zealous and consistent advocate of Administration thus concludes

* This must mean *Bedlam*. EDIT.

these comprehensive and well-timed reflections: “Whether it be allotted to society to escape the destruction with which it is menaced, can be known only to the Supreme Disposer of all Events, who, at one glance, beholds the past, the present, and the future. But as far as our limited capacities can enable us to form a judgement upon this most important of all temporal concerns, an opportunity for such an escape seems to present itself. The result of all human efforts must, doubtless, be uncertain; but if, in a great and awful crisis, black with horror, replete with calamity, and pregnant with ruin, it be possible, without presumption, to pronounce confidently on the efficacy of proposed expedients, we may venture to assert, that if mankind desire to avert the perils to which they are exposed, they must listen to the warning VOICE — issuing from the North; — which calls upon all Nations to “RESTORE THE RIGHTS OF LAWFUL GOVERNMENT, WHEREVER THOSE RIGHTS HAVE BEEN USURPED—TO UNITE THEIR FORCES FOR THE SPEEDY DESTRUCTION OF THE COMMON ENEMY, AND TO BUILD ON HIS RUINS PERMANENT TRANQUILLITY FOR THEMSELVES AND POSTERITY—AND TO RESOLVE NOT TO SHEATH THE SWORD UNTIL THEY HAVE SEEN THE DOWNFALL OF THE MONSTER, WHO THREATENS TO CRUSH ALL LEGAL AUTHORITIES.”

“No pause, no rest, till, welt'ring on the ground, [many a wound.]
The pois'nous Hydra lies, and pierc'd with

204. *Sequel to “The English Reader;” or, Elegant Selections in Prose and Poetry. Designed to improve the highest Class of Learners in Reading; to establish a Taste for just and accurate Composition; and to promote the Interests of Piety and Virtue. By Lindley Murray, Author of “English Grammar adapted to the different Classes of Learners,” &c.*

THE character that we formerly gave of Mr. Murray's “English Reader” (vol. LXIX. p. 146) is justly applicable to the present supplemental volume. Its contents are drawn from the most correct and elegant writers; and in the selection all due attention has been paid by the compiler to preserve untainted the morals, at the same time that he agreeably amuses and improves the minds, of the rising generation.

We are glad to perceive that, in his search after materials for the poetical department

department of this volume, Mr. Murray has blended with the productions of Young, Thomson, &c. a few flowers from Cowper, Williams, and Crabbe; and has not wholly overlooked the pious, poetical, and too-much-neglected, poems of Ogilvie.

205. *The Last Dying Words of the Eighteenth Century, a Pindaric Ode; giving an humorous and chronological Detail of all the remarkable Events, Fashions, Characters, &c. &c.* By Andrew Merry, Esq.

THE following contrast of antient with modern modes of dress, supported by a caricature title-page, are perhaps the best specimens of a writer who calls Queen Anne daughter of K. William,

"A. D. 1700.

"What modesty now mark'd our fair,
They did not leave their bosoms bare,
Creating passion!

But hiding almost all the skin,
They wore large caps, tied under chin;
Ah, sweet old fashion!

And the ruff handkerchiefs did so pin
That no part of the breast lay open.—

"The titled lady, neat and prim,
Exhibited a person slim,
With waist so nice and taper;

How neatly fix'd was every pin!
So tightly lac'd, she look'd as thin
As was her own thread-paper.

And then, by a large hoop's assistance,
She kept the fopling at a distance.

"The *Macaroni*, like a lord,
Walk'd with full-bottom'd wig and sword,
And cravat as was made then;

A long square coat with a large cuff,
For tailors put in cloth enough,
A sign that they were paid then!

With fierce cock'd hat they look'd like men,
And wore two costly rings;

At first large buckles, small ones then,
But never thought of strings."

206. *A Memorial read to the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, Dec. 18, 1799; and a Speech, delivered before the same Society, Jan. 29, 1800, by Edmund Cartwright, M. A. With an Appendix, containing Letters from the late Sir William Jones, Dr. Thurlow, late Bishop of Durham, and other distinguished Characters, &c. &c.*

MR. C. was candidate for the place of secretary to the Society on the death of Mr. More; but, if it be deemed extraordinary that a person of his superior talents and eminence in the republick of letters should have thought of accepting that place, his generous testimony, on resigning it, to the greater merit of his opponent, Mr.

Taylor, who was unanimously elected, is such a rare instance of candour, as to entitle the author to a very high degree of applause.

The mechanical reputation Mr. C. has, for so many years, supported, and which, from the sacrifices he made to it, ought to have supported him, seemed indispensably to have required the present publication. The manufactures he is more immediately acquainted with are those extensive ones of wool and cotton, every process of which he has directed, from the raw state of the article till perfected in the loom. He has brought forward three mechanical inventions, in departments of invention totally distinct from each other. These are, the method of combining wool by machinery, by which 40,000*l.* a year is saved to the manufacturers, and soon will be two millions; the geometrical principle of constructing arches, so as to have no lateral pressure; and the late improvements in the steam-engine, simplifying its construction, and reducing its expence, for manufactories.

Mr. C. was fellow of Magdalen college, Oxford; acquainted with, and a correspondent of, the late Sir William Jones, whose letters are here subjoined*, with one from Bp. Thurlow, who gave him a prebend of Durham; one from Lord Bathurst, who, in 1791, at his great age, visited his combining-mill; from Sir John Sinclair, on the Society for improving British wool; from Dr. Crawford, physician at Baltimore, on his new-invented fire-proof bricks, and extracts relating to his discovery of the successful use of yeast in putrid fevers.

Mr. C. is author of the poetical story of "Armine and Elvira, 1772," which is going to be reprinted, with other poems by the same author.

207. *A Sermon, preached at St. Mary's, Nottingham, Sept. 4, 1798, before the Governors of the General Hospital.* By Edward Pearson, B. D. Rector of Rempstone.

WE have had occasion to commend Mr. P's performances more than once. This sensible and judicious discourse,

* From these we learn that he was proposed by his friends, 1780, as a candidate to represent the University of Oxford in parliament (and who more proper for the purpose?) but declined bringing-up his friends, who were principally independent voters.

like a former, published 1786, applying the general principle of it to another very important mode of *distributing* the education and religious instruction of indigent youth, points out another mode of *distributing*, from 1 Tim. vi. 17, 18, drawn from the natural inequality of man.

208. *An Appendix to the "Guide to the Church;" in which the principal Advantages in that Work are more fully maintained, in Answer to the Objections brought against them by Sir Richard Hill, Bart. in his Letters addressed to the Author, under the Title of "An Apology for Brotherly Love."* By the Rev. Charles Daubeny, LL. B. &c.

WE have not noticed the former publications of either writer here alluded to; and it is with regret we find such a controversy instituted and continued, wherein each writer is, in the other's opinion, if not a *heretick*, at least a *schismatick*. Sir Richard pronounces the sense of the Church, in certain articles, to be Calvinistical. Mr. D. shews, by forcible arguments, and judicious applications to the sentiments of early Reformers, that these articles are to be interpreted in the Arminian sense. Sir Richard looks with abhorrence on persons holding the latter sentiments; and has expressed, in too strong terms, an inclination to deprive them of their functions. It is easy to see to what this inclination tends — the encouragement of field-preaching, and itinerant missionaries of the Baronet's principles, too many of whom, by the purchase of livings by their patrons, are creeping into the Church of England. Thus Sir Richard supports and encourages schism. Mr. D. defends the doctrines and discipline of the Church of England, and sufficiently refutes Sir Richard's insinuations against them. As both are advocates for an established form of Church Government, it was not necessary, perhaps, to justify Episcopal against Presbyterian Government; but the question of accommodating the government of the Church to the circumstances of the State, since it has been affirmed on very high authority*, comes more properly under revision; and such conduct is treated, in our opinion, with the censure it deserves. Conformity to the canons of the Church is essential in a minister of it. An instance is given, with the name of a

* Mr. Paley.

distinguished clergyman, who, in the diocese of Peterborough, is presumed to be regular upon his own living, yet, in the diocese of Bath and Wells, preaches in a meeting-house of Dissenters. The case is not uncommon. A similar instance is well known in the diocese of Ely, and we have reviewed another in that of Exeter. The best remedy for these mischievous inconsistencies, in our opinion, is, constant residence, exemplary conduct, and Christian preaching; and all these our bishops should require as essential and indispensable.

209. *Report from the Clergy of a District in the Diocese of Lincoln, convened for the Purpose of considering the State of Religion in the several Parishes in the said District, as well as the best Mode of promoting the Belief and Practice of it; and of guarding, as much as possible, against the Dangers arising to the Church and Government of this Kingdom from the alarming Increase of Profaneness and Irreligion on the one Hand, and from the false Doctrine and evil Designs of fanatic and seditious Teachers on the other.*

"THE following report is printed in compliance with the wishes of several persons to whom it has been communicated; and with the hope that the publication will excite general attention to the important subjects; as it is feared that this interesting statement of facts, existing in the district to which the report relates, will be found, upon examination, to be applicable to a great part of the kingdom." Advertisement.

This general meeting was convened, Thursday, Aug. 29, 1799, with the permission and approbation of the Bp. of Lincoln. A report was drawn up from written returns, and exhibited at an adjourned meeting in September. This report states, that, in 79 parishes, the ordinary number of attendants on divine service does not amount to one-third of the number of inhabitants, and the communicants are not one-sixth of the adults; that such persons rarely require the spiritual assistance of their ministers, and scarcely ever before the last extremity; that parents and masters are very remiss in enforcing the attendance of children and servants on divine worship and catechetical instruction; that Sunday-schools are ill attended; and that there is almost a total disuse of family prayer, and of reading the Scriptures. In order to stop the progress of those who follow and encourage fanatical impostures of the lowest kind

kind and orders, the remedies proposed here are, the circulation of proper treatises on family devotion and reading the Scriptures, and exerting authority and example to bring their own families to church, moderating in their own persons indulgence in worldly pursuits and amusements, frequently and faithfully explaining the doctrines of Christianity, catechising youth, instructing the ignorant, satisfying the doubtful, comforting the afflicted, and administering suitable advice and admonitions, and avoiding all appearance of levity in dress or discourse; and being very watchful in ordinary ministrations, as hurry in the manner of performing it, or omission of the prescribed forms, or irregularity or unseasonableness in celebrating divine service, may furnish offence; vigilance of magistrates in executing the laws concerning alehouses, gaming, profanation of the Lord's day, abolishing the fairs, markets, and feasts, &c. &c. that interfere with Sunday; explanation and amendment of the Toleration act, allowing such members of the Church of England as shall desire it an opportunity of holding devotional meetings in addition to the church service, subject to the direction and spiritual jurisdiction of the Church; restricting lay preachers, yet permitting them to read to such meetings the Scriptures, or books of devotion approved by the bishop of the diocese, or any examiner appointed by him, such meetings to be open to the minister of the parish, who may preside over them when he pleases; and all persons refusing to submit to such injunctions to be considered as Dissenters; and some systematic plan to be adopted by the Legislature for the regular instruction of the infant poor.

Thus far, it may be, all is well; but, as more stress may seem to be laid on the hearers than the teachers, a correspondent has suggested to us certain improvements on these resolutions, and that the following clauses be added:

"1. It is with the most poignant sensations of grief and reluctance that we are constrained to observe the universal indifference and remissness of our spiritual superiors the Bishops in the various and important articles of ecclesiastical discipline; ever more earnestly intent upon rendering their political capacities subservient to the increase of personal influence and emolument, than conscientiously devoting their pastoral care and concern to the religious interests and improvement of their respec-

tive jurisdictions.—2. An almost general practice of the beneficed clergy, who, in too many instances, neglect their attendance upon the parochial duties they have solemnly bound themselves personally to perform, passing their lives in the pursuit and enjoyment of indulgences far distant from the proper seat of residence; collecting the revenues appropriated to the maintenance of the officiating ministers, and consuming it on purposes of secular gratification, allowing only a scanty pittance to the miserable deputy, whose necessities compel him to submit to any unequal terms of composition.—3. The necessitous condition of the inferior curates, whose want of daily sustenance compels them to travel, on the sabbath, from church to church, hurrying through a distance that frequently interferes with the decent regularity essential to the due performance of religious worship, which otherwise might demand and procure the regard and respect annexed to the sacred functions of their office.—4. The permission allowed to gentlemen's game-keepers, who are sedulously employed, through the whole course of the week, in the detection of poachers, and the pursuit of partridges, to assume a clerical character on the Sunday, and lecture their companions on the breach of that morality which they may have countenanced by their own behaviour on similar occasions."

There is too strong a propensity to encourage Methodism and separation from the Established Church, under pretence of compromising with it. We are sorry to see so good a report as has been here made is *anonymous*, and unsupported by the signatures of the clergy who have framed it, and who return their thanks to their diocesan, and invite him to concur with them.

210. *Sermons, preached at Laura Chapel, Bath, during the Season of Advent. By the Rev. Francis Randolph, D. D. Prebendary of Bristol, and Chaplain to the Duke of York.*

THESE seven sermons contain a deduction of the Christian system, from the fall of Adam to the death of Christ.

211. *The Name Lord of Hosts explained and impressed, in a Sermon preached in the Chapel of Prince's Street, Westminster, on February 16, and Essex Street, Strand, February 23, 1800. By Joshua Toulmin. Published, at earnest Request.*

FROM Jeremiah xxxii. 18. Mr. T. shews that this title expresses rather the Lord of Universal Nature than of Armies; but we cannot help, with Dr. Benson, on James v. 4, here quoted, applying it to both senses. The first idea

idea is supremely grand; but the second is certainly interesting. As the Lord of the natural world upholds and controuls, so does the Lord of the moral world controul the irregularities and violences which human passions introduce; among other ways, by war, which has its source in ungoverned ambition; and lust of power, and avarice, and every kind of injustice and iniquity, are under the controul of the Lord of Sabaoth. James v. 4.

212. *ALFRED, an Epic Poem, in Twenty-four Books.* By J. Cottle.

ALFRED has been very justly ranked as one of the most shining characters in the page of our National History; as a legislator, second to none; a warrior, the first in the battle; a philosopher, equal to his favourite Boetius; a poet among poets, the restorer of learning, and the patron of science. The Swedes class him with Gustavus Vasa, the deliverer of his country. Chamberlain Suhm, the celebrated Danish historian, has done ample justice to the character of this prince in his History of Denmark*.

It is not a little surprizing, that, whilst some of our first-rate poets resorted to fabulous times for heroes, &c. Alfred should have escaped their notice. D'Ursey's Historical Ballad of Alfred is the only piece of English verse in which that monarch is celebrated till Mr. Cottle hit upon one of the most fruitful subjects in our own or perhaps in any other language; and it is but mere justice to say that he has performed the pleasing task with great ability, and, in many instances, with success. It would not be fair to try him by the rigid rules of epic poetry, which he has, in our opinion, very justly rejected, on a theme that would bear him out without them. "From a persuasion," says he, "that the modern writers of epic poetry have been influenced too much by custom, in almost universally recurring to machinery, battles, classical allusions, and supernatural agency; these, except in the first book, I have wholly rejected. If such auxiliaries have ever been resorted to with advantage, that advantage is now diminished, from the frequency of their use, and the little di-

versity of their effect: it has not been sufficiently insisted upon, that we should estimate that at a low rate which is attainable by all."

It is to be lamented that our author has not given us a new Life of Alfred, as there are many materials for that subject in the Bodleian and Harleian collections. There is a MS. in the Cottonian library (Cleop. B. V.) intitled "The Chronicle of the Saxons," in which Alfred, or Aelvryt as he is there called, is often mentioned with the highest applause. There are some inequalities in this poem. Many of the sentiments are domestic, and such as will be felt by every British bosom. As a specimen of the poet's sentiments and versification, we shall lay the following speech before the reader, which Alfred is supposed to have delivered to his troops immediately preceding the battle in which he fought for all that was dear to a patriot prince:

—"Think, brave and gallant men!

What cause is your's. You, for your freedom, rights, [the race

Your native homes, your faithful friends, Who call you father, and the wife belov'd,

Now fight! These rouse your spirits! These impel [man

Your swords to battle. What in life can Seek, after slav'ry? What can charm the heart [state

Of prostrate slave? Yet e'en this wretched You are denied, for, yonder Danes have

Full confident of victory, to spare, [sworn,

When this day's strife is o'er, not one who Subject or Monarch. [lives,

"Saxons, do I now

Declare of dangers you yourselves may feel To fire your spirits? Well I know your hearts

Far nobler, than at time like this to pore O'er selfish ill; you cast your ardent eyes

To days far distant! You with bitterness Think of your future race, your sons unborn,

The generations, who, if we succeed Against this raging foe, from us shall date

Their every blessing, and, in after-times, When you are low and silent, look to heaven,

And pray its fairest garlands we may bind, Its highest seats reward you. They shall sit

Beneath the fig-tree and the clustering vine Contented, and look back to you, brave men!

Who fought, perchance who bled, to buy for Each joy they know. [them

"Start not at naming Death,

For Death will come, and many a man, who now [less corse I

Stands round me, soon must prove a breath- Myself may fall! The tongue that speaks,

this heart That throbs for action, soon upon the ground

Exposed

* See Suhm's History of Denmark, 4to, vol. II. pp. 293, 317, 327, 330, 341, 376, 425, 427, 432, 449, 457, 461.

Exposed and still may lie. Sigh not at this,
But rather let our hearts—both yours and
mine—

[ven
Exultant leap, and thank the God of Hea-
That in his sight deserving we may appear
To fight our country's battles, and receive
The tear of gratitude from those to come.
Smile then at Death! fear only to depart
Unconscious of performing as you ought
Your trying duties. Having done, let pain,
Let anguish seize us—let soul-harrowing
pangs

[hard
Rage their brief moment, but the conflict
Soon will subside, and then awaits us all
Pleasure on earth, or blessedness in heaven.
Now, down the hill, advance to meet the
spe!"

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

A very interesting Journal from Edinburgh, through Parts of North Britain, containing Remarks on Scottish Landscape, Rural Economy, &c. embellished with upwards of 50 beautiful Views in Aqua-tinta, will appear early in the winter.

Mr. J. M. Moffat has circulated Proposals for an History of *Malnesbury*.

Mr. Houfman's Topography, first published in the Monthly Magazine, is nearly ready for press, with beautiful engravings by Mr. Jollie, of Carlisle.

A new edition of the Works of Sir David Lindsay of the Mount, a Scottish poet of merit in the beginning of the 16th century, has been undertaken by some members of the Society of Antiquaries of Edinburgh.

Professor Weigleb has published a Dissertation on *Griffons*, shewing that those of Herodotus were a people of Scythia, who inhabited a country where gold was found in the beds of rivers.

M. Eidestadt is engaged in a new edition of Diodorus Siculus.

Dr. Griesbach has compiled his new critical edition of the New Testament, which will be speedily put to press. Another very splendid edition according to his text, with prefatory discourse, and introductions to each book by him, is preparing at Leipzig by Goschen, the bookseller, who has had a new Greek type cut expressly for it under the Doctor's inspection.

Langlès has been able, by his researches into Arabian History, to prove that the tradition, supported by the authority of Aboul-Faradje, concerning the destruction of the Alexandrian Library, dates from a very high antiquity. Abdellakif [qu. Abdallatiph], a very respectable writer, and at least a century an-

terior to Aboul-Faradje, and other still more antient writers, quoted by Langlès, in a second memoir on Alexandria, concur in proving that Amrou did really consume a library, which, in 741, still occupied a magnificent edifice, called the *Palace of Science*. Langlès thinks, however, that this library was not that which was originally founded by the Lagides; nor that which, established by Serapion, and increased by the first Roman emperors, must have been dispersed in 391, under the reign of Theodosius I. but one which was formed since that period, and was principally composed of the works of the fifth and sixth centuries.

If we are not misinformed, the National Institute have an intention of continuing that immense work begun by the late Royal Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres, the Collection of French Historians, carried down in 14 volumes, including the reign of Louis XI. The destruction of many archives during the Revolution, the mislaying, removal, and disarrangement, of many more, will be almost an insuperable impediment to future progress in this work.

M. Anquetil is collecting the unpublished essays written for the prizes given by the Academy of Inscriptions. The subject of the first, in 1735, was "The State of the Sciences throughout the Extent of the French Monarchy in the Time of Charlemagne." These will furnish a collection of curious and useful researches.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

Our NORFOLK FRIEND is very kind; but the long letter on the subject he mentions (though confessedly very interesting) would not now be well-timed.

We thank W. for his polite note.

GUTS remarks that our correspondent, p. 842, is but ill qualified to become an editor of sermons. Of his two extracts, the first contains little new or striking; and the second is taken almost verbatim from the Spectator, No 26.

In answer to R. S. T. the Farthing of Queen Anne, 1714, when fine, will sell for half a guinea.

A very particular accident has prevented the insertion of several letters INTENDED for this month; particularly those of R. H.; IULUS; H. R.; A Lover of MY KING; CHRISTIANUS; STELLA; E. O.; MR. MILNER; &c. &c.; all which shall appear in our next; with Views of GREAT WALTHAM; Two more of the RODINGS; &c.

TO A LADY WHOSE BIRTH-DAY
WAS IN APRIL.

TO sing of cheeks enchanting red,
And eyes where Love delights to
Belongs, as I have heard it said, [play,
Most to the cheerful month of May.

When April ushers in the morn,
With clouds of gloom and chilling wind,
The Poet, languid and forlorn,
Far other themes of praise shall find.

He'll sing the fingers long and small,
Which their fine skill on pastry try;
And her most charming will he call,
Who macaroni makes or pie.

Then treat me not with cold disdain,
If, for the present, I forbear
In lofty panegyric strain
To catch awhile the list'ning ear.

That thou art fair, I need not sing;
That thou art good, I need not say:
The first shall better votaries bring,
The last we witness every day.

But when *thy* beauty blooms no more,
And when *my* Muse has lost its fires,
I shall regard thee, as before,
With all the zeal true worth inspires.

W. B.

K I L D A.

FAR in the wat'ry waste, where his
broad wave [rolls,
From world to world the vast Atlantic
Or from the piny shores of Labrador
To frozen Thulé east her æery height
Aloft to heaven remotest KILDA lifts;
Last of the sea-girt Hebrides, that guard,
In filial train, Britannia's parent coast.
Thrice happy land! though freezing on the
verge

Of arctic skies, yet, blameless still of arts
That polish, to deprave, each other clime,
With simple nature, simple virtue blest.
Beyond Ambition's walk, where never War
Uprear'd his sanguine standard; nor un-
sheath'd,

For wealth or power, the desolating sword.
Where Luxury, soft Syren, who around
To thousand nations deals her nectar'd cup
Of pleasing bane, that soothes at once and
kills, [tent,

Is yet a name unknown. But calm Con-
That lives to Reason; antient Faith, that binds
The plain community of guileless hearts
In love and union; Innocence of ill
Their guardian genius: these, the Powers
that rule

This little world, to all its sons secure
Man's happiest life; the soul serene and
found

From Passion's rage, the body from disease.
Red on each cheek, behold the rose of
Health;

Firm in each sinew Vigour's pliant spring,
By temperance brac'd to peril and to pain,
Amid the floods they stem, or on the steep

GENT. MAG. October, 1800.

Of upright rocks their straining steps sur-
mount, [morn,

For food or pastime. These light up their
And close their eye in slumber sweetly deep,
Beneath the North, within the circling roar
Of Ocean raging round. But, last and best,
What Avarice, what Ambition shall not
know, [quest;

True Liberty is theirs; the Heaven-sent
Who in the cave, or on th' uncultur'd wild,
With Independence dwells, and Peace of
Mind

In youth, in age, their sun that never sets.

AN ODE, SUNG BY CALYPSO'S NYMPHS
TO TELEMACHUS, ON THE DESCENT
OF ORPHEUS TO THE SHADES BELOW.

Telemachus, Liv. I. p. 7.

ORPHEUS approach'd the shades below,
Where Acheron's bitter waters flow;
And struck his vocal lyre;
Th' infernal Monarch heard the strain,
And, though averse, could not refrain
To listen and admire.

Ixion stopp'd his wheel and gaz'd;
While Sisyphus stood still, amaz'd
At Music's wond'rous pow'r;
The stone delay'd its wonted course,
And, lull'd by numbers' potent force,
Deferr'd the penal hour.

Lo! Tantalus forgets the wave;
Though doom'd to make the lake his grave,
Nor heeds his thirsty throat;
Nor sweetest fruits attract his eyes,
So great his wonder and surprise,
So soothing Orpheus' note!

The Furies, long on vengeance bent,
Charm'd with his melody, relent;
Calm is th' infernal air:

No art's untried, no labour, pain,
Or skill denied, could he but gain
Eurydice the fair.

The Monarch, mov'd with Orpheus' song,
That sweetly flow'd Styx' waves along,
Consented to restore

His darling wife, if, at the gates
Of Orcus, he obey'd the Fates,
To look behind forbore.

The terms accepted, Orpheus sought
The earth, in heart with pleasure fraught,
And soon forgot the cost;

He broke his promise, look'd behind,
A voice was borne upon the wind,
"Eurydice is lost!"

JAMES S. MOORE, master of the
grammar-school, Hertford, Herts.

ADDRESSED TO A GREAT MAN;
PREVIOUS TO THE MEETING
OF A GREAT HOUSE.

OH! pity, Charles, our heavy sighs!
Proud Billy yet is seated!
Arise, thou glory of the skies!
And he'll be soon defeated!

'Tis

'Tis *Freedom* calls thee, precious soul!
 How canst thou sleep and slumber?
 The *Patriots* all begin to growl,
 From *Father Thomas* to *Humber*!
 The *Western Cits* are all perplex'd,
 To see thee so long cheat 'em;
 The *Loaves and Fishes* no less vex'd,
 To find *Bill Pitt* still eat 'em!
 Our *Geese and Ganders* candid say,
 It can't but end their sorrow!
 If *Billy* ends his feast to-day,
 And *Charles* cuts up to-morrow!
 Oh! wisely then this time embrace!
 All *Bells* will shake their steeple!
 To see thee *skin* the finny race,
 And spit the gander-people! E. B.

WRITTEN IN A BIBLE.

O H! that my thoughts would oftner dwell
 On those great truths, which Vice repel;
 Would meditate on things above,
 Whence all our noblest actions move;—
 Yet retrospect on errors past,
 Though they should be in numbers vast—
 And, in repentance, with due sorrow own
 What tyrant *WILL* 'gainst Reason's voice
 hath done!

HOPE be my guide, yet that hope such,
 I trust not in her pow'rs too much;
 For Confidence approaches sin,
 And points at something wrong within;
 Whilst Contemplation, humbly giv'n,
 May rise acceptable to Heav'n— [cord"
 And what "th' accusing Spirit would re-
 May vanish, through the mercy of the Lord.

A RAMBLER.

SONNET, in the Italian Manner, on the
 following Words of PETRARCH'S Will:
 "Magistro Thomæ de Bombasia lego
 Leutern meum bonum, et eum sonet
 non pro vanitate sæculi fugacis, sed ad
 laudem Dei Æterni."

BY THOMAS LONG, D. D.

THOMAS, relentless Death has sped his
 dart; [slow;
 To greet thy friendly eye my words move
 Hasten! on this livid cheek, before we part,
 One kiss in silent sympathy bestow.

'Tis now enough—adieu, my tuneful art!
 Adieu, ye laurels that adorn'd my brow!
 Be thine, my friend, this lute; my love-sick
 heart [woe.

Ten lustriums* to its strings has told its
 A nymph, as Dian chaste, as Venus fair,
 Notes that will live, I ween, alone could
 claim; [share

The pride of monarchs fought in vain to
 This faithful herald of my Laura's fame;
 Hence, then, my friend, entrusted to thy care,
 Let it not wake but to *JEHOVAH*'s name.

* *Lustrum*, a period of five years in Latin
 computation.

LA FETE D'ALEXANDRE;
 OU, LE POUVOIR DE LA MUSIQUE:
 ODE IMITÉE DE DRYDEN.

A CETTE auguste fête [vainqueur
 Où des Persans l'indomptable
 De leurs vastes états célébroit la conquête;
 Ce héros, entouré de gloire et de splendeur,
 Se montrait aux regards élevé sur un trône;
 De ses fiers compagnons la troupe l'envi-
 ronne;

Le Mirte ceint leurs fronts guerriers,
 Le Mirte est fait pour l'unir aux lauriers.

Telle qu'une épouse attrayante
 Qui d'un premier Himen attend les volup-
 Thais, assise à ses côtés, [tés,
 Brilloit de tout l'éclat d'une beauté naissante;
 Liens charmants! Douce félicité!
 La valeur seule a droit à la beauté.

Des disciples de Polimnie,
 Régissant les savants efforts,
 Timothée à leur mélodie
 Unit en ce grand jour ses sublimes accords.
 Sous ses doigts animés sa frémissante lire
 Aux cieux porte ses accens,
 Et par leurs charmes puissants
 Inspire les transports du plus charmant
 délire.

D'abord il célèbre en ses chants
 Jupiter enflammé désertant son empire;
 Le sceptre n'est plus rien dès l'instant qu'on
 soupire.

En un fier dragon transformé,
 Ce dieu, vers l'objet aimé
 Prenant sa course sublime,
 Parcourt des cieux le vaste abîme;
 Il arrive, et bientôt par l'excès de ses feux
 Annonce les transports du Souverain des
 dieux. [s'étonne;

A ces pompeux accens tout s'émeut et
 On croit voir en ces lieux le Dieu puissant qui
 Le Monarque transporté, [tonne:
 Dans son trouble involontaire
 Au trône des cieux monté,
 Croit gouverner le tonnerre;
 Et d'un geste redouté
 Pouvoir ébranler la terre.

Le chantre à Jupiter fait succéder Bacchus;
 Tambours, hautbois, et trompettes,
 De vos bruyants concerts que les airs soient
 émus; [fêtes!

Bacchus vient en triomphe assister à nos
 Il vient; déjà je vois l'or de ses blonds che-
 veux, [joyeux,

Et les fleurs de son teint, et son maintien
 Du bonheur qui le suit aimables interpretes.
 C'est lui qui d'un nectar divin
 Aux mortels enseigne l'usage;
 Les vapeurs de ce doux breuvage
 Chassent les vapeurs du chagrin.

Par un charme souverain
 Bacchus entraîne à la gloire;
 Il applanit le chemin
 Qui conduit à la Victoire,
 Et bientôt, le verre en main,
 En consacre la mémoire.

Animé

Animé par ces chants le héros plein d'ardeur
Au combat croit encor signaler son courage;
De cent peuples vaincus trois fois encor
vainqueur, [nage.

Trois fois il fait des morts un horrible car-
Au trouble qui l'agite, aux éclairs de ses yeux,
Timothée apperçoit l'excès de son yvresse;
Et, tandis qu'il défie et la terre et les cieux,
Par des sons lugubres s'empresse
D'arrêter ses transports fongueux.

Il chante Darius qu'opprime un fort injuste,
Ce Roi magnanime et puissant,
Renversé de son trône auguste
Et convert des flots de son sang.
En vain l'excès de sa misère
A ses amis, à ses sujets,

Demande la pitié pour prix de ses bienfaits;
Tout te trahit, il reste étendu sur la terre;
Et même en expirant ses regards inquiets
En vain cherchent la main * compatissante
et chère [piere.

Qui d'un Roi malheureux fermera la pau-
Les yeux baissés, le jeune conquérant,
Dans une tristesse profonde,
Songe alors au destin fragile et chancelant
Des grandeurs de ce monde; [heurs,
Il s'ensent, il soupire, et sensible aux mal-
Ses yeux se remplissent de pleurs.

L'amour alors succède à la tristesse;
Le sublime artiste en sourit:
D'un facile succès d'avance il s'applaudit;
La pitié mène à la tendresse:
Par la douceur enchanteuse

D'un Rithme cadencé pour la voix des plai-
Il inspire la paix et les tendres desirs. [sirs,
Fuyons, dit-il, les travaux de la guerre;
La gloire n'est qu'une vaine chimere,
Qui dans des maux sans fin, dans le meurtre
et l'horreur, [heur.

Nous fait perdre des jours destinés au bon-
L'univers est sous ta puissance;
Jouis de tes faits glorieux;
Vois l'objet charmant de tes feux
Prêt à couronner ta vaillance,
Et goute en paix la jouissance
Des biens que t'accordent les Dieux.

Mille applaudissemens annoncent la vic-
Que remporte l'amour; [toire
Mais à l'harmonie en ce jour
Il doit toute sa gloire.

Vaincu par sa douce langueur,
Sur celle qu'il adore [deur;
Le Prince jete un regard plein d'ar-
La contemple, soupire, et la contemple en-
core; [vin,
Cédant enfin aux dieux de l'amour et du
Ce fier vainqueur succombe et tombe sur
son sein.

Mais quels sons, quel bruit formidable
Interrompt son doux sommeil?
Et comme un tonnerre effroyable
Lui porte un affreux réveil?

* Reconnoissante seroit peut-être préférable
à compatissante, en ce que le sens de la phrase
en deviendroit plus précis et plus exact.

Comme arraché du sein des ombres,
A ces accens furieux,
Ses regards effarés et sombres
Errent dans ces vastes lieux.

Vengeance! Timothée au même instant
Vois les filles des enfers! [s'écrie!
Vois leurs serpents en furie!

Entends leurs sifflements, regarde les éclairs.
Que leurs yeux lancent dans les airs!
Vois-tu ces spectres livides
Chacun la torche à la main?
Ce sont des Grecs intrépides

Qui dans le champ d'honneur ont fini leur
destin;

Et qui, privés de sépulture, [jure.
Veulent être vengés de cette horrible in-
Leurs gestes menaçants,

A ta juste fureur désignant une proie,
Te montrent ces palais et ces temples bril-
lants [ploie!

Où des Dieux ennemis la pompe se dé-
On applaudit; et, plein d'une barbare joie,
D'un flambeau le Roi se saisit;

Thais aussitôt les conduit,
Et, comme, une autre Héleene, embrase une
autre Troie.

Ainsi, longtems avant que l'orgue en nos
autels

De ces divins accens eut frappé les mortels;
Aux doux sons de sa flute, aux accords de
sa lire,

Timothée autrefois insiroit, tour à tour,
La fureur et l'amour.

Cécile enfin parut:—La nature l'inspire;
Dans cent tuyaux harmonieux
L'air aussitôt vient s'introduire,
Et forme avec éclat ces sons majestueux
Que dans nos temples on admire.

Que Timothée en ce jour glorieux
Trouve en elle un vainqueur, dans sa noble
carrière;
Ou qu'ils soient couronnés tous deux;
Il élève les mortels jusqu'aux cieux;
Elle attiroit les *Anges* sur la terre!

LINES addressed to a LIEUTENANT in the
SPALDING CAVALRY, on his Marriage
with the celebrated SPINNER.

As you last week, good sir, I find,
A journey into Hants * design'd,
I should suppose I may, by this,
Congratulate your nuptial bliss;
Your well-renew'd address, my friend,
Will have, I trust, a happy end;
The Soldier and the Spinner join'd,
Bring Homer's story to my mind;
Ulysses you, I think, shall be,
Your bride the chaste Penelope. J. M.

LINES ADDRESSED TO A LADY ON
HER BOWER.

THIS place, where ran the noxious weeds
all o'er,
Is now converted to a leafy bow'r;

* The lady resided a month in Hamp-
shire. Here

Here winding walks and cooling shades unite
To form a scene that's pleasing to the
Enthron'd on high, a pear-tree's boughs
among,

The Lady sits, and pours her tuneful song;
On light guitar with graceful ease she plays,
And thus with musick charms her peaceful
days.

From hence we may learn that the queen of
No less than Euphrosyne*, one of the Graces.

J. M.

ON PRESENTING MASTER T. J. OF
SPALDING WITH A SCARAMOUCH IN
THE CHARACTER OF BEN THE SAILOR.

I SEND, sweet youth, this pasteboard, lit-
tle man,

Hoping thereby to please you, if I can.

This honest tar, who now exhibits here,

Is no rebellious, stubborn mutineer;

He moves, you see, nor arms, nor legs, nor
hands,

But just as you, his governor, commands;

So active then, you'll grant that he's a right
To drink his grog, the British tar's delight.

J. M. Cowbit.

EPITAFFIO DEL FRANCESCO MELOSIO.

GIACE il Melosio in questa fossa oscura,
Dalle facetie suo reso immortale;

Di Quaresima cadde in sepoltura,

Chi se sempre coverse il Carnivale.

Senza spargueri sopra altra verzura

Coprano i suo fioretti il corpo fràle,

Che marcir non si puo la sue figura

Perche nel Poeta fù tutta sale.

Se scrivea, se cantava, attente e fissi

Ridevano, i Calon quasi sfasciati

E infin l'Ippocondria ridere udissi.

Se Dio non voglio per i suo peccati

Fosse andato laggiù ne cupi abyssi,

Farai crepar de risa anco i dannati.

EPITAPH ON FRANCIS MELOSIO,

AN ITALIAN POET.

IMMORTALIZ'D by his facetious vein,

This tomb obscure Melosio doth contain;

In Lent, alas! we lost this precious limb,

Though it was always Carnival with him.

Spare other verdure, but approach with
flow'rs,

Long to preserve his body's formal pow'rs;

The Poet who beneath this stone doth rest,

Was ne'er with black and carking cares
oppress'd.

All, when he wrote or sang, attentive stood;

The rigid Catos lost their Cynic mood;

And Hypochondriacs, while they heard his
lay,

Would feel their fancied burthens melt a-

But, if Melosio's fins have not him sent

To th' deepest hell, in darkness ever pent;

* Euphrosyne, in Lat.n Lætitia, alludes
to Lettice, the lady's Christian name.

The venal damn'd, beneath old Limbo's
rafter,

May chance to split their very sides with
laughter.

W.H.R.

SONNET.

SINENT ESSE FEROS.

WRAPP'D in my shades, far from
the tumult vain,

I count the silent pleasures, soft and
The Lyric Muse, the canvas glowing scene,
In attic taste and attic store replete.

Young Sappho's smiles of Love I oft re-
hearse;

Oft trace Salvator's wild Banditti scene;
Delightful themes! how prompt flows
every verse!

And tints respondent to the traits with-

Thus, monarch of my mind, with plastic
I range ideal hosts at easy will;

If aught disturbs the shadowy reign so gay,

'Tis yonder nightingale, whose tunings
still

Break the lov'd calm; for, every breeze is
And not a falling leaf enrings the wat'ry
glade.

T. DE M.

TRANSLATION OF POPE'S PROLOGUE TO CATO.

U^t Sensus tragica excitaret Arte,
Mores fingeret, Ingenique venam

Ditaret; foret unde, quod videbat,

Humanum Genus; atque rite scenas

Virtus conscia permearet omnes;—

Primum sustinuit gravi cothurno

Suras *Melpomene* indui, et ciere

Cunctorum lacrymas: Trucem Tyrannus

Adspectum posuit, genasque furtim

Non suo obstupuit madere fletu.

Vulgari refugit Poeta plectro

Heroum canere arma (quippe tristis

Vices Ambitio suas meretur)

Imbelli neque plorat usque questu

Amores Juvenumque Virginumque;

Hic fons nobilior: CATO ipse quales

Fudit pro patria ruente, Noster

Educit lacrymas; furore prius

Accenditque animos, genamque guttis

Romanis docet imbui *Britannam*.

Virtus scilicet hic videnda forma

Humana! Hic PLATO mente quod creavit,

CATO quod fuit! En, quod ipse Divum

Rex spectaculum amaverit, procellis

Luctantem patriæ virum; cadentemque,

Hæc cum concideret! Suis CATONEM

Dantem jura, quis hand amore flagrat,

Ut vidit, patriæ? quis haud agenti

Plaudit? quis simul et mori, gementem

Quicumque audit, haud avet? Triumphat

Ostentat populo duces (superbæ

Dum CÆSAR spolia inter, atque victos

Heu! mentis nimium impotensque fatûs)

Turba ut forte sui CATONIS ire

Cernunt effigiem, dies tenebris

Vita horrescere publicisque pompa

Defleri lacrymis: Canente nulla

Io voce Triumphæ, Victor orbis

Solus secum ovat : Ultimum finem
Mavult Roma dolere ; CÆSARIQUE
Minor gloria quam fuit CATONI.

Hunc tu foveris : Hic tuos, *Britanni*
Quisquis nomine gaudēas, moveto
Planus. Non potuit CATO ille Major
Urban ferre scientia inquinatam
Græca Gallica nos satis Theatra,
Fræque *Italico* ore Cantilenæ
Ceperunt ; sapiat sibi, atque Scena
Æstu jam patrio fremat : *Britannis*
Isthæc Fabula convenit, severus
Quam non ipse CATO audiens ruberet.

TRANSLATION OF GRAY'S LATIN ODE,
AT THE GRANDE CHARTREUSE.

THOU Guardian of the awful place,
Whate'er thy name, for none, I deem,
Of import light art thou, whose trace
Thy groves declare, and native stream ;
(And clearer far the God is seen,
'Mid rocks, along the mountain's height,
Rough crags, and towering ways between,
And in the wood's umbrageous night,
Than if in fanes, with sculpture's truth,
He beaded gold, and Phidian art,)
O hail ! and to a wearied youth,
That calls thee, quiet's balm impart.
Spots thus retir'd, and silence sweet,
Should Fortune's will my fate deny,
And swift again, where billows beat,
Involve me in the storms I fly ;
At least, O Power ! the days of age
Give me to pass, from tumult free ;
And leave the loud dissentious rage
Of crowds, and life's anxiety.

PARODIES OF SHAKSPEARE.
N° XXXIX.

BETWEEN the notice of some welcome
guests
And their arrival, all the interim's spent
In savoury cookings and confections sweet ;
The busy mistress, and her trusty maid,
Are then in council ; and the house, through-
Like to a polish'd palace, suffers then [out,
A clear lustration.

BETWEEN th' arrival of some welcome
guests
And their departure, all the interim is
Like an enchantment, or a pleasing dream ;
Visits, fights, walks, rides, parties on the
water, [nius,
Musick, books, prints, and works of ge-
Are instruments t' amuse by turns, and shew
The nature of kind hospitality.

JULIUS CÆSAR, II. I.

I DO remember an Antiquarian,
Whom near about yon Roman Foss I noted,
With peering eye and overwhelming brow,
Digging for coms : unwearied was his
search,
And fresh discoveries well repaid his pains.
And in his study hung a shiver'd sword,
A helmet pierc'd, a golden spur, spears'
heads,

A scaly gauntlet, corselets, and other pieces
Of odd-shap'd armour ; and within his
drawers

Some curious tiles of tessellated work,
Green earthen vases, gems, intaglio, fossils,
Remnants of painted glass, first-printed books,
Illuminated missals, and an abbot's seal,
Were orderly display'd for ready thew,
Noting his classic scholarship, I said,
An I did need, on th' ancient city-wall,
Intelligence beyond the common cast of
talk, [man
Here lives a learn'd and courteous gentleman
Will tell me every thing. ROMEO, V. 1.

"BEWARE the calends of September"—
to-morrow, [pointer
To-morrow, and to-morrow, the train'd
Creeps in his steady pace, from day to day,
To the last beating of the stubbled field,
And all the Summer past hath convey'd
hatch'd [brief-liv'd convey's !
For the keen sportsman's mark :—Ah !
Man's but a walking thief, a licens'd
poacher, [gun,
That primes and pops, with double-barrel'd
Till not a bird is left !—this slaughterous
tale [taste
Soon fates the glutton, but to the longing
Signifies nothing. MACBETH, V. 5.

TO drink, or not to drink ?—that is the
question :

Whether 'tis nobler for the mind to suffer
The gibes and banter of outrageous toppers,
Or take off bumpers, as the toast goes round,
"To health five fathoms deep ?" To drink,
to sip,

No more ; and by a draught to say we end
Fatigue, and quench a thousand feverish heats
That thirst gives birth to :—'tis a potation
Most eagerly to quaff. To drink, to sip,
To quaff ?—perchance get drunk ?—Aye,
there's the danger,

For, in these jolly parties what may come,
When we throw off the safeguard of our
reason,

Must give us pause : there's the respect
Should make sobriety of life's long date.
For, who would hear the roar of songs en-
cor'd, [cheers,

The hunter's chace, the seaman's boisterous
The soldier's oaths, and loose discourse of
love, [rels

The politician's din, and the quick quar-
That tongues impatient of dissent do raise,
When he himself rich beverage might make
With bare spring-water ? who would poi-
son swallow,

And juice adulterate, miscalled wine ?
But that the dread of being singular,
And that false shame, 'gainst which with
resolution [rather

Few modern youth withstand, makes them
Low sitting clubs and midnight revels join,
Than learn'd society, and the lovely fair
Of soft and polish'd manners, making man.

HAMLET, III. I.

MASTER SHALLOW.

INTELLIGENCE OF IMPORTANCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Admiralty-office, Sept. 20. Letter from Capt. Price, of his Majesty's sloop Badger, to E. Nepean, esq. dated at St. Marcou, Sept. 16.

Sir, I beg leave to represent to you, for the information of their Lordships, the account of a very gallant action performed yesterday by two of the boats belonging to his Majesty's gun-vessel, within four miles of the West island, under the command of Lieutenant M'Cullen, of the Marines. About 2 P. M. of the 15th, I observed a long lugger between Illegny and us, and thought I could cut her off from La Hogue. I directed Lieutenant M'Cullen, with 24 picked men in my 10-oared galley and 6-oared cutter, to endeavour to board her, and directed Lieutenant Stevens (by signal) to slip and cover the boats with his Majesty's gun-brig Sparkler, then for all boats manned and armed to support the leading boats. The service was so well performed, that the Sparkler took the fire of two batteries of two 24-pounders and two 12-pounders, which prevented its being directed against the boats. The lugger perceiving the boats determined, lowered her sails, rowed on shore, cut away all her masts and rigging, and got on shore; our cutter immediately boarded her under the fire of several hundred musketry, and towed her off. She proves to be La Victoire privateer (row-boat), Capt. Barier, belonging to Boulogne, mounting 4 swivels, rows 26 oars, quite new, from appearance had at least 40 men on-board; she is 60 feet long, 9 feet beam, and the completest boat for the service of the islands that possibly could be constructed. In performing this, I beg you will mention the gallant manner Lieut. Stevens ran the gun-brig into two fathom water; kept up a continual fire for one hour under the batteries, which diverted their fire from the boats; Lieut. M'Cullen, of the marines, who so determinedly led the boats; and the good conduct of the 24 men who so well performed the service; and from the continual fire of musketry, I am happy to find so small a loss as my gunner's mate (Joseph Silk) wounded by a musket ball in the shoulder. The Sparkler has received no other damage than a few shot through her sails, and some of her rigging cut.

I am, &c. CHARLES PRICE.

[This Gazette likewise contains a letter from Capt. Ballard, of his Majesty's ship Pearl, to Lord Keith, dated off Mahon, July 23, giving an account of the boats of the Pearl, with their crews, under the direction of Lieut. Crawley, attacking two Spanish xebecs, one mounting 8 guns, and 6 settees, mostly armed and deeply laden, and six smaller vessels, under their

protection. Capt. Ballard brought five of them to anchor, the other three he was obliged to scuttle, owing to a gale of wind, by which James Parker, seaman, was drowned, and the yawl of the Pearl sunk. Also a letter from Capt. Fayerman to Earl St. Vincent, giving an account of the capture of the Dragon, a very fast-sailing copper-bottomed sloop letter of marque, from Guadaloupe to Bourdeaux, laden with sugar, coffee, and cotton, on the 27th ult. by his Majesty's ship Beaulieu, and sloop Sylph in company.]

Admiralty-office, Sept. 23. This Gazette contains a list of ships taken and detained from May 20 to Aug. 3, by the squadron late under the command of Sir Hyde Parker, at Jamaica, consisting of 6 armed vessels, and nearly 100 others; also a letter from Lord H. Seymour, inclosing a similar list of vessels taken at the Leeward islands, from March 26 to July 20, amounting together to 62 sail, of which 14 were enemy's privateers, 8 trading vessels, 5 re-captured English vessels, 26 re-captured American vessels, and 9 detained on suspicion, under neutral colours.—This Gazette also contains a proclamation, farther prohibiting the exportation, and encouraging the importation of corn, for 40 days after the commencement of the next session of Parliament, which stands prorogued from Tuesday the 7th of October, to the 11th of November next.

Foreign Letter-office, Sept. 24. The Hamburg mail of this day brings an extract from the Vienna Court Gazette of the 6th instant, in which the Emperor, after expressing his sincere inclination and wish for peace, notifies his intention of putting himself at the head of the army on the Danube; the French having unexpectedly, and without any reasonable cause, given notice of the cessation of the Armistice. The Emperor is to be accompanied by his brother, the Archduke John. According to some accounts, the Archduke Charles will likewise repair to the army from Prague. The Hungarian insurrection or general levy has been ordered; a similar levy, it is said, will take place through all the Hereditary states. The Emperor left Vienna to go to the Army on the 6th.

Admiralty-office, Oct. 4. A letter from Lord Keith, dated on-board the Minotaur, in Leghorn Roads, July 10, introduces the following:

My Lord, *Phoenix at Sea, June 18.*

I beg leave to acquaint your Lordship, that early yesterday morning being off the Hieres Islands, and little wind, I sent Lieut. Thompson, with the boats of his Majesty's

Majesty's ship *Phoenix*, in chase of a small vessel standing in for Hieres Bay; and at nine A. M. they captured her; she proved to be *La Revanche*, French national vessel, coppered, mounting four carriage-guns and four swivels, with twenty-seven men, partly laden with brandy, wine, cheese, and pork, two days from Toulon, and bound to Malta with dispatches, which were thrown over-board. I am sorry to add, that in capturing the above vessel we lost one man; and unfortunately this morning, it blowing strong, she overfet, but happily no lives were lost.

J. W. HALSTED.

Doroning-street, Oct. 11. The following dispatch has been this day received by the Right. Hon. Henry Dundas, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, from Major Gen. Pigot, commanding his Majesty's troops in the island of Malta.

Sir, *Malta, Sept. 6.*

Conceiving that it may be of the utmost consequence that his Majesty's Ministers should be acquainted, as soon as possible, with the surrender of the important fortress of La Valette, I have desired Mr. Paget to dispatch a messenger to England, with a copy of my letter to General Sir Ralph Abercromby on the subject, and the articles of capitulation, which are herewith sent you. We yesterday took possession of some of the works, and our ships entered the harbour, and I am in hopes the whole will be evacuated by the enemy to-morrow, except the island of Mannel, where, agreeable to the capitulation, such are to remain as cannot be immediately sent to France for want of ships to take them. I am, &c.

H. PIGOT, Major-General.

Sir, *Malta, Sept. 5.*

I have great satisfaction in acquainting you with the surrender of the fortress of La Valette, with all its dependencies, after sustaining a blockade of two years. The capitulation has been signed this day. I had every reason to suppose that this most formidable fortress was likely soon to fall, from the circumstance of the two French frigates, *La Justice* and *La Diane*, going out of the harbour a few nights ago; one of which, *La Diane*, by the vigilance of the blockading squadron, was soon captured, and there are still some hopes that the other may have shared the same fate. Judging of how much consequence it may be, that you should have the earliest intimation of this important capture, I have delayed, till another opportunity, sending returns of the stores, &c. found in the place, which could not yet be made up. During the short time you were here, you must have been sensible of the great exertions, which Brigadier-General Graham must have made with the limited force he

had, previous to my arrival with a reinforcement: he has ever since continued these exertions; and I consider that the surrender of the place has been accelerated by the decision of his conduct, in preventing any more inhabitants from coming out of the fortress a short time before I came here. He was sent to negotiate the terms of capitulation with General Vaubois, and I am much indebted to him for his assistance in that business. I am happy to say, that I have experienced every support from Brigadier-General Moncrieff, and the officers of the British and allied troops, whose conduct in every respect has been most exemplary. The service of the engineer department, under Capt. Gordon, has been carried on with great zeal and perseverance. I think it right to mention to you, that Lieut. Vivion of the Royal Artillery, the assistant Quartermaster-general, has been of considerable service. He was landed here with his party from the *Strombolo* bomb at the commencement of the blockade; and for a long time did duty with these few men, without any other British or regular troops of any description. I have great pleasure in acknowledging the constant and ready assistance and co-operation I have received from Captain Ball, of his Majesty's ship the *Alexander*, who has been employed on shore during the greater part of the blockade: his name and services are already well known to his Majesty's Ministers; and I am sure I need not say more than that those he has performed here do credit to his former character. I herewith transmit you the terms of the capitulation. I have derived great assistance from my Aide-de-camp Captain Dalrymple, who has for some time been doing duty as assistant adjutant-general.

H. PIGOT, Major-General.

General Sir R. Abercromby, K. B. &c.

Here follow the articles of capitulation.

Admiralty-office, Oct. 11. Letter from Capt. George Martin, of his Majesty's ship *Northumberland*, to E. Nepean, esq. dated off St. Paul's, Sept. 5.

Sir, As my Lord Keith is now at Mahon, and it may be some time before he has an opportunity of communicating with their Lordships, I have the honour to inclose a copy of my letter to his Lordship, giving an account of the surrender of the French garrison of La Valette, and one of the 19th of August, acquainting him of the Capture of *La Diane* French frigate.

I am, &c. GEORGE MARTIN.

Northumberland, off Malta, Sept. 5.

My Lord, I have the honour to acquaint you, that the French garrison of La Valette surrendered yesterday to the Allied forces serving at Malta, and to inclose the copy of the articles of capitulation. I have not yet been able to obtain an account of the ordnance

ordnance and stores in the garrison; the moment it can be procured I will transmit it to your lordship. I inclose a list of the ships and vessels found in the harbour.

I am, &c. GEORGE MARTIN.

To Lord Keith, K. B. &c.

A list of the ships and vessels found in the harbour of La Valette, when the place capitulated.

L'Atenian Maltese ship of 64 guns, in good condition.—Le Dego Maltese ship of 64 guns, not in a state to proceed to sea.—La Cartagenoise Maltese frigate, not in a state to proceed to sea.—Two merchant ships, wanting repair.—One brig, fit for sea.—One zebeck and two other small vessels.—Five or six gun-boats, not fit for service.

Northumberland, off St. Paul's, Aug. 29.

My Lord, I have the honour to acquaint you, that the frigates La Justice and La Diane sailed from the harbour of La Valette on the night of the 24th, and were immediately pursued by his Majesty's ships off that port; and that the latter, after a chase of some hours, and a running fight with the Success, struck to that ship, the Genereux, and Northumberland. La Justice, I am sorry to add, escaped under cover of the night, and has not since been heard of. La Diane mounts 42 guns, 18 and 9-pounders, but had only 114 men on board, having left the remainder to assist in the defence of the garrison.

I am, &c. GEORGE MARTIN.

To Lord Keith K. B. &c.

Admiralty-office, Oct. 11. Letter from Vice-Admiral Lord Keith, to E. Nepean, esq. dated Foudroyant, Gibraltar-bay, September 15.

Sir, My letter of the 11th inst. will have acquainted their Lordships of my having formed the resolution of attempting an enterprise against two armed vessels, reported to be receiving stores in the roads of Barcelona for the relief of Malta. I have now the satisfaction of informing you, that this service has been very judiciously arranged by Capt. Louis, of the Minotaur, and most gallantly and successfully executed by Capt. Hillyer of the Niger, and Lient. Schomberg of the Minotaur, in the boats of these ships, as will appear by the report made to me thereon by Capt. Louis, a copy of which is herewith inclosed. I have no doubt that their Lordships will justly appreciate the merits of the officers by whom this gallant and enterprising service has been performed.

KEITH.

My Lord, *Minotaur, Sept. 6.*

Knowing how anxious and desirous your Lordship was, as well as the service to my country, by cutting out or destroying the two corvettes, lying in Barcelona road, mentioned in your Lordship's orders to Capt. Oliver, and in order to check

the two ships sailing upon this intended secret expedition, induced me to persevere in the following attempt: On the evening of the 3d instant, after having delivered Capt. Hillyer of the Niger his orders to join your Lordship, a breeze sprung up from the Westward, with every appearance of a close night. I again called him on-board, with the signal at the same time to prepare boats. Captain Hillyer and Lieutenant Schomberg volunteered the service, assisted by Lieutenants Warrant, Lowry, Lieutenant Healy of the Niger, Mr. Zeid, master, and Lieutenant Jewell of the marines. The boats left the Minotaur about 8 o'clock in the evening. The firing began from all quarters near nine: about 10 o'clock I had the pleasing satisfaction to see two ships dropping out of the road under a heavy fire from the ships, four strong batteries, ten gun-boats, two schooners with 42-pounders each—the fort of Mount Joni the same time throwing shells. The Minotaur and Niger were well placed in good season to cover the party. The service was performed throughout with an enterprising spirit, good conduct, and in a gallant style. The loss, which I shall inform your Lordship, of killed and wounded fell principally upon two boats, not great, when compared to the situation the number of boats and so many men were placed in for a considerable time. The ships about 11 o'clock were perfectly clear from the enemy's batteries and gun-boats, the men of war checking the movements of the latter: the ships captured, named Conception, alias Esmeralda, and La Paz, about 400 tons, each mounting 22 brass guns, 12 and 9-pounders, laden with provisions and stores, &c. &c. &c. supposed for Batavia, and on Dutch account: they were to have taken 300 troops of the regiment of Batavian swiss on-board from the island of Majorca. I found several Dutch officers on-board the Esmeralda. The officers and several of the men of La Paz, during the action, quitted her in boats. La Paz is a very fine ship, quite new, never at sea before, sails remarkably well, and I make no doubt your Lordship will find her in all respects calculated for his Majesty's service; the Esmeralda is also a very fine ship. I beg leave strongly to recommend to your Lordship's notice Capt. Hillier and Lient. Schomberg; their services upon this occasion deserve the first attention and highest praises; at the same time I cannot pass without notice the general good conduct of every officer and man serving under my command. I herewith send the list of killed and wounded.

THOS. LOUIS.

List of killed and wounded.—Minotaur. Mr. Reid, master, slightly wounded.—Niger. Two seamen, killed; four seamen and one marine (since dead), wounded.

Killed

Killed and wounded on-board the enemy's ships.

La Paz. 1 seaman killed; 4 seamen wounded.—Esmeralda. 2 seamen killed; 17 seamen wounded. THO. LOUIS.

Admiralty-office, Oct. 14. Letter from William Ricketts, Esq. Commander of his Majesty's sloop *El Corso*, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Trieste, September 14.

Sir, I herewith inclose you a copy of a letter to the Right Hon. Lord Keith, K. B. Vice-Admiral of the Red, and Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels in the Mediterranean.

I am, &c. W. RICKETTS.

My Lord, *El Corso*, Ancona, Aug. 28.

In compliance with your order to destroy the vessels in the harbour, and make a proper example of the town of Cesenatico, I proceeded with his Majesty's cutter the *Pigmy* off that port; but, finding it impossible to get within grape-shot of the Mole, was under the necessity of deferring the attempt till the night of the 26th, when the boats of both vessels, under the order of Lieut. Yeo, First of *El Corso*, proceeded to Cesenatico, and, soon after day-light, I perceived them in possession of the town, successfully maintaining a position against some French troops in the neighbourhood; but about eight, observing a party of horse in full speed from Cervia, I judged it prudent to call them immediately on-board, though not before we had the satisfaction of seeing, that the gallantry of Lieut. Yeo, aided by Mr. Douglass, Master of the *Pigmy*, had been crowned with the fullest success; the vessels and harbour at that time forming but one flame; and that the intent of this enterprize might not be lost on the coast, I shortly afterwards sent in the attached note. I have the honour likewise to inclose the report of Lieut. Yeo, and remain, &c. W. RICKETTS.

TO THE INHABITANTS OF CESENATICO.

"The treachery of your municipality, in causing to be arrested an officer with

dispatches, has been long known to the British Admiral in these seas. That municipality may now sadly know that the severity of judgment, long delayed, is always exemplary. That the innocent suffer with the guilty, though much to be regretted, is the natural feature of war; and the more terrible infliction on this occasion, the more striking the example should prove to surrounding municipalities.

(Signed) W. RICKETTS."

Report.—Of 13 vessels of different descriptions, laying within the Mole of Cesenatico, 2 were sunk, and 11 burnt; 1 of them deeply laden with copper, money, and bale goods; the harbour choked by the wreck of 4 sunk in the mouth of it; and both piers entirely consumed.

(Signed) JOHN LUCAS YEO.

A letter from Lord St. Vincent introduces the following:

My Lord, *Boadicea*, at Sea, Oct. 1.

I have the honour to inform you, that the *Fisgard* chased from the Squadron, on the 30th ultimo, and on the day following brought-in the Spanish brig (sloop of war), as reported by Capt. Martin's accompanying letter, *El Vivo*; and also, that Captain Griffiths, of the *Diamond*, returned to the Squadron on the 1st inst. with a French brig-privateer, of 14 guns, and 60 men, named *La Rancune*, taken by that ship on the 27th ult.

R. G. KEATS.

Sir, *Fisgard*, at Sea, Sept. 30.

I beg to inform you, that his Majesty's ship *Fisgard*, under my command, has captured the *Vivo* Spanish brig of war, of 14 18-pounder carronades, and 100 men; two days from Ferrol, bound to America with sealed orders and dispatches, which they threw overboard in the chase.

Capt. Keate, *Boadicea*. T. B. MARTIN.

[This Gazette also contains a letter from Lord Keith, which incloses a list of armed and merchant vessels, of different nations, captured, re-captured, &c. in the Mediterranean, amounting to 34 in number.]

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, October, 1800.

The state of politics on the Continent has undergone a material change since our last RETROSPECT, at the date of which we left the Emperor of

GERMANY

at Alt-Oettingen, the head-quarters of his army, and, as was then supposed, resolved to try once more the fate of battle, though against all reasonable hope of success. In a short time after, however, his Imperial Majesty saw fit to obtain a farther prolongation of the Armistice for 45 days, by consenting to place in the hands of the French the fortifications of Ulm, Ingolstadt, and Philippsburg, as a pledge of his sincere intentions to enter on negotiations for peace

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at a Congress to be held at Luneville. Having thus accepted terms infinitely more disadvantageous and humiliating than those formerly signed by Comte St. Julien, and which he had but a few days before refused to ratify, his Imperial Majesty returned to Vienna on the 24th ult. On his arrival, it seems, Baron Thugut, who had in fact discharged the office of Prime Minister ever since the death of Prince Kaunitz, desired permission to resign, which was granted. Since that time, Count Cobenzel has been appointed Prime Minister, under the titles of Minister of Conferences, and Vice-Chancellor of the Court and State; Count Lehrbach has been made a Minister of State; and

the Baron Thugut has retired to his government of Venice with the title of Director of the Affairs of Italy.—This change in the Austrian Administration is generally considered as decidedly favourable to peace, as Count Cobentzel is well known to have long been inclined to recommend pacific measures.

Great preparations are making for the ensuing Congress at

LUNEVILLE,

of which town Gen. Clarke has been appointed Commandant; and a telegraphic communication is establishing from thence to Paris.

The Elector of

BAVARIA

is generally stated to have concluded a Treaty of Neutrality with France, and to have withdrawn his forces from the Austrian army.

The sequestration, so hastily imposed by the Emperor of

RUSSIA

on English property in his dominions, has since been taken off, in consequence of the accommodation of the dispute between England and Denmark. With an inexplicable inconsistency of conduct, however, the Emperor Paul, so lately the far-famed magnanimous ally of Great Britain, has peremptorily refused to receive either a Minister or a Consul from this country, and actually obliged Mr. Shairp, who had landed at Cronstadt in the latter capacity, to quit his dominions immediately, without suffering him to proceed to St. Petersburg: at the same time he recalled his own Chargé des Affaires from the Court of St. James's. We shall not attempt to reconcile this wayward conduct of the Great Autocrat to any ordinary or rational principle of action: but there have lately appeared some symptoms of coquetry between him and the Consular government of France; and the Russian army assembled in Lithuania has recently received large reinforcements, with orders to hold itself in readiness to march at 24 hours notice. Respecting the immediate object or ultimate destination of this large body of troops, however, not a ray of intelligence has yet appeared.

A Preliminary Convention has been entered into between this country and

DENMARK;

by which we find, that the discussion of the question of *right* with regard to the inspection of neutral vessels stands adjourned; but that Danish convoys are to be suspended till, on farther investigation, a Definitive Convention shall have been concluded.

MALTA

surrendered on the 5th ult. to the British forces under Gen. Pigot and Capt. Martin, the latter of whom commanded the ships employed in the blockade. The French troops are prisoners of war, and the ships

in the harbour remain prizes. The former, it has been agreed, shall be sent to France, but under an engagement not to serve against Great Britain, or *her allies**, until exchanged. What *may* at some future time be judged expedient, we cannot foresee; but we should hope, that no irresistible necessity will ever arise, to force or persuade the British government to quit possession of this invaluable naval station.

In

EGYPT,

if we may believe reiterated accounts in the different Paris Journals, the French army under Menou has recommenced offensive operations. That General, it would seem, having been joined by several Beys, with their followers, who thus hope to secure their independence of the Porte, was proceeding with the principal part of his force against Syria. We fear, indeed, that the Turkish troops are either too much incumbered by forms and ceremonies, or on some account too inert, successfully to oppose the promptitude and vigour of the Republican troops. But, as Malta has now fallen into our hands, we shall hope to see measures taken for sending an efficient British force to reduce Menou to terms for evacuating the country.

The rumours respecting the hostile designs of France and Spain against the kingdom of

PORTUGAL

have lately subsided, and given place to accounts, confidently stated, of the storm having for the present blown over: as a corroboration of which, has been considered the late appointment of Berthier (who was to have commanded the allied French and Spanish forces on that occasion) to the office of Minister of War at Paris, in the room of Carnot, who has resigned.

The anniversary of the Republican form of government in

FRANCE

has been celebrated at Paris with great splendour and magnificence; previously to which, the Minister of General Police issued a circular letter to the Prefects, announcing the most perfect security, and expressing an anxious wish that the spirit of party and faction might be for ever extinguished. The letter concluded with declaring it to be the intention of the Consulate, to put an end to all disorders, to establish good laws, to cherish talents and genius wherever they might be found; and, in short, to do every thing that could tend to the general welfare and happiness of the nation. We have seen reason to think, that it is the intention of Bonaparte to re-establish the Catholic religion in France; and a recent discussion

* It is a little remarkable, that in the copy of the Capitulation published in the French Journals, these three words were omitted.

has been promoted in favour of the great body of emigrants, which breathes moderation and justice, and must tend more than any thing else to increase the popularity of the Consulate. The Minister of Police has published a long report on the emigrant list, which has been followed up by a decree of the Consuls that is extremely favourable to the unfortunate objects of it; as it, in fact, erases all from the list, *excepting only* those who have carried arms against France; or who have composed the military or civil establishments of the French Princes, or have accepted places from them or from hostile powers.

All this display of candour and moderation, however, it would seem, had not secured Bonaparte against private malice; for it appears, that a design had been formed about the middle of this month by some Italian desperadoes to assassinate him on his departure from the Opera. Fortunately for him, remorse had seized one of the accomplices, who disclosed the circumstance to the Private Secretary of the Consul; and, from that time to the seizing of the conspirators, the proceedings of the latter were in fact conducted by the police through the medium of the informer; it was on this fact that Bonaparte founded his assertion, when he stated to the public bodies who brought him addresses of congratulation, that in truth "he had not been in any real danger." The ringleader in the affair was an Italian of the name of Caracci, who had announced for early sale a sculptured bust of the Chief Consul. The parties, who are all in custody, have confessed their designs; and orders have been since issued for all emigrant Italians resident in Paris to return incontinently to their own country. To the address of the President of the Tribunal on this occasion, Bonaparte, among other remarks, observed, "that, if ever the unfortunate day should arrive when he should lose the confidence of the nation, he should no longer place a value upon a life that had ceased to maintain an interest in the hearts of Frenchmen." No expectation seems to be formed of a renewal of the war; Moreau, and other distinguished officers, have arrived at Paris; and the rest of the Generals are relaxing from their duties.

The French government and that of

AMERICA

have at length composed all their differences by a Treaty of Amity and Commerce, which was signed at Paris on the 30th ult. *. It does not appear to be quite conclusive, but rather a provisional Convention; as many important points, particularly that of indemnifications for past captures, are left unsettled; and the dis-

cussion of them postponed to a future period. Meantime the commerce between the two Powers is declared free; and all the respect due to the most favoured nations is henceforward to be paid to the contracting parties by each other. The Citizens belonging to both Republicks are allowed to trade to the ports of the enemies of either, except they shall happen to be in a state of blockade, and provided their vessels are not laden with contraband goods; and commercial agents are reciprocally to be appointed to reside in France and America. It is deserving of remark, that the French government, in this Treaty, have dexterously seized on the question lately in dispute between England and some of the Northern Powers, and made an express stipulation with America, not to visit, when in a state of hostility, any neutral vessel under convoy of a ship of war.

The disputes in

ST. DOMINGO

between the Republican Generals Toussaint L'Ouverture and Rigaud have terminated at length in the expulsion of the latter from the Colony. Since which, the former has issued Proclamations to the inhabitants, and to the different Civil and Military authorities of the island; in which he acquaints them, that he had lately received fresh instructions and powers from the French government; and exhorts them to abstain from all disorders; to forego all animosities; to be faithful to the Republic; and to return to the cultivation of the land and the increase of commerce.

Various accounts have been propagated respecting the failure of an attempt made by the British forces under Sir Ralph Abercrombie against the port of

CADIZ;

but, as nothing *official* has yet transpired in any manner to confirm these statements, we do not think it necessary or proper at present to enter on the subject.

FOREIGN NEWS.

July 16. The woods of *Bande*, in the canton of Nassogne, in the department of the Sambre and Meuse, took fire, and in less than 6 hours above 150 acres were consumed. The activity of the neighbouring inhabitants prevented farther devastation.

Aug. 2. At *Bruin*, Vormacher, the first dancer at the Theatre, was performing a part in the dress of a Savage, which consisted of linen covered with varnish. As he was standing, preparing to go on the stage, his dress caught fire, and he was so much burnt, that he expired in consequence, in great torture. An accident of the same kind happened in France in the reign of Charles the Fifth; and that Monarch himself, who was dressed in a masquerade as a savage, very narrowly escaped perishing by it.

Aug. 5. In the island of *Marçon*, the armourer,

* A copy of this Treaty will be given in our next Number.

mourer, busily employed in cleaning some muskets which had been brought from one of the boats, on taking up one to examine the lock, it unfortunately went off, having through accident been loaded: his wife, sitting at her needle, about three yards before him, received the contents. Two balls went in at the upper part of her breast, took an oblong direction, cut the arteries of her heart, went through the back, tearing the spinal marrow, and flattened themselves on the wall. She died without a groan.

Italy, Aug. 6. A solemn funeral service has been celebrated in the great church at *Verona*, for Field Marshal Count Haddick, who was mortally wounded at the battle of *Marengo*, and died at *Alessandria*. Generals *Melas*, *Rieße*, and several other Austrian officers, were present.

Hamburg, Sept. 29. His Royal Highness Prince Adolphus, who arrived here a few days ago, assisted this day at the deliberations of the Senate. The Prince's appearance is very plain, and his manners extremely condescending. He speaks German fluently.—Lord Nelson has contributed a handsome sum towards the raising and arming of volunteer corps for the defence of the capital of Austria.

M. Achard, the *Prussian* chemist, has at length brought his discoveries, in the article of sugar from vegetables, to such perfection, that he is enabled to vend it at six sous the pound.

A hair dresser at *Brussels* having lately quarrelled with a woman to whom he was attached, shot her through the head with a pistol, and, finding that she still gave some signs of life, he killed her with the butt-end of a musket. When the guards entered the place, he threw himself on the dead body, and before he could be seized he blew out his brains with the musket.—An Inn-keeper, at the same place, returning from taking a walk with his wife, dropt down suddenly to all appearance dead; the medical persons who were called in declared him to be lifeless. The next day he was inclosed in an oak coffin, and deposited in a chapel till the funeral was to take place. Some of the neighbours hearing a noise in the chapel, ran to the place, and found the poor man bathed in his blood, and really dead, having, as it appeared, made most violent but ineffectual efforts to break his coffin.

A letter from *Xeres*, in the neighbourhood of *Cadiz*, states, that 1857 persons had died in *Cadiz* in 17 days; that 30,000 had deserted that city, and that 3000 were sick. The population is about 80,000. Five days generally terminates the disease; two days of which the patient is seized with a delirium and black vomit, and, if a copious perspiration does not succeed, death is the consequence: sometimes they recover, but a relapse is fatal. There had been no rain

for 70 days, which occasioned a great foulness in their shores and streets. Some persons are of opinion that the disease has been imported from *Tangiers*; others, from *America*.

Pius VII. has begun the reformation of the ecclesiastical state in his own household, by reducing the expences of it to 86,000 dollars, which formerly amounted to 150,000. The papal chamber has a debt of 50 millions, the payment of which requires the strictest economy.

ASIA, and THE EAST INDIES.

The Prime Minister of *China*, the great enemy of the English, has been put to death by orders of the Emperor, *Ca Hing*, who has seized his immense treasures, amounting to 70 millions of taels, besides jewels to a vast amount.

The following melancholy account of the *Queen Indiaman* is extracted from a letter from an officer on-board the *Kent Indiaman*, dated from *St. Salvadore*, on the Coast of *Brazil*, July 17, 1800. "We should have left this place ere now, but for a melancholy accident which has befallen the *Queen Indiaman*, which had put in here with us a few days since for want of water. On the 9th, between 2 and 3 o'clock A. M. our officer who had the watch on deck discovered a smoke issuing from the gun-room ports of the *Queen*, which was moored a little way from us. Immediately we called the Captain and officers; for, although no alarm was given from the *Queen*, yet as she was evidently on fire, every exertion was made to man our boats with the fire-engines, buckets, &c. for their assistance; but, within a few minutes of our discovering the smoke, she was completely in flames from stern to the bows, and in a few minutes more the three masts were over-board. Unfortunately it blew very fresh, and a current of at least 3 or 4 knots. This of course rendered it difficult for the boats to get alongside to save the people; and so rapid were the flames, that about 30 soldiers perished below decks, being unable to get up the hatchways. The number of lives lost is about 80. Capt. Craig, with the ladies, were on shore. All the officers of the ship are saved; and, fortunately for us, the current carried her clear of the Bay, and she drove a considerable distance before she blew up, about 7 A. M. The cause of the fire is not ascertained, as no person had been in the gun-room after 8 o'clock; and although several people slept over the gun-room scuttle, the smoke was not discovered till near 3 o'clock. The scene was dreadful, from the cries of between 2 and 300 men, and many perishing in the flames or sea. Those that are saved are almost entirely naked, from being hurried out of their beds. The remaining troops, and all the passengers about

(about 300), proceed in the Kent to India. There are five ladies and Gen. St. John and family, who are accommodated by the Captain of the Kent with his cabin apartment."—This is the third East-Indiaman which has been destroyed by fire since the year 1791. The two former were, the Princess Amelia, Capt. John Ramsden; and the Earl Fitzwilliam, Capt. James Tweedale. The Commanders of the above three ships were, however, saved.—No blame is imputable to Capt. Craig, the circumstances attending the fire perfectly exonerating him. She had upwards of fifty barrels of gunpowder on board when the accident happened.—By letters received by the family of Major-General St. John, it appears that his two children were on board when the ship took fire, but were providentially landed upon the first alarm. The feelings of the General and his Lady, till their children were brought to them, may be more easily conceived than described, as they heard the alarm-guns, and saw the fire, from the house where they lodged. The General, indeed, was rushing out of the house to go on board, when his children presented themselves to him at the door. Every thing belonging to the General and his family was lost; and his loss is estimated at little less than 10,000*l*.

The new species of hemp, called Sun, the produce of Bengal, and which has been manufactured there for general purposes, has turned out nearly equal to our own rope. In order to give it a fair trial, the Company's ship the Earl Howe, Capt. Robert Burrowes, which has lately arrived, had all her running rigging rove with this rope in Bengal, by the order of government; and we learn, from respectable authority, that it answered Capt. Burrowes's sanguine expectations, during a long voyage home. All the marine establishment in India is to be supplied with this new article of Eastern produce, which is esteemed an invaluable acquisition to the shipping navigating the Indian seas.

The last accounts from India mention, that a flight of locusts, several miles in extent, and so thick as in their progress wholly to obscure the sun, had passed over Malda, Rajemal, and Helebas, fortunately, for the terrified inhabitants, without stopping. From Helebas, they directed their course along the Jemna, towards Agra; in the neighbourhood of that city they are stated to have descended, and to have totally destroyed the vegetation of the district.

Col. Gent, who was principal Engineer during the war in the Mysore country, and the reduction of Seringapatam, is gone to Dublin, on a mission from the Madras army to his Excellency the Marquis Cornwallis, charged by them with the delivery of the helmet and sword of Tippoo Sultan, which were found after he was killed

in Seringapatam; and likewise with a picture of the tyrant, taken after his decease.

WEST INDIES.

June 14. On Saturday evening last, a storm of thunder, lightning, and rain set in, which continued almost without intermission until Wednesday. A flash of lightning, accompanied by a most tremendous clap of thunder, passed through a stable in *St. Jago de la Vega* on Saturday night, demolished part of the wall, and killed a very fine horse, valued at 150*l*. The road to Bog-walk is rendered impassable, and the whole of the bridge across is carried away. Much mischief has been done by the late rains in the parishes of Clarendon and Vere.

A free black woman lately, in a fit of desperation, furiously seized a mulatto child in the neighbourhood of *St. Jago de la Vega*, and bit out a considerable part of its cheek; since which time it has remained in a very dangerous situation. As the perpetrator of this horrid act has for some time past been in the habit of attending the lectures of a black preacher, it is supposed she was seized with a fit of religious phrenzy, too often the effect of an unqualified representation of the miseries of a future state on a mind unprepared to comprehend, or to profit by, such terrifying doctrines.

NEWS FROM IRELAND and SCOTLAND.

Cork, Aug. 3. Last night Brigade-Maj. Keating, accompanied by a military guard, surrounded the house of a publican near the Exchange, and took 21 fellows into custody, who were assembled on some unlawful occasion. It appears, that, at the moment of their apprehension, the mystic rites of *inauguration* were celebrating, under the shade of a green bough, which was handed round the table. They were all committed to Bridewell; and one of the party, John Sullivan, a billiard-marker, has been fully committed for trial.

Dublin, Sept. 21. This evening a young man, a journeyman printer, named Wynne, fell over the bannisters of the stair-case leading to the Royal Exchange Coffee-room, upon the flags of the Exchange-hall, and was dashed to pieces.—This is the second horrible accident of the same kind, which has occurred within a few months in the same place; where, to protect the passenger in an ascent of nearly 100 steps, an hand rail, in some places scarcely 20 inches high, is the only fence against falling upon the flagged floor beneath.

Professor Robison's book, it should seem, has produced some enquiries with respect to Masonic meetings. A shoemaker and a cartwright were tried on the 17th of September at Ayr, in Scotland, for various acts of sedition, committed in 1796, at a club or association in Maybole, styling itself The Grand Assembly of Knights Templars.

Templars. The sedition, however, was not proved; and the two *Illuminati* were of course dismissed from the bar.

COUNTRY NEWS.

July 30. The Foot barracks on *Dover-Heights* were this day consumed by fire; occasioned, we understand, by a plumber, who was employed in repairing the leaden pipes, having left some hot solder behind him when he had finished his work. The barracks were not inhabited at the time of the accident, and there have been no troops quartered in them for some time past. The flames would have been easily extinguished when first observed, if water and assistance could have been procured in proper time: of the building there is nothing left but the bare walls.

July 31. An action was tried at *Hampshire* assizes, which excited very considerable interest and attention. It was brought against Peter Barfoot, Esq. one of the magistrates of that county, by a poor man, a pauper, of the parish of Droxford, for false imprisonment. It appeared in evidence, that the poor man had a wife and six children; and, from the pressure of the times, was obliged to seek for some relief from his parish; and that on a Sunday, when he went to the parish-officers at the vestry to ask relief, one of them took offence at his stepping into the vestry without being sent for, and immediately collared him, and turned him out. He insisted on the poor man's begging his pardon; which he would not do, as he had committed no offence. The officer then applied to Mr. Barfoot, who committed the poor man to Bridewell for seven days; and, after he had brought his action against him, had threatened to pull down his cottage, which he had built with his own hands in the forest of Bere.—Lord Eldon, in a most excellent charge to the jury, animadverted in strong terms on the conduct of the Defendant, and in a most able manner defined what was the province and duty of the jury: they, without hesitation, gave a verdict of 50*l.* damages.

At the last *Chelmsford* assizes a cause was tried by a special jury, brought by J. Hatch, Esq. against his architect, Mr. Gibson, of Hackney, for the unskilful or negligent erection of the seat of the Plaintiff, at Clayton, in that county, by which considerable damages had been sustained from the *dry-rot*: a verdict was given for the Plaintiff—1000*l.* damages, and 40*s.* costs.

Aug. 6. There was this day a numerous meeting of the Essex Agricultural Society at the Shire-hall, at *Chelmsford*, the Right Hon. Lord Petre, President, in the chair; when, after an exhibition of much handsome and useful stock, the silver medal was adjudged to several candidates.

Aug. 7. A lamentable instance of pas-

sion occurred at *Ilfracomb*, in Devonshire. Two gentlemen playing at billiards, one of them gave the marker so violent a blow on the head with a billiard cue, that the man died in the course of a few hours. The gentleman has surrendered himself, and given bail to answer the charge.

Aug. 9. This evening, as the Norwich coach was returning to Yarmouth with passengers, it broke down at *Blowfield*, by which accident one of the passengers was killed, another had his collar-bone broke, and some of them were severely bruised.

Aug. 11. This day was hanged at *Gloucester* E. Wilmot, about 64 years of age, who for several years worked in the coal-mines of Ritton. In this employ he saved some money, and afterwards purchased some land in Sivton, in the same parish, where, by his parsimonious conduct, he amassed considerable property. A quarrel had subsisted for some time between him and the deceased; Wilmot always imagining that Fasset and his brother-in-law overcharged him in his rates, and for several years he refused to pay his taxes. It was in the act of levying that distress, that the hoary wretch fired from a blind window (a board of which he had unnailed for the purpose) at Fasset; the shot took place just below the right eye, and passed through the brain: instant death was the consequence. He was tried before Sir Simon Le Blanc, and on the most satisfactory evidence was found guilty, condemned to be hanged, and his body anatomised. In person he was of low stature, and of a very mean, contemptible appearance: his dress was in general very shabby. Avarice had ingrossed his very soul, and deadened every sensation of humanity; indeed, he appeared quite insensible of emotion to the very pathetic admonition of the truly excellent Judge who tried him, and who very humanely directed that his property should be divided amongst his numerous poor relations. The same hardened unfeeling stupidity accompanied him to the last. He most obstinately refused to dispose of his property, or any part of it, before trial, and afterwards appeared equally inattentive to the welfare of those who were to survive him. A more stupid, ignorant, sordid wretch, perhaps, never existed.

Aug. 16. Mr. Young was to have taken his trial this day at *Gloucester*, for the murder of his wife, by throwing her into the Severn; but, on entering his cell, he was found dead, having hanged himself with his handkerchief.

Aug. 19. This evening, between 5 and 6, a number of people assembled in a field at *Lyme*, in Dorsetshire, to see some feats of horsemanship. During the performance, a thunder-storm came on, and many of them imprudently ran to some elm-trees for shelter, under which a woman, and

two girls, about 15 years of age, were instantly struck dead by the lightning: an infant in the woman's arms was apparently dead for nearly half an hour, but recovered. The course of the lightning is visible on the tree, as a quantity of the bark is stripped off. Scarcely a minute before the accident happened, more than 20 people prudently left the spot, on being warned of the danger.

Aug. 19. A mill belonging to Mr. Croftingham, of *Rothing*, was set on fire by lightning, and entirely consumed. A mill at *Halstead* nearly shared the same fate.

August 19. A fire, attended with circumstances peculiarly calamitous, broke out in Park-lane, *Liverpool*, this night. From the rapidity of the flames, every effort to rescue Mrs. Garner, in whose house the fire commenced, proved ineffectual, and on Wednesday morning her remains were dug from amongst the ruins. Two adjoining houses suffered considerably.

Newcastle, August 23. Last week, at a brewery on the quay-side here, the assistant, who was on a ladder in the inside of the copper, unfortunately fell down, and, there being boiling water in the same, he was scalded in so dreadful a manner before he could be got out, as to occasion his death a few days afterwards.

Aug. 24. The Moors in *Derbyshire*, about six miles from *Sheffield*, have been for some time past on fire, and the flames are stated to have spread to an alarming extent. In some parts the fire has penetrated several feet in the peat-moss, and the vapours for many miles round become extremely offensive.

Aug. 30. A servant of Mr. Barnes, of *Idc*, riding in a road near that village, was struck off his horse by lightning, and continued some time speechless, and in a state of insensibility, but soon after recovered: his shoes were torn to pieces, supposed to be occasioned by his having had metal buckles. The horse was found dead in a kneeling posture.

Sept. 3. A most tremendous storm occurred this morning in Rutland and Lincolnshire. From 11 till half-past 2 o'clock, rain fell in torrents (without the intermission of a second during the whole time) at *Burley*, near *Oakham*, attended by thunder, lightning, and hail. The beautiful court-yard of the Earl of Winchelsea's seat resembled an haven; the stables, where a flood was never known to reach before, were ankle-deep in water; the offices, gardens, and lofty places around, were all flooded; the water rose considerably above the walls of the fish-pond, carrying away the ballustrade of the bridge, over which a boat was floated, and lodged in a bush. Many parts of the vale of *Catmose* resembled the river Thames. Cattle, sheep innumerable, and every thing moveable, were swam away by the deluge; which in the town of *Oakham* was full a yard deep, ob-

structing the return of the women and children, who had been in the fields, to their homes: the latter were obliged to wade up to their shoulders. At *Empingham* the water rose above the windows of two cottages, on the right of the bridge; the inhabitants were obliged to seek a less exposed shelter. The picture that presented itself, when the direful tragedy would permit a spectator to scrutinize its ravages, was surveyed with accumulated horror. Nature had assumed a new countenance, and seemed to mourn the desolation—not a vestige of the former prospect remained, and luxuriant harvest wore the appearance of dreary winter. At *Great Grimby*, and its neighbourhood, the storm was tremendous. At *Laceby*, a man named Swaby was struck dead by the lightning, which it is supposed was attracted by a steel watch-chain, as a deep incision was discovered in the upper part of his right thigh; and his whole body was converted into a deep black colour, torn and disfigured so as to defy all cognizance of it from any prior acquaintance. He has left a wife and child. At the time of the accident he was in company with two other persons flooring a barn, one of whom was deprived of his senses for some time; the other was not in the least affected. The greatest quantity of rain fell in the neighbourhood of *Market Rasen*, ever remembered by the oldest inhabitant, attended by hail, lightning, and thunder. In a very few hours the roads were so flooded in many parts as to be impassable for horses. At *Market Deeping* a ball of fire fell on the house of Mr. Johnson, knocked down the chimney, and entered through the window, which it destroyed, into a room where several persons were regaling themselves; each of whom were affected by the phenomenon, as if they had received a violent blow, and experiencing for some time a numbness in different parts of the body. The ball of fire in its course broke an eight-day clock, and a smock-jack, to pieces, and, in making its exit from the house, took out another window-frame. Five oxen were killed at the same time, and various injuries sustained in the parish. Three bullocks at *Greatford*, the property of Mr. William Band, were also struck dead by the lightning.

Sept. 9. So heavy a rain fell in *Norwich* this day, that, in a quarter of an hour, many shops and houses, even in the upper part of the city, were flooded.

Sept. 10. A cow this day attacked a man and horse on the *Mulbury* road, and killed the latter. The rider escaped.

Sept. 11. The girl who was blinded at *Cambridge* by lightning, was shortly after seized with violent hysterics; one fit lasted two hours, and on her recovery, she had the happiness to find her sight restored.

Sept. 11. Between 9 and 10 o'clock, as three

three officers of the navy and a gentleman were returning to town from Chatham, they were stopped on the Welling side of Shooter's-hill, by three footpads, with crapes over their faces, who, after using the most dreadful oaths and threats, robbed them of about 20*l.* in cash and notes, and a great part of their baggage.

Weymouth, Sept. 24. This morning, a small sloop sunk in *Portland-race*, and every person on-board perished.

Sept. 24. This day there was a very heavy gale of wind at *Plymouth*; a man of war's boat was upset, and 5 men drowned.

Oct. 20. Last night about half past 10, a dreadful fire broke out in the newly-erected paper mill of Mr. Edward Pim, near the Head Weir, *Exeter*. It raged with astonishing fury for near 3 hours, inasmuch, that although every assistance was tendered from 6 fire engines, aided by the inhabitants and military, the whole mill, together with a large stock of rags, paper, and the utensils in trade, were entirely consumed. The damage is estimated at about 8000*l.* but great part of the property was insured. The large quantity of inflammable articles which were contained in this building occasioned its burning with a rapidity almost unparalleled; and the clear flame which issued from it caused so great a light, that this city was as completely illumined, in every part, as if it were by a full harvest moon, although the night was otherwise extremely dark. The paper which had been hanging on ropes to dry, the tar-rope, &c. were hurried into the air like the stars from a sky-rocket; and we are well assured that the light ascending from this tremendous conflagration was plainly seen at the distance of 20 miles from the city. Although every attempt to get the flames under was unavailing, still the greatest praise is due to the Military, who attended to render their assistance on the occasion. A number of the Second, or Queen's Regiment of Dragoon Guards, attended with their engine from the Barracks; and both officers and men were indefatigable in their endeavours to prevent the fire from extending its ravages to the buildings adjoining.

Margate, Oct. 22. The weather, which on Monday might have vied with the finest day of summer, has, in the course of a few hours, changed to the rigour of a Siberian winter. The few swallows left are on the wing for warmer climes. Cold and uncomfortable as the atmosphere of London sometimes is, it can in no degree compare to the rude blasts that sweep the Northern sea, and are here felt in their utmost severity. A most tremendous storm of wind came on about 3 o'clock this morning. It is said to have exceeded all description; and the morning's dawn presented a scene of devastation on the Parade, without a parallel in the memory of the oldest inhabitants.

The juddy, for 30 yards, and all the shops, including the fishmonger's, watchmaker's, and Mantle's the fruiterer, were beat down by a collier, who broke from her moorings in the harbour, and was driven-in by the hurricane. Soon after, a heavy swell from the North washed away at least half the parade, which stood about six feet above the surface of the water when at high tide. The inhabitants on the other side the parade were first alarmed by the fishermen, and when they got up, and saw no barrier between their houses and the sea, their apprehensions encreased, and sentiments of horror took possession of their minds, which were not calmed until the storm abated.

Oct. 31. The superb chapel of St. George, at *Windsor*, is now completed; and its grandeur is so combined with simplicity, that it is one of the finest specimens of Gothic architecture in Europe. The splendid painted Gothic window, at the West end, is to be removed; and a new one, after a design of Mr. West's, is to be substituted. His Majesty is repairing and beautifying the small chapel adjoining to that of St. George, at *Windsor*, as a Royal Mausoleum. It is also reported that the Castle is to be embellished with beautiful Gothic windows. Fifteen years is the period allowed for the completion of the new large window; and the subject is to be the Crucifixion.

A Humane Society is forming in *York*. The objects are to procure apparatus for the recovery of persons apparently drowned; houses for their reception; and by rewards, to excite to their early and decided assistance.

By the late borings for the intended tunnel under the Thames at *Gravesend*, a chalk rock, supposed to extend the entire of the required distance, has been found. The steam-engine about to be constructed to carry off drainage water, is to lift it 160 feet. The tunnel, it is said, will be completed in two years from the present time.

ROYAL JOURNEY TO WEYMOUTH.

Weymouth, Aug. 18. This morning, after breakfast, their Majesties and the Duke of Cumberland (his Royal Highness for the first time) went on board the *Cambrian* frigate. In addition to the usual company were Lord and Lady Malmesbury: there being but little wind, the frigate could not stand far out to sea. The Royal Family came ashore at 8; and spent the evening at the Lodge. Mr. Windham arrived this day. Young Bannister performed in "The Heir at Law," and in "The Devil to Pay."

Aug. 19. This morning his Majesty, after bathing, walked on the Esplanade. After breakfast his Majesty, the Duke of Cumberland, and Princess Amelia, on horseback, accompanied by Lady C. Bellafaye, Lord Cathcart, Col. Cartwright, and Mr. Price, rode on the Lulworth road. Mr. Windham took an excursion towards

Dorchester

Dorchester on one of the King's horses. Her Majesty and Princesses, attended by Ladies Pitt, Cathcart, and Matilda Wynyard, took an airing in their sociables on the Sands; and on their return, Princesses Elizabeth and Mary bathed in the warm bath. The Princess Charlotte of Wales continues in good health. Her Royal Highness visits the Queen every day. The Royal Family were to have taken another excursion on the water this day; but the wind setting in strong from the South East prevented them. Great part of the Esplanade is finished, and, when completed, will add much to the beauty of the town; the whole of the improvements are under the direction of his Majesty. Their Majesties are in health and spirits: the Queen bathes in the warm bath every other night.

Aug. 20. Admiral Sir Alan Gardner arrived here this morning from Plymouth; he was immediately introduced to his Majesty at the Lodge, with whom he continued in conversation for about two hours, and then set off again for Plymouth. The Admiral, as he passed through Exeter, says, he never experienced such tremendous thunder and lightning. The Duke of Cumberland and Lord Hinton bathed this morning in the sea. His Majesty and the Duke of Cumberland, with Lord Cathcart, Generals Garth and Goldsworthy, Colonel Cartwright, and Mr. Damer, rode out on horseback till one o'clock. Lord Malmesbury set off this morning for London. A Ball was given last night at Stacie's Rooms, for the Master of the Ceremonies, at which upwards of 200 of the Nobility and Persons of Fashion were present. The Duke of Cumberland dined this day with a party at the Portland Arms, on Portland Island.

Aug. 21. This morning, after breakfast, his Majesty, accompanied by Lord Cathcart and Colonel Cartwright, rode out on horseback. The Queen, and Princesses Augusta, Elizabeth, and Mary, with Ladies Cathcart and Matilda Wynyard, took an airing to Came, and paid a visit to the Hon. Mrs. Damer. The Princess Charlotte of Wales, with the Countess of Elgin, took an airing on Portland Sands. The Duke of York's horses arrived here to-day, and his Royal Highness is expected here the beginning of next month. The Duke of Cumberland dined with Capt. Legge, on board the Cambrian frigate. The Theatre was brilliantly attended. The performances (by command) were "The Battle of Hexham," and "The Son-in-Law." Admiral Digby and his Lady were of the company; Mr. Windham sat in the King's box.

Aug. 22. This morning the King, accompanied by the Duke of Cumberland, Lord Cathcart, and Major Desbrow, rode out on horseback till dinner-time. In the afternoon her Majesty and the Princesses

paid a visit to the Countess Poulett, and invited her Ladyship to spend the evening at the Lodge.

Aug. 23. The King, after bathing this morning, walked through the streets of Weymouth, accompanied by the Hon. George Pitt; and after breakfast took his usual ride on horseback. The Queen and Princesses (except Princess Sophia), accompanied by the Countess of Poulett, Viscountess Sudley, the Hon. Mrs. Damer, and Mrs. Drax Grosvenor, went in their sociables to Moreton, and paid a visit to Mrs. Frampton, who entertained them with an elegant refreshment. On their return Princesses Elizabeth and Mary bathed in the warm bath. Princess Charlotte of Wales took an airing on the Sands. The Earl of Inchiquin, and Lord and Lady Rolle, arrived this day. Their Majesties and Princesses saw "The Adopted Child," "My Grandmother," and "Peeping Tom."

Aug. 24. This morning the Royal Family attended divine service, where a sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Foster, of Bristol. After service his Majesty walked on the Esplanade. The Queen and the Princesses paid a morning visit to the Countess of Elgin, to see the Princess Charlotte of Wales. His Majesty, after dinner, with the Dukes of York and Cumberland, inspected the picquet guard: the light brigades from camp were drawn up to the right of the Shropshire militia; and, marching in slow time before the King, the Officers saluted as they passed.—At 8 o'clock their Majesties and the Princesses went to Stacie's Rooms, where they staid with the company till 10.

Aug. 25. This morning his Majesty, the Duke of Cumberland, Lord Cathcart, and Major Desbrow, rode out on horseback on the Lulworth road. Her Majesty and the Princesses, accompanied by Ladies Cathcart and M. Wynyard, paid a morning visit to the Countess Poulett. The Queen, on her return, bathed in the warm bath. Mr. Bannister had his benefit, and performed in "Management," and "The Shipwreck." Between the play and entertainment he sung "The Lord Mayor's Shew," "Captain Wattle and Miss Rowe," and "Billy Taylor."

Aug. 26. The King this morning, accompanied by the Duke of York and Princess Amelia, Ladies Pitt and C. Bellasyse, Lord Cathcart, Major Desbrow and Mr. Price, rode out on horseback on the Dorchester road. Her Majesty and the Princesses, with Ladies Cathcart, Wynyard, and Sudley, after visiting the Princess Charlotte of Wales and the Countess of Elgin, took an airing to the village of Upway. The Duke of Cumberland is gone to Salisbury music meeting. Princess Sophia continues slightly indisposed. The Esplanade

Esplanade was thronged with company. His Majesty, the Duke of York, Princesses Augusta, Elizabeth, Mary, and Amelia; and the Princess Charlotte of Wales, walked till after six, when the King and the Duke of York inspected the York Hussars. A select party of Nobility spent the evening with the Royal Family, at the Lodge. The Lord Chancellor, Miss Erskine, Lord Berwick, and Sir William Pulteney, arrived at night.

Aug. 27. This morning the King, after bathing, walked on the Esplanade with Lord Loughborough. After breakfast his Majesty and the Duke of York, attended by the General Officers, rode on horseback to Monckton Down, near that antient fabrick Maiden-castle, where the King reviewed the regiment of Scotch Greys, who went through their different manœuvres to the satisfaction of the Royal Party and their Officers. The Prince of Wales is expected here to-morrow; his horses came to-day. Their Majesties and the Princesses saw "The Apprentice," "The Citizen," and "The Purse."

Aug. 28. This morning, after breakfast, the Royal Family went on board the Cambrian frigate; there being but little wind, the vessel did not stand far out. Earl Poulett, who has recovered from his indisposition, was invited by his Majesty to be of the party. The Duke of York reviewed the Light Brigades, and the Shropshire militia, on The Look Out, in the presence of the General Officers, and a numerous concourse of spectators. The Royal Family saw "The Pannel," "The Village Lawyer," and "The Devil to Pay."

Aug. 29. This morning, after breakfast, the King, Duke of York, and Princess Amelia, on horseback, accompanied by Ladies Pitt, C. Bellamy, Lord Cathcart, Major Desbrow, and Mr. Price, rode to Mr. Bridge's, at Kingston Farm, near Bridport, one of the most opulent farmers in Dorsetshire; his Majesty staid with him for four hours, and at 4 returned to the Lodge. The Queen and Princesses paid a visit to Mr. Buxton, at Bilfield, and afterwards took an airing on the Dorchester road. The Duke of York left this place this evening for Swinley camp. His absence is much regretted.

(To be continued in our next.)

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Monday, July 28.

A fatal accident took place this evening at Sir Richard Neave's, in Albemarle-street. Mary Phillips, in the absence of one Cummins and his wife, said to have been entrusted with the worthy Baronet's house, was sent from Whitcomb-street, to put some children to bed. How she conducted herself it is impossible to conjecture; but when Cummins and his wife reached

Albemarle-street, they found it necessary to force their entrance, when, to their astonishment, after a long search, the poor unfortunate girl was found dead, and bruised, in the back area. Suspicion cherished the idea that she was murdered; but, as her bruises appeared to be the effects of a fall, it was concluded, that she had been looking out of a two-pair of stairs window, over-balanced herself, and tumbled headlong into the area. The jury gave a verdict, "Accidental Death, by the Visitation of God." Sir Richard, on his arrival from the country, was so shocked at this unaccountable exit, that he requested the investigation of a second jury, who returned their verdict, "Accidental Death, by a Fall."

Wednesday, August 6.

This day the Coroner's Inquest sat, at the Triumphal Car, in Piccadilly, upon the body of Thomas Flynn, the man who, after having attempted to murder his wife, committed suicide. The jury were unanimously of opinion, that the deceased had feloniously, wickedly, and of his malice aforethought, killed and murdered himself. In consequence of the above verdict, the body was the next day put in a shell in the accustomed manner, and every thing prepared for the interment; when, about 10 o'clock, an assemblage of persons, principally consisting of Irishmen, was observed collected about the gates of St. George's Hospital; and symptoms of a disposition to riot having appeared during the time the grave was digging, and the mob increasing rapidly, apprehensions were entertained, that the rescue of the body was in agitation. Mr. Kelly, the Apothecary to the hospital, finding the propensity to riot increase, applied for a party of Guards, who turned out from the Knightsbridge barracks with the utmost promptitude, and formed a line from the hospital to the place of interment. When the body was let down, they formed a circle round the grave, and remained till the ceremony was concluded. They then retired, followed by the praises of the respectable part of the neighbourhood, and the execrations of the misguided mob; who, finding their tumultuous intentions frustrated, dispersed about one o'clock.

Thursday, Sept. 4.

Two labourers, employed in a warehouse at Deptford to remove brandy, took occasion to broach one of the hogsheds, and, by means of a reed, sucked so much liquor, that they were both found dead by the sides of the casks. One of them, a few hours before, was seen at a public-house seemingly sober, drinking a pot of beer.

Saturday, Sept. 20.

George Thomas, an eminent attorney, possessed of a large fortune at Brackley in Northamptonshire, was indicted at the Old Bailey for an attempt to defraud the Navy Board.

Board. He had been applied to by the executors of a Mr. Coldridge, who had been employed by the Commissioners of the Navy in carrying timber from the forest towns, to make out an account; he did so to the amount of 1200*l.* and delivered it, accompanied by vouchers, purporting to be the receipts of the workmen. On examining these, many were discovered to have been forged, and others made out in fictitious names. The prisoner addressed the court, but in too low a voice to be distinctly heard; he rested his defence on the respectability of his character, to which many creditable witnesses bore testimony. After a trial of 9 hours, the jury found a verdict,—Guilty; but recommended him to mercy.

Official Letter from his Grace the Duke of Portland, to the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Oxford.

“ My Lord, “ *Whitehall, Sept. 29.*

“ I had the honour to receive your Grace's Letter of the 25th inst. and am very glad to find that the disposition to riot at Witney has been suppressed, and that all is quiet there for the present. I cannot, however, advert to the cause to which your Grace is of opinion that this event may be ascribed, and to the consequences which you seem to think would follow the removal of the troops which have been sent into Oxfordshire, without participating in your apprehensions, so far as to assure your Grace that none of them will be withdrawn until you are entirely satisfied that no part, either of the County or City of Oxford, is any longer exposed to the risk of suffering from the effect of popular tumult. Notwithstanding these precautions, and all the extent of the military and civil power which is now placed at your Grace's disposal, considering the state of the county, your Grace will give me leave to represent to you the necessity which I am persuaded there must be, for the exertion of all your great influence and authority to combat and counteract the prejudices which have operated no less powerfully than unfortunately, in disposing a very large part of the community to believe that the late Scarcity was artificial, and has been owing to the views and speculations of certain interested and rapacious men, who take advantage of the difficulties and distresses of the times, to enrich themselves at the expence of the publick.

“ Your Grace need not be reminded of the circumstances of the last year's harvest, and of the unfavourable state of the ground at the time of sowing wheat, to account for the dearness of that article, and indeed of every other sort of grain, and of all provisions in general; and although the quantity of corn which has been imported has far exceeded the most sanguine expectations, neither in that respect, nor in quality, does it, or can it ever, compensate the deficiency

which was, and will be occasioned by such a season as that of last year; nor would it have the effect which must be hoped to be derived from it, was it to be brought without reserve to market, in the same quantities in which it is landed; for, from the best information which can be obtained, of the state of this year's crop throughout the kingdom, I am sorry to say that, according to the most sanguine estimation, the produce of it is not likely to amount to more than three-fourths of an average crop, and it is thought by many that it will not exceed three-fifths. But be the amount what it may, it is, I fear, but too well ascertained, that the whole produce of the grain, in the best of years, is not equal to the annual consumption of the country.

“ I need not ask your Grace what must be the consequence of suffering the doctrines which have of late been so unhappily received against the growers of corn, and dealers in that commodity, to prevail, or of their not being discountenanced by every possible means that can be employed for that purpose; and it must be too evident, that it is indispensably necessary, without loss of time, or being influenced by any other consideration, to counteract and expose the folly and injustice of this false policy, to which is to be attributed the assumption of a right to set prices on commodities brought to market, of fixing a maximum for the articles of daily consumption, of entering into associations (which is much the same thing) not to give more than a certain price for any of those articles; of obliging the growers of corn, or dealers in other articles of provisions, to sell at a given price, and, what is worst of all, going in hands to the houses of farmers, and forcing them by threats, and various other modes of intimidation, to enter into engagements to bring and dispose of their commodities at a given price; a proceeding which I cannot advert to, without urging your Grace to prosecute, without distinction, all persons concerned in it, in the most vigorous, exemplary, and impressive manner, which the power, military as well as civil, under your command, will most speedily and effectually enable you to do. It would be an unreasonable abuse of your Grace's time, to enumerate the evils which must unavoidably result from a continuance of the proceedings which I have taken the liberty of pointing out to you, as requiring to be immediately suppressed. But if any thing could contribute to realize the absurd notion of corn being destroyed for the purpose of keeping up the price of it, this would be more likely to effect it than any other mode that could be adopted, as the life of a person possessed of corn, or any other article of provision, is rendered no less insecure than his property, and it would consequently tend, as all other acts of violence

lence do, to the concealment, much more than the production of the commodity; the consequence of which must be obvious in the injury resulting to landed property, by discouraging tillage and every sort of agriculture, and by locking up, or diverting into another channel, that capital which is perhaps more beneficially employed in the improvement of land than in any other mode—it would so impede and obstruct the great source and means of the daily supplies of the country, that famine would soon be substituted in the place of scarcity, and that distress and confusion would soon ensue, which would debilitate its inhabitants, and enervate all its powers more fatally than any calamity with which it has been visited for centuries, or than is to be met with in the annals of its history. If the employment of property is not secure; if every man does not feel that he has power to retain what he possesses as long as he pleases, and dispose of it at the time, in the manner, and for the price he chooses to fix upon it, there must be an end of confidence, of industry, and of all valuable and virtuous exertions of every description; for, there is no reason why a price may not be paid on the works of the handicraftsman, mechanic, or artist, as well as upon those of the farmer, grazier, gardener, &c.—and thus the whole order of things would be overturned and destroyed. Your Grace, therefore, will, I hope, excuse the earnestness with which I address myself to you to resist those attempts in their outset, and to maintain the principle of perfect freedom of property, upon which the prosperity of this country rests, and by which it has risen, under Providence, to the extraordinary state of wealth and power which it now enjoys. If this conclusion is as well-founded as I believe it to be, the necessity of the protestation I recommend cannot be disputed; and I am persuaded your Grace will admit and feel the occasion to be worthy the exertion of the influence I solicit. The people will be made sensible that their own interest, as well as the law, requires that the markets should be free and open, and that every man should dispose of what he brings there at his own price, or be at liberty to withhold it, unless he is satisfied with what is offered him for it; and the person who brings his commodities to market will go there with that confidence which can alone secure his attendance at it. I cannot but be fearful that I have trespassed very unreasonably upon your Grace's time; but the situation in which I have the honour of standing, having brought before me the details of all the disturbances and outrages occasioned by the pressure of the times, and the opinions against which I have remonstrated, it may be possibly, that I may be more alive to the tendency of their effects than those who contemplate them at a

greater distance, and more at their ease; but when I find reason to infer that your Grace entertained apprehensions not much inferior to those which I have described, I may, I think, refer myself to your candour, to excuse the liberty I have taken in opening my mind so fully upon a subject, in my conclusions on which I shall feel myself as fully justified by your concurrence, as by the use you will make of your influence and power in restoring and securing the tranquillity and good order of the country, and that confidence which is as essential to the transactions of individuals, as to those of a public nature.

I am, &c.

PORTLAND."

Monday, Sept. 29.

The election came on this day at Guildhall, for two proper persons to be returned to the Court of Aldermen, for their choice of one of them to be Lord Mayor for the year ensuing; when the show of hands was declared by the Sheriffs to be in favour of the present Lord Mayor and Sir William Staines; but a poll being demanded by the friends of Mr. Alderman Newman, the same was granted, and immediately commenced.

Friday, Oct. 3.

At a Common Hall this day, it was unanimously resolved to petition the King to convene his Parliament, to take into consideration the present high price of provisions; and that the same shall be presented to his Majesty *on the throne*. And the Sheriffs were directed to attend his Majesty, to learn his royal pleasure when he would be pleased to receive the same.

Monday, Oct. 6.

On the close of the poll this day at Guildhall, the Sheriffs declared the majority to be in favour of Sir William Staines and the present Lord Mayor; and having reported the same to the Court of Aldermen, Sir W. Staines was by them elected Lord Mayor.

This morning, between 7 and 8 o'clock, a dreadful fire broke out on the premises of Messrs. Tydy and Barbe, ship-builders, by the boiling over of a pitch-kettle. Every exertion was directed to save the goods and furniture of that and the neighbouring houses; and the greatest alarm was excited by the knowledge that several barrels of gunpowder were stowed in Mr. Tydy's warehouses; they were, however, all taken away from the neighbourhood, except three, which were rolled, by mistake, to Mr. Culmer's, mathematical instrument-maker, over the way; these took fire, and completely blew up all the floors, beams, and roof of the house; and there is every reason to apprehend, that Mr. Culmer's son, who was seen in the top room of the house a minute before, and an apprentice who was in the shop, were destroyed by the explosion, as they have not been heard of since. Mr. Conolly, a publican, in passing near Mr. Culmer's house, likewise lost his life;

life; and a poor woman was killed by a fall of bricks and tiles from one of the burning houses. From Mr. Tydy's, the fire extended to the Dundee Arms, whence the Gravesend boats set out, which was consumed; and thence to a pile of hoops, of from 20 to 30 feet high; the flames, proceeding from so large a quantity of light wood, were strong and violent, and, changing with the variations of the wind, seemed to direct their fury in all directions. Messrs. Wilkinsons' pottery and house, adjoining the yard, felt their fatal effects; and, presently after, a breeze from across the river turned them directly against a wooden house on the opposite side of the way, which took fire in a few minutes, and communicated the flames to a large cooperage and timber-yards behind it, which consumed an immense number of staves, casks, hoops, &c. Several of Messrs. Richards' stores and cooperages were destroyed; but their store of vats, and malt house, containing 500 quarters of malt, were preserved, by supplying the engines with water from their large reservoirs, it being ebb-tide. Messrs. James and Co. coopers, sustained also a considerable loss, the greater part of their stock having been consumed. From Wilkinsons, and the Police Office, which were consumed, the flames communicated to Messrs. Curtis's dwelling-house, adjoining their brewery, when a sudden shifting of the wind fortunately turned the flames to the East and North, so that the brewery escaped. At the water-side, every thing was destroyed from Curtis's brew-house to the Phoenix Wharf; and a lighter, which was a-ground at the back of the Dundee Arms, was burnt to the water's edge. Not less, probably, than fifty houses have been utterly destroyed, or burnt to the ground. Much loss has been incurred, but it is impossible, even yet, to attach any valuation. It is said, Messrs. Jones, Weatherhead and Son, have lost at least 12,000*l.* by the conflagration. Amongst the property which has suffered, are the premises of, Messrs. Curtis and Sons, Brewers; Messrs. Wilkinsons and Sons, Potters; Messrs. James and Co. Coopers and Hoop-binders; Mr. Minshaw, the Dundee Arms; Mr. Archibald, Slop-seller; Messrs. Pickard and Co. Brewers; Mr. Cocks, Cork-cutter; Mr. Gibbons, Sail-maker; Mr. Culmer, Mathematical Instrument-maker; Mr. Kirkland, and the Thames Police-Office.—The Dundee Society of Free-masons have given their Hall, in Red-lion-street, Wapping, for the present accommodation of the Magistrates to transact their office business. Messrs. Tydys had been accustomed to keep their Bank-notes and valuable papers in a strong iron chest, surrounded with bricks, and, supposing that they would be safe there, they refused to have them moved; but, on opening the chest among

the ruins, they found every paper in it destroyed. The bricks and iron had been thoroughly heated, and had, of course, burnt the papers. The fire was principally suppressed by pulling down some buildings, and by the execution performed by the floating fire-engine of the Sun Fire Office; and here we ought not to forget to bestow our praise and admiration on the activity and courage of the firemen of all the offices; and also on the Volunteer Corps of Wapping and Ratchiffe, &c.; who remained, under arms from 8 in the morning till 12 at night, and whose exertions were of the utmost importance in enabling the sufferers, to save part of their property, the bulk of which was conveyed to the church-yard; but, notwithstanding every exertion, much was lost by pillage.—On Tuesday the 21st inst. as some women and children were employing themselves in picking rubbish on the scite, the remaining part of a wall fell, and buried under its ruins two women and four children; who were in a few minutes all dug out alive, though dreadfully wounded, and conveyed to the London Infirmary.

Thursday, Oct. 9.

The Sheriffs reported that they had attended his Majesty at Weymouth, and obtained an audience immediately after their arrival. In answer to their request, his Majesty said, "Please to inform the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Livery, of the City of London, that I will receive their address and petition at my Levee at St. James's, on Wednesday, the 15 instant."—And on the Remembrancer's reading the resolutions of the Livery, his Majesty observed, "That he was always ready to receive the petitions of his faithful subjects, but that he was the best judge *where* he should do so."—On this the Common Hall resolved, "That whoever advised his Majesty to persist in refusing to his faithful subjects free access in these times of peculiar difficulty and distress, is equally unworthy of his Majesty's confidence, and an enemy to the rights and privileges of the Citizens of London."

Tuesday, Oct. 14.

At a Court of Common Council, the following address was unanimously agreed to, and ordered to be presented to his Majesty by the whole Court:

To the King's Most Excellent Majesty.
The humble Address and Petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled.

"Most Gracious Sovereign,

"We your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, humbly approach your Throne with deep concern, to represent that every class of your Majesty's Subjects, but more especially those of the laborious

laborious and industrious Poor, are now suffering extreme distress, arising from the excessive price of Bread, and of every other necessary article of life. Under circumstances so trying, your Majesty may rest assured, that your faithful Citizens of London, steady in their attachment to your Majesty's person and government, and in their confidence in that happy Constitution under which we live, have discouraged, and will continue to discourage, every attempt to excite tumultuous and disorderly proceedings, not only unjustifiable in themselves, but directly tending to continue and to increase the present calamity, and will, both by active exertions and by example, do their utmost to encourage a strict and uniform obedience to the laws, looking to the Legislature, and to that only, under Divine Providence, for relief; and trusting in your Majesty's paternal regard for your people, that its utmost energy will be exerted for that purpose. We, therefore, humbly pray, that your Majesty will be pleased speedily to convene your Parliament, that they may concert such measures as they in their wisdom shall judge most effectual to remove the sufferings, and supply the wants of your people, thereby preserving to them the blessings they have long enjoyed under your Majesty's mild and gracious government.

Signed, by order of the Court, RIX."

Thursday, Oct. 16.

This day the Lord Mayor and Corporation of London attended his Majesty with their Address; which being presented to the King on the Throne, his Majesty was pleased to make this most gracious answer: "I am always desirous of recurring to the advice and assistance of my Parliament on any public emergency; and, previous to receiving your Petition, I had given directions for convening my Parliament for the dispatch of business."

Saturday, Oct. 18.

A Proclamation was published in this night's Gazette, for the meeting of Parliament, for the dispatch of business, on the 11th of next month.

Friday, Oct. 31.

The alterations in the House of Commons, preparatory to the meeting of the Imperial Parliament, began in August. The oaken wainscoting at each side has been removed, and this removal gives again to the view the venerable walls of what was once St. Stephen's Chapel. The Gothic pillars, the finished scroll-work, and the laboured carvings, are, generally speaking, in good preservation. But what is more observable is, that the paintings which fill the interstices, having been protected from the action of the air for so many centuries, are, in many parts, as fresh and vivid as if they could only boast a twelve-month's date. In the right-hand corner,

behind the Speaker's chair, and about five feet from the ground, there is a Virgin and child, with Joseph bending over them, well preserved, and tolerably executed in colour; and Edward III. and his queen and suite making their offering to the Virgin. Under them, in six niches, as many knights in armour, with their tabards of arms, and in each angle an acolyte holding a taper. Adjoining these, and on the same level, are two whole-length figures of angels, their heads reclining on the shoulders, and holding each, extended before them, a piece of drapery, or mantle, charged with various devices, or armorial bearings; their wings composed of peacock's feathers, very highly finished, and in which the green and gold are, in general, as lively as if they had been newly laid on. The same may be said of the gilding of the cornices, which, as far as they have been laid bare, are very richly decorated. On each side of the altar are pictures of the Nativity, and Presentation in the Temple, the marriage in Cana; add a fourth, in which the Devil is introduced coming through the air, perhaps representing the Temptation. On the South wall, near the altar, are three beautiful stone stalls, with rich flowered arches, and West of them a narrower one, reaching below them. Over the figures, on each side, on an inverted frieze, are the arms of the royal family and nobility in 18 shields, and between each shield grotesque figures of men and animals. All these figures, &c. (we understand) have been drawn by Mr. John-Thomas Smith, engraver of the Antiquities of London; of which an account has been given in our vol. LXI. 157, 743, LXII. 740, LXIII. 745, LXX. 970. On the opposite side of the chapel are figures of men in complete armour, with inscriptions under them, which are nearly illegible. Under two of them, however, were distinctly to be read the names of "Eusebe" and "Mercur" in black-letter characters. The interior roof of the building, which has at all times been visible over the House of Commons, speaks sufficiently as to the style of the architecture, and the laboured minutiae of the ornaments; but, not having been covered in the same manner with the lower parts, it offers but a very faint idea of the superb finishing and expensive decoration bestowed by our ancestors upon a building, which has been so strangely converted to a purpose very foreign indeed from its primitive use.

In the interval of the meeting of Parliament, Government has been taking every possible precautionary step to encourage importations, as well of rice as of grain. The last overland dispatches to India directed that very large quantities of rice should be sent by the earliest ships of the ensuing season.

P. 738. Mr. John Henniker was an eminent Riga merchant, and died in 1747.

P. 802. Dr. *Walter* (not *William*) Anderson, minister of Chirnside, soon after his ordination published, at Edinburgh, a "Life of Cæsar," 12mo, which he sold himself, and of which a copy has for the last twenty years very rarely turned up. He wrote the History of France, from the reign of Francis I. to the peace of Munster, in five volumes, 4to, vols. I. and II. 1769, III. 1775, IV. and V. 1782, in which he collected every accurate account of the affairs of the French, and of such nations as were connected with them, during the reigns of Francis II. and Charles IX. (see our vol. XXXIX. p. 156), with a review of the general history of the monarchy, from its origin to that period. The IIIrd volume deduced it from the commencement of the reign of Henry III. and the rise of the Catholic league, to the peace of Vervins, and the establishment of the edict of Nantes, in the reign of Henry IV. The IVth commenced with the intrigues of the queen-mother, Mary de Medicis, for obtaining the regency; and the Vth concludes with the treaty of Munster (LIIL. 125). "Dr. Anderson's execution of the first of these undertakings is by no means able and fortunate. In that genius, that natural discernment, that knowledge of the world, which are so absolutely necessary to the historian, he is surprisingly defective. He removes not the veil which covers the cabals and intrigues so frequent in the old Court of France: his delineations of eminent personages are without likeness or character: and his mind is neither piercing nor capacious. The dignity of the historic manner is sometimes imitated by him with a degree of success; but his page is often deformed with a giddiness and frivolity which disturb the gravity of his reader. His accounts of battles are almost unintelligible; not because he is profound in the military art, but because he understood imperfectly what he had undertaken to describe. Lastly, his consultation of the French historians has led him often into Gallicisms; and he abounds in Scottish idioms." (New Catalogue of Living English Authors, I. 57.) He also published, in one volume quarto, 1791, "The Philosophy of ancient Greece investigated, in its Origin and Progress, to the Æras of its greatest Celebrity, in the Roman, Italic, and Athenian Schools, &c." This work is more respectable in point of matter. It is fuller than the work of Stanley on the same subject, and less extensive and prolix than that of Brucker.

P. 805. Admiral Barrington was the fifth son of John first Lord Viscount Barrington, by Anne, daughter and coheir of Sir William Daines. The family was originally Norman, and of great antiquity

and respect; their name was Shute, and many honourable memorials of their eminence, both in arms and letters, are preserved in Normandy as well as in England. One of the ancestors of Admiral B. was a judge in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. His father, being adopted by Francis Barrington, esq. of Tofts, co. Essex, who married his cousin, on succeeding to the estate, assumed, in compliance with the terms of the settlement, the name and arms of Barrington. This, too, was a family of great honour and distinction, united in blood with the Plantagenets, by a marriage with the great-grand-daughter of the Duke of Clarence, brother to Edward IV. Besides the Barrington estate, he inherited the property of John Wildman, esq. of Beckett, co. Berks, and was raised to the peerage in 1720. The Admiral was born in 1729; electing the naval profession, he was, in 1747, appointed a post captain, and colonel of the Chatham division of marines in 1770, in the room of Lord Howe, who was then made an admiral. Jan. 23, 1778, he was created rear-admiral of the White, and, on the 29th of the same month, rear-admiral of the Red. He was immediately sent to the West Indies, where his valour, prudence, and good conduct, gained him the highest reputation, and where he distinguished himself particularly in the arduous and important exploit of taking St. Lucia, in 1778, an enterprize so difficult, and exposed to such opposition, as would have rendered a failure perfectly excusable. While on this station he was, in the month of February, 1779, appointed vice-admiral of the Blue; and, in September, 1780, vice-admiral of the White. The ferment of parties during the last war occasioned many unexpected refusals of promotion; and, as Admiral Barrington was intimately connected with Lord Shelburne, Col. Barré, and several other leading men in opposition, it may possibly be attributed to this circumstance that he refused the command of the Channel fleet, which was offered to him after the resignation of Admiral Geary, in August, 1780, and, on his declining to accept it, conferred on Admiral Darby. In 1782 he served under Lord Howe, and distinguished himself in the memorable relief of Gibraltar. The termination of the war put a period to Admiral Barrington's active services. In February, 1786, he was made lieutenant-general of marines; and, on Sept. 24, 1787, admiral of the Blue. During the last ten years his ill-state of health obliged him to decline all naval command; but, as he was in the strictest habits of intimacy with the present illustrious commander of the Channel fleet, it is to be supposed that the benefit of his talents and experience was not entirely lost to his country. He was never married.

P. 847. In the epitaph on J. Sheridan, for "M.DCC.LXXIX" r. "M.DCC.XCIX."

P. 853. For "three strikes to the quarter," r. *load*; a quarter is every where 8 strikes or bushels, the load.

P. 898 Of the 80,000*l.* of which Mr. Cooper died possessed, he has bequeathed 12,000*l.* among his four children; and the remaining 68,000*l.* to his widow, a young woman he had lately married.

Ibid. In the account of the Earl of Denbigh's family it is stated, that the late Lord Viscount Fielding "left issue by his wife, Miss Powis, daughter of Thomas first Lord Lilford," &c. This is a mistake. The late Lord Fielding married Miss Powys, the daughter of Thomas Jesse Powys, of Berwick-house, near Shrewsbury, which family is not related to that of Lord Lilford.

P. 902. Mr. Ireland published also "Picturesque Views of the Severn and Warwickshire Avon, where he first acquired an itch after Shakspeare MSS. He navigated down this poetic and enchanting stream, attended by a very modest and well-informed man, Mr. John Jordan, who is by trade a wheelwright, and possesses considerable knowledge in history and antiquity, and is also no mean poet, as may be seen by his "Wolcomb Hill," a poem, published in London, 1777, 4to. Having a retentive memory, his knowledge of parochial antiquity all around him is wonderful. It was Mr. Jordan who gave Mr. Ireland his first information, on which he created his visionary falsehood.

P. 903, b. The Rev. Henry Harcourt was of Peter-house, Cambridge; B. A. 1754, M. A. 1757. The rectory of Stonehouse Warbleton is in the gift of Sir John Lade; that of Crowthurst in the Pelhams. He was cousin-german to the present Lord Harcourt, and his family are noticed in vol. LXVIII. 538; also in this month, p. 1010.

Ibid. The Rev. John Cleobury, vicar of Great Marlow, was of St. John's college, Cambridge; the living is in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Gloucester.

P. 904. Samuel Lund, esq. was formerly a hosier and hatter near Cecil-street, Strand, where he got a considerable fortune by selling oil-skin socks for the relief of gouty patients, in the extreme agony of that disease.

Ibid. b. Mrs. Gunning was a lady well known, if not highly celebrated, in the republic of letters. Her maiden name was Minifie; and she produced, in 1763, a novel, called "The Histories of Lady Frances S. and Lady Caroline S." She afterwards published "The Picture," "Family Pictures," "The Cottage," "Burford Abbey," and "The Count de Poland." These productions had their share of general applause, and still keep their places on the shelves of circulating libraries; they rank among the middling

class of novels, which, if they display no great efforts of genius and invention, are at least entitled to the negative praise of being not immoral, and not disfigured by flagrant improprieties of style. Her marriage with Gen. Gunning seemed calculated to confer on her happiness and exaltation in society; but, after a long continuance of their union, without reproach or scandal, the publick were surprised at learning that the General, in 1791, had turned his wife and daughter out of his house. A long paper-war commenced, and many efforts were made to gratify the public curiosity, but the mystery of the transaction was never thoroughly cleared up. Some matrimonial speculation appears to have engaged the attention of Mrs. Gunning, which had for its object the union of her daughter either with the Marquis of Blandford or the Marquis of Lorn; but what was its precise tendency is not ascertained, although Mrs. G. wrote an explanatory pamphlet, and affidavits were made on the subject. The whole transaction was rendered additionally mysterious by a discovery which immediately ensued of an improper intercourse between Gen. G. and the wife of Mr. Duberley, an army tailor, which afforded a subject of legal discussion. Mrs. G. after her exclusion from the General's house, was received and protected by the Dukes of Bedford, whose discernment, pride, and character, were formidable arguments against any imputations on the conduct of her protégées. Mrs. G. now resumed her literary occupations, and produced "Memoirs of Mary," a novel, which was supposed to contain allusions to the recent transactions in her family. She afterwards published "Love at first Sight," and "Anecdotes of the Delborough Family," novels; and "Virginus and Virginia," a poem.

P. 908, a. Mr. Capper was aged 70.

Ibid. b. Mr. Wallis had an only son at Westminster-school, who was unfortunately drowned in the Thames about 20 years ago, as he was bathing, or sailing or rowing, with a party of Westminster scholars.

P. 909, b. Lady Saltoun was the daughter of John Gordon, esq. and married, in 1759, George the late lord, by whom she had Alexander, the present lord, who, in July, 1784, married a daughter of Mr. Simon Fraser, merchant in London, and some other children.

Ibid. The Rev. Mr. Marsham was also rector of Boothby, co. Lincoln, which he resigned on being presented, by Lord Milborn, to the rectory of Wilsford, in the same county; and an active magistrate for the county of Herts.

Ibid. Mrs. Madox was the second wife of Mr. M. (a brewer in London), and was niece of Mr. Randall, ship-builder, Rotherhithe,

hitherto. By his first wife he has three sons and a daughter.

P. 910. Sir Simon Clarke was of an ancient family at Woodchurch in Kent, afterwards of Abbots Salford, in Warwickshire, and late of Jamaica.

BIRTHS.

Sept. **T**HE wife of Major Wilson, of 26. Hompesch's hussars, a son.

At Plymouth, the wife of Capt. T. G. Shortland, of the royal navy, a son.

28. At Lindley-hall, the seat of S. B. Abney, esq. the wife of the Rev. Samuel Bracebridge Heming, a son.

30. In Upper Grosvenor-street, the wife of Thomas-Richard Sawley, esq. a son.

Lately, the wife of Francis Lloyd, esq. sheriff of Limerick, in Ireland, a son.

The wife of the Rev. J. Hoare, of Limerick; a daughter.

The wife of William Johnson Harte, esq. of Coolruss, a son and heir.

At Thorp-hall, near Louth, co. Lincoln, the wife of the Rev. Wm. Chaplin, a son.

Near Nottingham, the wife of Lieut.-col. Grey, twin-daughters.

The lady of Admiral Sir Charles Cotton, bart. of Madingley, co. Cambridge, a son.

The wife of T. Smith, esq. of Castle-Bear, Ealing, Middlesex, a daughter.

Oct. 2. In Bedford-row, the wife of John Bond, jun. esq. a daughter.

4. At Drumheugh-house, Edinburgh, the wife of Lieut.-col. Noel, a daughter.

5. Mrs. Derby, of Lime-street, a son.

8. Mrs. James Brandon, of Covent-garden theatre, a daughter.

10. The wife of John Smith, esq. of Finsbury-square, a daughter.

19. At Hampstead, the wife of Samuel Gambier, esq. a daughter.

27. At Horton, co. Northampton, the lady of the Hon. George Gunning, M. P. for Wigan, co. Lancaster, a son.

MARRIAGES.

Feb. **A**T Calcutta, Sir Frederick Hamilton, bart. to Miss Collie, dau. of James C. esq. on the Bengal establishment; also, at the same time and place, George Poyntz Ricketts, esq. eldest son of the late Governor R. to Miss Sophia Peirce, youngest daughter of the late Capt. P. of the Halfwell East Indiaman.

July . . . At Kingston, Jamaica, Michael Parys, esq. to Miss Christie, niece of Fairley C. esq. member of the House of Assembly.

Lately, at Limerick, in Ireland, Lieut. M'Kenzie, of the Diadem, 64 guns, to Miss Sidley, daugh. of Robert S. esq. of Kilrush.

At Downpatrick, William-Henry Trotter, esq. to Miss M. Hawthorne.

At Blackrock, near Dublin, Hen. Moore, esq. of Oremorgan, Queen's County, to Miss Anne Scott, niece of the Earl of Clonmell.

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John Lees, esq. barrister at law, Dublin, to Miss Shaw.

In Ireland, Lieut.-col. Cromwell Massey, of the E. India Company's service, to Miss Bamford, daughter of Stephen B. esq. of Rackinstown, co. Meath.

At Edinburgh, Arthur Forbes, esq. of Culloden, to Miss Cumming, daugh. of the late Sir Jn. C. of the E. I. Company's serv.

At Edinburgh, Dr. Andrew Duncan, jun. physician, to Miss Mary Macfarquhar, daughter of the printer of the "Encyclopedia Britannica."

At St. Ives, in Cornwall, the Rev. John Nicholl Stephens, rector of Landewednack and Ruan-Major, to Miss Stephens.

At York, Mr. John Robinson, surgeon on the Bengal establishment in the E. Indies, to Miss Routh, of Park-square, Leeds.

E. Harrington, esq. eldest son of Sir Edward H. of Bath, to Miss Frances Boote, sole heiress of the late John B. esq. of Benson, co. Oxford.

Mr. John King, to Miss Strangeways, both of Babcary, co. Somerset.

Mr. Baildon, druggist, of Coventry, to Miss Craven, of Hinckley, co. Leicester.

Charles Walcot, esq. of the Post-office, to Mrs. Osborn, of Turville-court, Bucks.

Mr. Meredith, attorney, of Temple-row, Birmingham, to Miss Lawrence, sister of Thomas L. esq. of Greek-str. Soho, principal portrait-painter to his Majesty.

James Dore, esq. of Morden-lodge, Dorset, to Miss Gregory, daughter of Capt. G. of the royal navy.

Thomas Oliver, esq. of Sheepshed, co. Leicester, to Miss Morrison, daughter of the late Mr. M. of Loughborough.

Rev. G. Robinson, of Glenfield, co. Leicester, to Mrs. Chamberlain, of Newtown.

A. Campbell, esq. of Whitten Dean, to Miss Elizabeth Fielding, daughter of the late J. F. esq. of Nottingham.

Mr. Glover, of Birmingham, to Miss Betterton, of Covent-garden theatre.

At Bath, George Alcock, esq. of Dublin, to Miss Sophia Lowther.

Rev. J. Freeland, rector of Woodbridge-Haston, Suffolk, to Miss Coyte, daughter of Dr. C. of Ipswich.

At Chichester, Capt. Jolliffe, of the Portsmouth yeomanry cavalry, to Mrs. Crowcher, of White-court, Hants.

C. Towers, esq. to Miss Iremonger, dau. of J. I. esq. jun. and grand-daughter of Joshua I. esq. of Wherwell, Hants.

In Nottinghamshire, Wm. Cook, esq. of Clerkenwell, solicitor, to Miss Mary-Anne Lowe, only dau. of Mr. L. of Peatonville.

Mr. Robinson, farmer, of Bridge Caster-ton, near Stamford, co. Lincoln, to Mrs. White, of London.

At Bath, John Wenham Lewis, esq. of Westreham-lodge, Kent, to Miss D. S. Knipe, of New-lodge, Hants.

At

At Chettle, Mr. J. S. Andrews, to Mrs. Blandford, widow of the Rev. Wm. B.

Mr. Larkin, coach-master, to Miss Hall, both of Chatham.

At Kendal, in Westmoreland, William Lushington, esq. M. A. and fellow of Jesus college, Cambridge, to Miss Wilson, daugh. of James W. esq. of Kendal.

Mr. John Jeffery, a very respectable farmer, of Whitechurch Canonorum, to Miss A. Parris, of Holwell.

Rev. Mr. Mossop, to Mrs. Robinson, of Whaplode, co. Lincoln.

At Tollerton, S. Banks, esq. of Dublin, to Miss Lucy Wright, youngest daughter of the late J. W. esq. of Nottingham.

Mr. William Peech, son of Mr. P. of the Angel inn at Sheffield, to Miss Clarke, of Barnby Moor.

Mr. John Croftland, jun. of Nottingham, hofier, to Miss Smith, of Burbach-lodge, co. Leicester.

Rev. G. A. Thursby, rector of Abington, near Northampton, to Miss Pelham, eldest dau. of Hen. Cresset P. esq. of Count, Salop.

Henry Best, esq. of Bath, to Miss Sealy, of Bridgewater.

David Forbes, esq. to Miss Catharine Flower, third daughter of J. F. esq. of Newark-upon-Trent.

Mr. W. Froom, druggist, to Miss Jacobs, of Exeter.

At Shrewsbury, the Hon. and Rev. Richard Hill, brother to Lord Berwick, and rector of Thornton, in Cheshire, and Berrington, co. Salop, to Miss F. M. Owen, second daughter of the late W. M. O. esq. M. P. for the county of Montgomery.

At Hinckley, co. Salop, after a courtship of three days, Mr. James Watts, a respectable young farmer, aged 19, to Mrs. Mary Austin, aged 80. This is her third husband, having buried her second about two months.

At Berkhamsted, Mr. Jones, to Miss Fall, dau. of the late Col. F. governor of Jersey.

At Peterborough, Lieut. Coyman, a Dutch officer on parole, to Miss Anne Whitwell. Cadet Oander Aa, also a Dutch officer, to Miss L. Rose. Cadet Rolands, likewise a Dutch officer, to Miss Kingston, of Thorpe, near Peterborough.

At Sherborne, Dorset, Mr. Dan. Penny, mason, to Miss Grange, his fifth wife.

At Bath, George Matthew, esq. to Miss Hamilton, eldest daughter of John H. esq. of Bishopgate, Berks.

At Manafan, co. Montgomery, John Buckley Williams, esq. captain in the Montgomeryshire militia, to Miss C. Pryce, eldest daughter of Rice P. esq. of Manafan.

Rev. John Vause, M. A. of Liverpool, to Miss Fisher, eldest daughter of Ralph F. esq. of Ditton-lodge, co. Lancaster.

Thomas Delves Broughton, esq. third son of the Rev. Sir Thomas B. bart. of Doddington-hall, in Cheshire, to Miss Rowlls Legh, only child of the late John Rowlls L. esq. of Adlington, in the same county.

Rev. Thomas Fothergill, D. D. vicar of Twerton, near Bath, to Miss Bathurst, dau. of Rev. Rich. B. vicar of Peckham, Surrey.

Mr. Tho. Wilkinson, wholesale brewer, to Mrs. Mary Spurr, both of Lincoln.

At Seend, Wilts, Mr. May, aged 80, to Miss Weight, aged 18.

At Burton, near Lancaster, Rev. Henry Sill, of Brazen Nose college, Oxford, brother to Rich. S. esq. fellow of Clare-hall, to Miss Eliza Towers, of Burton.

Mr. Jones, surgeon of the Scotch Greys, to Miss Baskett, of Wareham, Dorset.

R. Colquhoun, esq. jun. of Camstradan, co. Dumbarton, to Miss Harriet Farrier, of Weymouth.

At Butcombe, co. Somerset, Wm. Fortune, esq. of Lowestone castle, co. Pembroke, to Miss Catharine Savery, daughter of John S. esq. banker, of Bristol. The ceremony was performed in the presence of her father, mother, and 13 brothers and sisters.

At Bath, Mr. Welch, attorney, of Somerton, to Miss Hare, daughter of the late Mr. H. surgeon, of the same place.

William Langmead, esq. of Plymouth, to Miss Winne, 2d dau. of the late G. W. esq.

Mr. William Burton, grazier, of Cadeby, co. Leicester, to Miss Moore, daugh. of the late Mr. John M. hofier, of Leicester.

At Tilton-on-the-Hill, co. Leicester, Mr. Thomas Fulshaw, of Kirkby-Malory, to Miss Hawkins, of Halfed.

Mr. Bing, of Leicester, to Miss Harding.

Mr. R. Harrison, merchant, of Hull, to Miss Jane Mattensfey, of Portman-square.

Rev. W. Brudenell Barter, rector of Timbury, Hants, to Miss Mogg, daugh. of J. M. esq. of High Littleton, co. Somerset.

Capt. Archibald Christie, to Miss Dwyer, of Bucklersbury.

Rev. D. Williams, of Staunton-upon-Wye, to Miss Gardiner, daughter of Mr. G. of Bishstone, co. Hereford.

Mr. P. Bremridge, attorney, of Barnstaple, Devon, to Miss Bowen, sister of Capt. B. of the royal navy.

Mr. J. Bishop, of the White Lion, aged 70, to Mrs. Brayant, of the Nag's Head, Crewkerne, aged 74.

B. S. Heaton, esq. high bailiff of Birmingham, to Miss Colley, of Edgbaston.

Lieut. L. Gibbons, of the 37th foot, to Miss T. Thorold, daughter of S. T. esq. of Harmston, near Lincoln.

Mr. J. Pullen, of Oakham, to Miss Bellars.

Rev. Wm. Evans, of St. Asaph, to Miss Goodwin, of Wirksworth, co. Derby.

At Lymington, Hants, Rev. Ellis Jones, curate of that parish, to Miss Eliza Beckley, daughter of Thomas B. esq. sen.

At Totnes, Devon, Mr. Fitzgerald, purser of l'Achillé, to Miss C. Toms.

At Ludlow, co. Salop, Edward Johnston, esq. to Miss Amelia Harris, second daugh. of Geo. H. esq. of the island of Teneriffe.

At Birmingham, Mr. Macartney, aged 40, to Miss Minton, aged 15, both of the theatre there.

At Swanland, near Hull, co. York, Mr. Davenport, of Wigston Magna, co. Leicester, to Miss Todd, of Swanland.

Mr. R. B. Howell, surgeon, to Miss Oram, both of Kenton, Devon.

Rob. Abney, esq. of Measham, co. Derby, to Mrs. Richards, of Ashby, co. Leicester.

G. Kirkby, printer, to Miss Anne Parker, both of Canterbury.

Mr. Keep, surgeon of the royal navy, to Miss Hare, of Sheerness.

At Minster, in the isle of Shepey, Mr. James Price, purser in the royal navy, to Miss Mary Hare, of Sheerness.

At Reading, Berks, Philip Ditcher, esq. to Mrs. Parflow, widow of Major P. of the King's own dragoons, and daughter of Sir John Wolff, bart.

Mr. John Watts, to Miss Mary Hayes, both of Shacklewell, Middlesex.

Lieut.-col. Sharpe, of the 28th light drag. to Miss Hosea, of Duke-st. Portland-place.

Jn. Hearne, esq. of King's Bench walks, Temple, to Miss Sarah Partlett, youngest daughter of Thomas P. esq. of Portsmouth.

Mr. Jn. Edmunds, of Hatton-st. to Miss Mary Willan, of Mary-la-Bonne park farm.

J. Wiseman, esq. of Seville, to Miss Strange, of Finsbury-square.

Capt. Brown, of the 13th foot, to Miss Caroline Spry, daughter of Lieut.-gen. S.

Robert Willan, M.D. of Bloomsbury squ. to Mrs. Scott, relict of Robert S. esq. late of New Providence, Nassau.

In London, Richard Gresley, esq. barrister at law, and lieutenant of the Warwickshire yeomanry, to Miss Grote.

Mr. Samuel Mendham, of Rood-lane, Fenchurch-street, youngest son of John M. esq. of Highgate, to Miss Field, only dau. of J. F. esq. of Lower Thames-street.

Mr. Wm. Beetham, of the Inner Temple, to Miss Mary Frost, of St. Clement Danes.

Mr. Spalding, stationer, of Drury lane, to Miss Anne Horne, of Wood-st. Cheap-side.

Capt.-lieut. Adair, of the marine forces, to Mrs. Eaton, widow of Capt. E. of the royal navy; and Lieut. and Quarter-master Bright, of the same corps, to Miss Walker.

Hill D'Arley, esq. of Charles street, Manchester-square, to Mrs. Pritchard, widow of Wm. P. esq. of Old Bond-street.

At Mary-la-Bonne, Mr. Scott, master of the academy at Stamford, co. Lincoln, to Miss Holmes.

Thomas Higginbotham, esq. of the Treasury, to Miss Benning, youngest daughter of Rev. C. B. of Kilrout, near Carrickfergus.

Mr. R. Curtis, of Holborn-bridge, to Miss Basset, of Leicester-square.

1. Rev. W. Wilkins, to Miss Letitia Field, of Hackney, youngest daughter of the late Mr. John F. of Stoke Newington, and Anne Cromwell his wife.

2. By special licence, at the Countess-

dowager of Lincoln's, Lord Folkestone, eldest son of the Earl of Radnor, to Lady Catharine Pelham Clinton, only child of the said Lady Lincoln.

4. At Stratford St. Mary, Suffolk, Archibald-Elijah Impey, esq. son of Sir Elijah I. to Miss Sarah Proby, daughter of the Rev. N. C. P.

5. Mr. C. Calow, cotton manufacturer, to Miss Knight, both of Derby.

6. At Seaton, Devon, John-Edward Lee, esq. of Portland-place, near Hammer-smith, to Miss Mary Le Hardy, second daughter of Peter Le H. esq. of Jersey.

7. At Lincoln, the Rev. George Davies Kent, M.A. fellow of Lincoln-college, Oxford, to Miss Anne Chapline, niece of John C. esq. of Bildeston-hall, Suffolk.

8. At Exeter, the Rev. Richard Buller, son of the late Bishop of that diocese, to Miss Anne-Sophia Marshall, daughter of the late Rev. Mr. M.

9. At Gretna-green, Edward Frank, esq. only son of Bacon F. esq. of Campsall, in the W. riding of Yorkshire, to Miss Mary-Frances Sowerby, eldest daughter of Col. James S. of the artillery.

11. At Beddington, Richard Shepley, esq. of Carshalton, Surrey, to Miss Lydia Harrison, of Walcot-place, in the same co.

12. At Aberdeen, Major West, to Miss Mercer, daughter of Major M.

13. Robert Butler, esq. to Miss Mary Stokes, of Kensington-square, youngest daughter of the late Anthony S. esq. formerly chief justice of Georgia.

14. At Glendernill-house, in Scotland, the Rev. Charles Stewart, minister of Strachur, to Miss Catharine Campbell.

15. In Dublin, Francis Plaistow, esq. of Gray's inn, to Miss Aldercron, daughter of the late John A. esq. of Dublin, and niece to Gen. Traupaud.

16. Henry Woodgate, esq. of the Temple, to Miss Bax, of Preston-house, Kent.

17. At Spalding, co. Lincoln, Mr. Samuel Dinham, attorney, to Miss Elizabeth Johnson, second daughter of the late Maurice J. esq.

18. At Bowden church, in Cheshire, Jn. Lister Kaye, esq. of Grange, co. York, to Lady Amelia Grey, youngest daughter of the Earl of Stamford and Warrington.

20. By special licence, at Mount Juliet, Lord Viscount Corry, to Lady Juliana Butler, second daughter of the E. of Carrick.

22. At Great Ouseburn, co. York, Lionel Place, esq. eldest son of Lionel P. esq. late of York, barrister at law, deceased, to Miss Sophia Thompson, second daughter of Henry F. esq. of Kirby-hall.

23. Mr. J. C. Stocqueter, of Abchurch-lane, to Miss Eliza Hayward, of Hackney.

24. At Bisham, Berks, Capt. Jolliffe, of the 2d Somerset militia, to Miss Nott, daughter of the late Capt. John Neale Pleydell N. of the royal navy.

DEATHS.

1799. **I**N the East Indies, Lieut. Geo. OSE. 21. Paschoud, of the first battalion of five infantry, and eldest son of Mrs. Paschoud, of the Rutland Arms, Newark.

Nov. . . . At Dunfermline estate, near Labyrinth, Grenada, Mr John-Richard Marlow, late of the English Exchequer. He left England a few years since, to undertake a situation of some trust in that island, in which he acquitted himself with the utmost probity and ability.

15. At Coringo, near Madras, Lieut. Archibald Campbell, in the East India Company's service, youngest son of the late Duncan C. esq. of Glenfeachan.

1800 March 3. At the house of her uncle, Sir Henry Russell, at Calcutta, the Hon. Miss Aylmer.

April. . . In his passage out to the Cape, Lieut. Loftus Bolton, of the 35th foot; by whose death the service has lost a most excellent officer, and society a most accomplished and worthy man. His elder brother, who was also in the army, perished, about two years ago, in the dungeons of Guadeloupe, through the cruelty of that republican ruffian, Victor Hugues.

27. At the Cape of Good Hope, after a short illness, Samuel Gray, esq. first lieutenant of marines on-board the Tremendous.

May 2. At Bombay, William Cleaver, esq. barrister at law.

21. On his passage from China, a few days before the ship made the island of St. Helena, Henry Farrer, esq. commander of the True Briton East Indiaman.

July 9. On-board the Queen Indiaman, when she was burnt at St. Salvadore (see p. 988), Edward Mayne, jun. esq. of Powis Lodge, in Scotland, writer in the service of the East India Company. When just about to step into the boat which was to carry him from the awful scene, he recollected that there was an unfortunate passenger confined by sickness to his cabin. He flew to rescue him from the impending destruction, and in a short time appeared with the hapless invalid on his shoulders. It was too late; the boat had put off, and in a few minutes the ship blew up.—Also, Mr. Smith, a gentleman of the bar, and one of the passengers. In endeavouring to get from the ship, one of his arms was jammed between her and a boat lashed alongside, whilst the fire was raging near him, so that he was precluded from all possibility of escaping.

11. At St. Salvadore, on his passage to the E. Indies, Mr. Peter Brougham, third son of H. B. esq. of Brougham-hall.

29. At Jamaica, Mr. George Winter.

Aug. . . . At Rochester, Mrs. Minet, mother of Mr. Minet, a wine-merchant there, and of Mrs. . . . Henniker, widow of Major Henniker, esq. (merchant in London, and second son of Sir John

H. bart.) who died Feb. 3, 1789, and lies buried at Streatham, in Surrey, leaving five children (as appears by the monument of his mother, the late Lady H. in the cathedral church of Rochester, vol. LXIV. 410), viz. John-Minet, of Lincoln's inn, now of Stratford, married in Jan. 1799, at Canterbury, to Miss Chaly (LXIX. 77); Mary-Anne, who was married in Nov. 1798, at West Ham, in Essex, to Francis William Sykes, esq. only son of Sir Francis Sykes, bart. and lieutenant-colonel of the Berkshire militia (LXVIII. 993); Major-Jacob, Elizabeth-Dallas, and Bridges-Jackson. Lieutenant-col. Sykes is the only son of the above Sir F. Sykes, bart. so created March 24, 1781, by his first lady, whom he married in India, and who died as he was on his return home, leaving two sons, the above gentleman, who was the eldest, the other, John, who was then a few-months old, died, in 1786, at the age of 17, on the coast of Africa, being in the navy under Capt. Edward Thompson, who then commanded on the African station in the Grampus man of war, and where this gallant officer and celebrated author, in a subsequent voyage, himself died, leaving his son, the present Sir Thomas Boulden Thompson, and every one who knew him, to lament his loss. The inclosed epitaph was inscribed on a monument erected to the memory of this youth in the following season:

"In memory of
JOHN SYKES, esq. second son
of Sir Francis Sykes, bart.
of Basildon park,
who departed this life
on the 14th of January, 1786,
in the 18th year of his age.
He was midshipman on-board the Grampus,
Commodore Thompson.
The ship was at anchor at Acerra, at which
place he was interred with the
customary naval honours.
His goodness of heart,
excellency of understanding,
undaunted courage,
united with every amiable quality
that adorns the mind,
entitled him to the most friendly esteem
of the world in general,
and the most genuine affection
of those who personally knew him,
which has rendered his memory valuable,
and
his loss sincerely regretted."

Sir Francis has a daughter by his second lady, the Hon. Miss Elizabeth Monckton, sister of Lord Galway, whom he married in September, 1774.

5. At Martinique, of a most severe fever, in his 21st year, Lieut. John Walmsley, of the 14th foot.

22. Mrs. Winckworth, widow of Mr. Benj. W. of Broken-wharf, Thames-street, flour-factor, who died in April, 1796, leaving

leaving two sons in their minority. It is memorable that, though in or near Bright-helmstone, Suffex, this lady is said to have died on the same day and hour with her husband's brother, Thomas W. who were in partnership, and whose death is noticed in p. 903.

28. In her 84th year, Mrs. Lushington, widow of the late Thomas Godfrey L. esq. of Canterbury:

Sept. . . . At Greenwich, Kent, the Rev. Richard Jones, one of the surviving pupils of a man whose name will live as long as Christianity itself, the learned, pious, and accomplished Philip Doddridge, by whom he was early patronized and educated. To him he acted as secretary and amanuensis, and assisted in transcribing lectures, letters, sermons, and other productions, before composed in short-hand (by which mode of writing the Doctor was enabled to become so extensively useful, and to keep up so various and general a correspondence). When he had finished his academical studies he was appointed, about 1750, to the pastoral charge of a society of Protestant Dissenters in Cambridge; a situation conspicuous and delicate. Here, by the merit of his public performances and agreeable conversation, he rendered his profession respectable, and conducted himself with that candour, moderation, and propriety, which, without betraying his principles, recommended him not only to his own people, but to the university at large, with all of whose members he lived in harmony, and with many in habits of the strictest intimacy and friendship. On the death of Dr. Hodges he was invited to London, to a congregation in Crosby-square, Bishopsgate street, which met in the old hall of Crosby-house, and which once had flourished under the care of Dr. Grosvenor, author of "The Mourner," an "Essay on Health," and several occasional sermons, which did him much honour. He esteemed it a peculiar felicity of his life to succeed to a man whose writings he particularly admired, on whose style and manner he wished to form his own, and whose temper and character he was desirous to imitate. It is needless to say any more than that he approved himself not unworthy of his appointment. Hence he removed to Peckham, where he married a lady with some fortune, and where his ministry only closed with his life. Here he composed and published his treatise "On Friendship with God." His sermons on several occasions were heard with pleasure, and cannot be read without improvement; though we do not recollect that he published more than five; one, on the approaching anniversary of the glorious Revolution by K. William, Nov. 2, 1788 (of which see our vol. LIX. p. 339), one on the early love and pursuit of wisdom, for the support of

the charity-school in Gravel-lane, 1793 (LXIII. 936); another charity-sermon, on the influence of religion on human happiness; another sermon on the final appearance of Jesus Christ; and a fast sermon. These best express the aim of his studies, and the object of his preaching; and they are well calculated to shew the importance, and inspire the love, of that religion which, while it informs the understanding, speaks directly to the heart. In his composition he was an imitator of Saurin's manner. He distinguished himself by no peculiarity of sentiment, and was devoted to no party, political or religious, but, abandoning all useless speculations and fruitless controversy, chose to enforce those eternal obligations in which all good men must unite, in preference to those doctrines on which they are generally divided. Sociable in his disposition, frank and open in his temper, and sincere in all his professions, a more generous and benevolent spirit scarcely ever inhabited the human frame. He had no dexterity in dissimulation, neither assuming credit for what he did not believe, and using no artifice to conceal what he did. A tincture of piety and devotion added an energy to all his public performances. His taste was corrected by an acquaintance with antient history and the classics, the incidents and beauties of which he happily introduced, and judiciously applied to the moral duties he wanted to inculcate. His judgement was matured by the great Divines of the last age, in whose writings, though now nearly obsolete, he discovered a fund of solid knowledge and learning. But, above all, his mind was enlightened and enriched by the study of the Scriptures, those sublime and inexhaustible treasures, which command attention, and without which the polished productions of modern preachers are but jejune and declamatory harangues, without force and effect, and die upon the ear like an empty sound. Yet, with all these qualifications, he lived to see only the solitary remnant of an auditory once numerous and respectable. He could not boast that popularity which is considered as the only test of ability and merit; he neither obtained nor courted it. He was more solicitous to promote purity of heart than of faith, and strove more to procure disciples for his Master than himself. He had lived too long to have new principles to seek, or new ways of propagating them; yet all who had the interest of real, practical religion at heart, however they might differ from him in their conceptions of it, and the best means of promoting it, had his good will and good wishes; while he, to a faithful few, whom Death still spared, and novelty had not alienated, with a spirit unsubdued by declining years, and a firmness which no difficulties could dismay, continued

nued to dispense, till within a few days of his dissolution, what he believed to be the essential truth of Christianity.—Peace to thy spirit, thou good and upright steward, and repose to thy labours!

5. At Dunfermline, in Scotland, aged 107, Jn. Nelbit. He was born in the parish of Oldhamstocks, in the county of East Lothian, and entered, early in life, into the service of the States General; was present at the siege of Bergen-op-Zoom, 1747, where he was severely wounded by a bayonet being thrust through his body; in consequence of which he was soon afterwards discharged. From that period till the day of his death he supported himself almost wholly by his own industry.

8. Aged 76, the Duke of Saxe-Cobourg.

9. In his 81st year, Mr. John Roscoe, formerly a resident in the same house on Shaw's Brow, Liverpool, near 60 years. His funeral was singular. He never approved of the custom of giving silk at funerals, as tending only to pomp and shew; but, that the money might do good other ways, he left directions, in writing, that he would be attended and carried to his grave by thirty or forty old men, mostly potters, especially those who had served their apprenticeships to him in that branch of business, and a legacy of one guinea to each of them, to be paid in one month from the day of his burial, provided they each, in his own way, attended divine service, morning and evening, during that time.

12. At Clapham, Surrey, Jn. Davenport, esq. of the Adelphi, highly distinguished for his taste in the arts; and his knowledge in musick was admired by the first professors. He brought a small but exquisitely fine collection of pictures with him from Italy, to which country he had resorted for the recovery of his health, but from which he was unfortunately driven by political disturbances, before he could avail himself of the climate for the improvement of his constitution. This collection was sold to advantage just before his decease. He was remarkable for the mildness and suavity of his manners, and died in the prime of life, of a lingering illness.

At Winchester, aged 55, Mrs. Mary Egan, a maiden lady, daughter of James E. esq. a Jamaica merchant, formerly of Queen square, London. Upon the death of her father she retired, first to Isleworth, and afterwards to Winchester, where she resided many years, greatly esteemed for her natural talents and numerous accomplishments, and for her readiness to employ them in the service of all those to whom they could be anywise useful.

13. Aged 29, Mr. Francis Linley. Though blind from his birth, he became a most excellent performer on the organ. Nor were his abilities confined merely to the science

of musick; he was a charming companion, an acute reasoner, and well acquainted with the works of the most eminent authors, ancient and modern. Having completed his musical studies under Dr. Miller, of Doncaster, he went to London, and was the successful candidate, among 17 competitors, for the place of organist of Pentonville chapel, Clerkenwell. He was soon after married to a blind lady of large fortune; but, having sustained great losses by the treachery of a friend, and being deserted by his wife, he made a voyage to America, where his performance and his compositions soon brought him into notice; but, returning to England about a year since, died at his mother's house in Doncaster, and, being a Free Mason, was attended to the grave (at his own request) by the master and brethren of St. George's lodge at that place.

At St. Mary Cray, Kent, aged 79, Francis Aiskell, esq. many years his Majesty's consul at Malaga.

16. At Barnstaple, Devon, after a long and severe illness, Mrs. Davie, widow of John D. esq. late of Orleigh, and sister to Francis Bassett, esq. of Heanton court.

17. Lady Danvers, of South Audley-str. and relict of the late Sir John Danvers, bart. of Swithland, co. Leicester.

At Alphington, Devon, Mrs. Bellew, widow of Capt. B. of the royal navy.

Aged 38, Joshua Dobson, esq. of Hull, merchant.

Mrs. Lamb, wife of Mr. L. of Barton, co. Lincoln, innkeeper. Her death was occasioned by a fall down a flight of stairs the preceding day.

19. Mr. David Carnegie Knox, wine-merchant, of Sackville-street, Piccadilly, shot himself through the head with a pistol which he used in the City light-horse corps, of which he was a member. Mrs. K. and family arrived from Brighthelmstone a few hours subsequent to this melancholy catastrophe.

Aged 74, Mr. Thomas Astey, of Kegworth, co. Leicester.

At Sidmouth, Devon, in an advanced age, Thomas Peirce, esq. of Exeter.

20. Mrs. G. Montgomery, sister to the late Vaughan M. esq.

At Ensham, co. Oxford, in his 102d year, Hercules Humphreys. He retained the full use of his faculties to the last, and was subpoenaed as an evidence on a trial at Oxford in his 101st year. Of his surviving children, the eldest is 73, and the youngest only 7 years old.

21. Mrs. Downing, wife of Mr. Thomas D. sail-maker, Shad-Thames, Horslydown.

Suddenly, at Tallaton parsonage-house, Devon, James W. Rossiter, esq.

Capt. Potter, of the Vertumnus. He was unfortunately drowned by the boat in which he was going on-board his ship running against the cable of another vessel at anchor in

in Whitebooth roads, and upsetting. A boy was overboard at the time; and it is said that the captain's endeavours to save the lad's life was the cause of his own death.

22. Rev. Charles Barber, rector of West Tanfield.

Dame Everilda Martin, wife of Sir Mor-daunt M. of Burnham, Norfolk, bart. to whom she was married 1765.

23. At Glasgow, Mr. Tho. Bell, merch.

At Margate, — Hawkins, esq. of Ash park.

At Clapham, Surr. aged 86, S. Sheafe, esq.

At Caistor, co. Lincoln, Mr. John Lings, attorney at law.

In his 61st year, the Rev. John Fiske, rector of Shimplingthorne and Kettlebas-ton, both co. Suffolk: the former of these rectories was in his family, now in the Crown; the latter in private patronage.

24. In Weymouth-st. Portland-place, David Laing, esq. late of Jamaica.

In his 33d year, Mr. John Meadows, of Peterborough.

Mrs. Burnett, wife of Jonathan B. esq. alderman of Exeter.

In Edgeware-road, Mrs. Elizabeth Jef-ferson, relict of John J. esq.

Mrs. Ludlam, wife of Capt. L. of West-square, Surrey.

25. In her 25th year, after a long and se-vere illness, the eldest daugh. of Mr. Parry, banker, Birchin-lane.

At Airds-house, Scotland, Mrs. Campbell.

Mr. Olderthaw, farmer, of Gofberton, co. Lincoln.

Rev. John Metcalfe, of Cannock, in Staffordshire.

26. At Ramsgate, Mr. William Spottif-woode, second son of John S. esq. of Sackville-street.

In Edgeware-road, John Chandler, esq. an American loyalist; who, from his at-tachment to the good order and peace of society, and affection to the British Con-stitution, left his native country, a nume-rous family, and affluent estate, and took refuge in Great Britain. Fully convinced of the truth and propriety of an observation of an antient writer: "Fear thou the Lord and the King, and meddle not with them that are given to change," he exem-plified it by a pious and loyal, a peaceful and inoffensive, conduct; and died, at 80, an honest man, a good member of society, and a pious Christian.

Master Reeves, son of Wm. R. esq. of Leadenham, co. Lincoln.

Mr. Farmery, a Baptist preacher at Diss, co. Norfolk.

In his 81st year, whilst in cheerful con-versation with two of his neighbours, Mr. Wm. Wigglesworth, of Arncliffe, one of the most considerable tanners in the county of Lincoln.

At Brixthelmstone, occasioned by a fall from his chaise, Mr. Maynard, of St. Swi-thin's-lane, London.

At Langley Bury, Herts, after a long ill-ness, which she bore with the greatest re-signation, Miss Kingsman, eldest daughter of W. L. K. esq. She possessed very supe-rior accomplishments, particularly extra-ordinary talents in musick and painting, a cultivated understanding, amiable disposi-tion, and unassuming manners, added to the most exemplary piety.

27. At Thornton-hall, Bucks, in child-bed, Mrs. Sheppard, wife of Tho. S. esq.; and, in the evening of the same day, the infant daughter.

At Fearn-manse, Rosshire, the Rev. John Urquhart, of Mount Eagle, in the sixty-second year of his age, and thirtieth of his being minister of Fearn, sincerely re-gretted and deeply lamented.

At Bromley, in Kent, Mr. H. Reade, an eminent apothecary. He had practised many years in that place, and could boast of having had the great Earl of Chatham, and all the branches of that noble family, his patients. He has left one daughter, the wife of the Rev. Gilbert Buchanan, rector of Woodman-sterne in Surrey, and vicar of Northfleet in Kent.

At Cheltenham, co. Gloucester, Mrs. Yarnold, of Worcester.

At Woodstock, Mr. Charles Turner, mercer, and distributor of stamps for the Northern district of Oxfordshire.

28. At his chambers in Clifford's inn, Mr. Amos-Simon Cottle, late of Magdalen college, Cambridge.

At Brixthelmstone, after a long and painful illness, in his 69th year, the Rev. William Stevens, D. D. rector of Snoring, Norfolk, and formerly of St. John's col-lege, Cambridge, in whose gift the living is, and where he proceeded A. B. 1754; A. M. 1757; B. D. 1765; D. D. 1782; a man whom Nature had endowed with some of her choicest gifts, those intellectual and moral qualities which branch forth into the higher order of human virtues; whom lear-ning had not made pedantic, whom the par-tial regard of numerous friends had not made vain; who, in a long and habitual course of familiar living with persons of the first rank, acquired the polish of high life, without one of its failings; and, in the midst of a contami-nating age, preserved a simplicity of cha-racter, a liberality of sentiment, and a bene-volence of heart, which would have given him a place among the best men, in the most virtuous period of the world.

At a friend's house in Stanhope-street, in his 24th year, R. E. Porter, of the Vic-tualling-office. He lost a leg on-board the Valiant, in the very early part of that ever-memorable engagement under Lord Howe, June 1, 1794.

29. At Margate, where he went for the benefit of his health, Henry Wigstead, esq. of Kensington, an active magistrate for the county of Middlesex. He was a man of considerable

considerable talent, and contributed to the celebrity of the Brandenburgh theatre both by his pen and his pencil. He was a good caricaturist, which naturally made him more enemies than friends. He was hospitable and generous to a degree of extravagance. He married the dau. of the late Mr. Bagnal, of Gerard-street, with whom he had a good fortune, and by whom he leaves two children, a son and a daughter.

Of apoplexy, while sitting at the Angel inn, Edmonton, at the board of trustees of the Stamford hill and Green-lane turnpikes, of which he was chairman, aged 72, Wm Hamilton, esq. formerly partner with Mr. Cookson, a wholesale linen-draper in Cateaton-street. He was nearly related to the late benevolent Mr. Howard; and was deservedly respected for his integrity and attention to the discharge of the several parochial and other trusts in which he was engaged.

At Arundale-house, near Fulham, Middlesex, the wife of Thomas Lys, esq. of Took's-court, Chancery-lane.

Much regretted by a large circle of acquaintance, Mrs. Stretton, wife of Mr. S. printer, Nottingham.

Aged 88, Thomas Law, gent. of King's Cliffe, co. Northampton.

At Dublin, Thomas King, esq. father of James K. esq. M. C. of Bath.

30. In her 64th year, Hester Lady Newdigate, daughter of Edw. Mundy, of Shipley, esq. wife of Sir Roger Newdigate, bart. She was born June 24, 1737.

At West Hatch, Essex, Lady Hughes, widow of Admiral Sir Edward H. dec. K. B. She was widow of Capt. Ball, of the navy, by whom she had a son, married to the eldest daughter of Sir Charles Gould Morgan, bart. in 1782; he also was a captain in the navy. Mrs. Ball was afterwards married to Samuel Humphrey, esq. of Glamorgan-shire (LXIII. 478).

Aged 74, Mr. Wm. Thorp, many years senior assistant of the city of Oxford.

At Bingham, aged 59, Mr. Hutchinson, a respectable and opulent farmer and grazier.

Lately, at Madras, Capt. John Campbell, of the artillery; Capt. Andrew Kerr, whose body, by his will, was buried in his garden, without ceremony, his coffin having long served as a liquor-chest, or receptacle for horse-grain; Capt. Gay, master-attendant at Negapatam; Capt. W. T. Giraud.

At Seringapatam, Mrs. Rose, wife of Quarter-master R. of the 73d foot.

At Jassnapatam, aged 64, Capt. Baron Mackinna, who had long been in the service of the Dutch East India Company.

Killed in an assault on a fort near Lahore, John-Henry Bellasis, esq. a colonel in the Mahratta service; nephew of Col. John B. of the artillery at Bombay, and eldest son of the Rev. Dr. B. of Basilidon.

At Coudapore, the wife of Lieutenant-colonel Disney.

In confinement at Poonah, aged 70, Nana Furvanése, a Mahratta chief, of considerable talent and immense property. He had stipulated with Scindia for his safety; but the latter, jealous of his influence, caused him to be seized by two battalions under Major Fezole, and closely imprisoned.

Of a fever, in the East Indies, in his 25th year, Mr. James Geddies, midshipman of his Majesty's ship Trident. He was a descendant of one of the most ancient clans in Scotland, from which the town and parish of Gedburg* or Jedburg takes its name. He had nearly completed the time which is required to serve as midshipman previous to being made lieutenant; was an active and deserving officer, and an excellent seaman. Mr. G. had been in several engagements; was at the taking of the island of Corsica, and at that time served on-board his Majesty's ship Fortitude, which was laid against Fort Fiorenzo for the space of 3 hours, and was on fire in several places with the red-hot shot from the fort, when they were obliged to cut their cable; Mr. G. was slightly wounded on the occasion.

On his passage to the Cape of Good Hope, William Maxwell, esq. eldest son of George M. esq. of Carrichan.

On his passage from the W. Indies, Mr. Dunsford, son of Mr. D. cutler, Exeter.

In his 31st year, Nils Avellan, M. D. professor of anatomy at Abo.

At Philipsburg, the Rhingrave of Salm, commander of the garrison of Philipsburg.

In France, M. Louis, the celebrated architect, who designed several of the Paris theatres, and planned those immense structures which surround the Palais Royal. But his *chef d'œuvre* is the theatre of Bordeaux, which, for grandeur of design, ingenuity of construction, and richness of ornament, must rank amongst the most superbedifices of the kind in modern Europe.

At Munster, aged 87, the Cardinal Dominique de la Rochefoucault, archbishop of Rouen, senior of the French Episcopacy. He was born 1713; and became archbishop of Alby in 1747, and of Rouen in 1759. He was created a cardinal priest, by Pope Pius VI. in 1778. There now remain only two cardinals of that nation, viz. the Cardinal de Rohan, bishop of Strasburgh, and the Cardinal de Laval Montmorency, bishop of Metz, and great almoner of France, who has retired to Louis XVIII. at Mittau. The province of Normandy, of which the Cardinal de la Rochefoucault was metropolitan, has at present only two bishops out of the seven which it formerly had.

At Limerick, in Ireland, Mrs. Bernard, lady of the Bishop of Limerick.

At Beechwood, near Nenagh, Mrs. Toller, relict of Daniel T. esq.

* Sir John Sinclair's Statistical Account of Scotland, vol. I. article x.

At Upton, co. Cork, John Minton, esq.

At Antrim, Major James Gibson, of the Dumbartonshire fencibles.

On Stephen's-green, Dublin, the Right Hon. John Meade, Earl and Viscount Clanwilliam, Baron of Gillford, and a baronet. He was only son of Sir Richard Meade, third baronet of the family; born April 21, 1744; created baron and viscount 1766, and earl 1776. He married Theodosia, dau. of Robert Hawkins Magill, esq. by whom he had five sons and five daughters.

At Thruffington, co. Leic. the amiable wife of the Rev. W. Caffon, vicar of Thruffington, and rector of Hogs Norton.

At Ketton, aged 72, Mrs. Pridmore.

At Birmingham, aged 73, the wife of Mr. John Carver.

At Coventry, aged 73, the relict of Alderman Whitwell.

At Madeley, the Rev. George Patrick, LL.D. of Sidney college, Cambridge, chaplain to Lady Dacre, vicar of Aveley, Essex, in the gift of the Bishop of London, and evening-lecturer at St. Bride's. He was, for a short time, chaplain to Morden college; and married, Sept. 8, 1789, Mary, eldest daughter of W. Ferriday, esq.

At Shrewsbury, aged 75, Mr. Peter Macklin, working-clock-maker.

Aged 84, the mother of Mr. Callis, the barge-owner at Shrewsbury.

Aged 92, the wife of Mr. Haynes, builder, of Shrewsbury.

At Whitchurch, Salop, aged 95, Mr. T. Jenkins, farmer.

In Berkeley's hospital, Worcester, Mr. W. Davis, formerly an eminent attorney at Bromyard.

At Ewington, near Hereford, aged 78, the Rev. Thomas Griffiths, in the commission of the peace for that county.

At Oxford, Mr. Stephen Wentworth, of the Star inn.

At Hook-Norton, on a visit, after eating his dinner in good health, advanced in years, Mr. Alderman Collet, of Coventry.

At Tackley, aged 75, the mother of Dr. Finch, rector of that place.

In consequence of a fall from his horse, Mr. Lyne Conner, attorney, of Bloxham, co. Oxford.

At Cambridge, Mr. James Smith, many years combination-man at Bene't college.

At Ilsham, co. Cambridge, aged 71, Mrs. Moore.

At Norwich, aged 80, Mr. Wm. Cooper, well known among the *bon vivans* of that city 40 years ago.

In the Close, Norwich, aged 70, Jn. Hill.

At Thetford, aged 84, the widow of Jn. Gartham, gardener.

At Barnham, Suffolk, aged 82, Mr. Samuel Bird, an eminent farmer.

At Blowfield, aged 79, Mr. Jn. Batchelor.

At Bungay, aged 85, Mr. Jn. Folsdick.

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At Diss, co. Norfolk, aged 80, Mrs. Abigail Moss.

At Beccles, aged 72, Mr. Harvey, tailor; and Mrs. S. Merk, aged 91.

At Bury St. Edmund's. Mrs. Anne Hawes, daughter of the late Mr. H. apothecary; and Mr. Tho. Crifo, of the King's Arms inn.

At Tolleshunt Darcy, Essex, aged 79, Mr. John Keye.

At Bromfield, Essex, aged 76, Mr. John Brightman, carpenter.

At Reading, aged 97, Mr. Joseph Minall.

At Abingdon, in advanced age, Mrs. Payne.

At Harpsden court, Bucks, the relict of the late Mr. Halifax, of Reading.

At the seat of — Goodlake, esq. at Ham, near Wanage, John Page, esq. of Oporto.

At Bristol, the Rev. Mr. Thomas, minister of the congregation of Protestant Dissenters in the Pit hay; and Mr. Tho. Rutter, an eminent speaker among the Quakers.

At Bath, the relict of Rear-adm. Ourry.

At his lodgings in Queen-square, Bath, — Bonner, esq.

At Wiveliscombe, co. Somerset, the Rev. R. Parmenter, minister of the Dissenting congregation there.

At Hereford, James Watwyn, esq. M.P. for the county of Hereford. He was partner in a banking-house of the first respectability in Bond-street. The death of his only daughter, a short time since, of whom he was doatingly fond, hastened his own dissolution. His large fortune goes to his only son, Capt. W.

At Fritham, near Southampton, Stephen Lawson Popham, esq. nephew of General Popham, commanding the Bengal troops in India, and of Sir Home Popham, of the navy. He married the sister of Sir Charles Mill, of Mottisfont, Hants, by whom he has left an infant son.

At Yarmouth, on-board the Veteran man of war, Capt. Geo. Young, of the marines.

At Plympton, Devon, John Palmer, esq.

At Blatchford-house, Lady Rogers, relict of the late Sir Frederick Leman R. bart. recorder of, and M. P. for, Plymouth.

Aged 78, Robert Kirke, esq. of Bampton, one of the deputy-lieutenants for the county of Oxford, and formerly his Majesty's consul to the Dey of Algiers.

At Himoledon, co. Worcester, aged 88, Mrs. Sarah Lamb.

At Barleston, co. Leicester, Mrs. Kirkman, wife of Mr. K. a respectable farmer.

Mr. E. Hayes, timber-merch. Winchester.

At Morpeth, Mr. John Hebron, formerly a captain in the Northumberland militia, in which corps he had served with credit and respect for near 30 years.

Richard Humphrys, esq. an army-agent, late of the 28th regiment of foot. He served upwards of 34 years in that regiment, and was at the reduction of Louisbourg, Quebec, Martinique, and the Havannah,

vannah, under the command of Lord Amherst, Gen. Wolfe, Lord Albemarle, and Gen. Monckton; also last war in America, at the capture of St. Lucia, and the relief of Grenada and St. Christopher's, under the command of Generals Howe, Clinton, Lord Cornwallis, Grant, and Prescott.

At Thorverton, near Exeter, aged 64, the Rev. John Reynell, dissenting-minister.

Aged 101, Mrs. Hicks, of Fulnetby, near Horncastle, widow of Mr. H. farmer and grazier there.

At Hull, aged 85, Wm. Clifford, sen. many years a lighterman.

Mrs. Surplice, wife of Mr. S. builder, of Nottingham.

At Woodbridge, Suffolk, the mother of John Mortlock, esq. banker, of Cambridge.

In his 81st year, Thomas Lombe, esq. attorney and solicitor, of Cambridge.

Mrs. Sinclair, of Cambridge.

Mr. Gibbons, master of the Red Bull, in Bridge-street, Cambridge.

Mrs. Timson, the well-known landlady of the Red Lion inn at High Wycombe.

At Norwich, Mr. Michael Sharp, the celebrated hautboy-player, formerly of Stamford, co. Lincoln.

After an illness of several years duration, aged 37, the wife of Mr. Thomas Green, jeweller, of Nottingham.

At East Retford, aged 36, the Rev. Wm. Tyre, B. A. master of the free grammar-school there.

At Whitby, Mr. Robert Webster, jun. watch-maker, and one of the people called Quakers.

Mr. Crow, sen. miller, of Long Sutton, co. Lincoln.

At Louth, aged 97, Mrs. Medley, widow.

Aged 72, Mrs. Page, of Wirksworth.

John Corden, esq. of Eastwood, near Nottingham. Mrs. Gadsby, and Mrs. Wells, of Nottingham.

Mrs. Dove, wife of Lieut. D. on the impress service at Hull.

Joseph Hucks, esq. M. A. fellow of Catherine-hall, Cambridge, and a member of the Inner Temple.

At Clifton, John Archer, esq. of Well-ford, Berks, and Cooper-sale, Essex. He was son of the second wife of Wm. Eyres, esq. who married, first, a sister of the late J. Archer, esq. who settled his estate on her, and her husband took the name of Archer. He married Mary, daughter of Earl Fitzwilliam, who died 1771, and by whom he had two daughters, coheiresses, one married to Jacob Houblon, esq. He married a second wife 1771, and retired to Bath in 1798, ordering his house at Cooper-sale, which had been in the family from the reign of James I. to be shut up, to save taxes.

At Woodford, Essex, Sylvanus Grove, esq. a director of the London Assurance office, and Virginia merchant. He married, in 1766, Louisa, eldest daughter of the late Edw. Hillersdon, esq. of London, Ham-

burgh merchant, whose lady died in May, 1798 (LXVIII. 538), by whom he has a numerous family. He was brought up in the principles of the people called Quakers, and was a man much respected and justly esteemed.

In Bishopsgate-street, Mr. R. Hayward, wax-chandler, well known as a political character, and seven years president at the respectable debating society held at the Coach-makers' hall, Forster-lane.

Suddenly, as he was going to sit down to table, at his apartments in Baker-street, Portman-square, the Marquis de Cely, a French nobleman.

October In London, Mr. Richard Coleman, attorney, of Canterbury.

Mrs. Ursula Maitland, relict of the late Robert M. esq. an eminent merchant, in King's Arms yard, Coleman-street, and sister to Mr. Goreham, of King's road, Gray's inn, surveyor.

Oct. 1. Aged 89, Mary Hurst, widow, of St. Martin's Stamford Baron, co. Linc.

Mr. North, of Grantham, who served the office of mayor in 1797.

2. At Gainsborough, after a long illness, aged 36, Mr. John Jackson, merchant.

In York, after a long and painful illness, Harry Rowe. He was born at York in 1726; was a trumpeter in the Duke of Kingston's Light Horse at the battle of Culloden in 1746; and attended the High Sheriffs of Yorkshire as trumpeter at the assizes upwards of 46 years. He was the master of a puppet-show, and for many successive years attended his artificial comedians to various parts of the kingdom. In the early part of his life, he distinguished himself by his filial affection in the support of his aged parents, through these various means; and at length, bowed down by age, infirmity, and sickness, he died in the poor-house. There was lately an edition of *Macheth*, with annotations, published under the name of Harry Rowe, which went through two editions. If we mistake not, however, this was actually the work of an eminent physician at York.

At his house in Devonshire-place, John Carter Allen, esq. admiral of the White.

At Rottingdean, Suffex, Mrs. Elizabeth Fothergill, relict of the late Mr. John F. formerly partner with Mr. Bolton, of Solio, near Birmingham.

3. At Logierait, co. Perth, in the 71st year of his age, and 46th of his incumbency as minister of that parish, the Rev. Thomas Bisset, D. D.

At Silvertown, near Exeter, Mr. Jn. Taitt, formerly of Oxford-street, upholsterer.

Aged 34, Mr. J. Atkins, of the Old Mitre inn, Leicester; a character deservedly respected for modest worth, strict integrity, and great goodness of heart.

Aged 79, Mr. Hull, maltster and baker, of Boston, co. Lincoln.

4. Mr. Morphew, master of an academy at Carshalton, Surrey. While preparing to go to London, he fell down in a fit of apoplexy, and expired.

At Southampton, John-Jacob Hertel, esq. of Dowgate-hill.

At the Friery, Lichfield, the Rev. John-George Norbury, prebendary of Lichfield, and rector of St. Alban's, Wood-str. London, united to St. Olave, Silver-street, and in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul. He was of King's college, Camb.; B. A. 1781, M. A. 1784.

At Creeke, co. Northampton, aged 86, the Rev. John Spier, D. D. 42 years rector of that parish, and formerly fellow of St. John's college, Oxford.

5. At Brixthelmstone, Mrs. Hilton, wife of W. H. esq. late of Hornchurch, Essex.

At Shaftesbury, after a long illness, Mrs. Swyer, relict of Robert S. esq.

At Hammersmith, Mrs. Collyer, wife of Mr. C. army-agent.

In Chatham-place, Mrs. Crosby, of Chetfield Court-lodge, Kent, relict of the late Alderman C. She was sole daughter and heiress of Mr. James Maude, formerly a wine-merchant in French Ordinary-court, Crutched-friers; married, 1768, to the Rev. John Tatterfal, rector of Gatton, Surrey, and, after his death, to Alderman C.

6. At Newtown-Perry, Limerick, in consequence of the bursting of a blood-vessel, Christopher-James O'Brien, esq. lieutenant-colonel of the Clare militia.

At Wing, co. Rutland, aged 93, Mrs. Elizabeth Barton, widow of the late Baptist-Noel B. rector of Cottesmore.

At Liverpool, aged 63, Mrs. Harrison, relict of the Rev. Geo. H. vicar of Leake, co. Lincoln.

7. At Reading, of a fever, Mr. Charles-Emanuel Osborne, surgeon and apothecary.

Mr. W. Marshall, ironmonger, of Derby.

After a few hours illness, Mrs. Griffin Wilson, wife of Griffin W. esq. of Binfield, Berks, and dau. of the late Peter Cutchet Jouverel, esq. of the Privy Seal office.

Miss Richens, of Ogbourn St. Andrew, near Marlborough.

At Benwell, aged 90, Aubone Surtees, esq. banker, and alderman of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and father of that corporation.

At Seaton-Delaval, after an illness of many months, the Countess of Tyrconnel.

Aged 90, Mr. Nathanael Wade, of Burley, near Leeds. He was formerly a farmer, but had, in a great measure, retired from business. Mr. W. and his predecessors had occupied the farm on which he resided upwards of 200 years, under the families of Montagne and Cardigan.

8. Three children of Mr. Peacock, of York, playing on a pile of timber, some logs gave way, and crushed one of them (a fine boy, 5 years old) to death; another of them had his arm broken in two places, and, with the third, was severely bruised.

Mrs. English, wife of Walter E. esq. of Lambeth, Surrey.

Mr. Alderman Johnson, of Leicester. He served the office of mayor in 1776.

Aged 80, Mr. J. Calow, a respectable bookfeller, &c. of Chesterfield.

At Leicester, aged 78, Mrs. Worthington, relict of the late Rev. Hugh W. By her removal, society in general, and the poor in particular, have sustained a serious loss. She was a memorable instance of an infirm constitution attaining to a multitude of years, through the blessing of God on the strictest prudence; and of the tendency of genuine religion to inspire not only patience but eminent cheerfulness, under all the pains and trials of life.

9. At Fulham, Middlesex, in an advanced age, the Hon. Elizabeth Wandesford, aunt to the Countess of Ormond.

Charles-Peter Handley, esq. of Howland-street, Fitzroy-square, son of the late Tho. H. esq. of the Six Clerks office. This gentleman, who has soon followed his father to the grave, was one of the first of those officers in the naval employ of the East India Company who volunteered their services during the alarming mutiny at the Nore; and while he was commanding a gun-boat on that alarming occasion, he himself seized a packet of important correspondence. His activity and zeal were, indeed, so conspicuous at that awful crisis, that Adm. Buckner, who witnessed his gallantry and skill, honoured him with his thanks personally, and earnestly exhorted him to enter into the British navy, of which his bravery and professional knowledge qualified him to become a distinguished ornament.

In Oxford-street, after a short illness, Mr. R. Perry, pastry-cook.

Mr. Thomas Patrick, tin-plate-worker, of Newgate street.

10. At his house in Hertfordshire, Jos. Bland, esq. of Mincing lane, Lond. merch.

Mr. Benj. Bailey, of Goose-gate, Nottingham, who was married only on the preceding day.

At Shieldhall, Mr. John Oswald, eldest son of Alex. O. esq.

At Westerham, Kent, of a decline, in his 3d year, Rev. Sir Jn. Dalmahoy, bart.

In Hutton-str. after a short illness, Geo. Downing, esq. of Lincoln's inn, barrister-at-law, senior lieutenant of the Light Horse Volunteers of London and Westminster; to whose virtues as a pious Christian, a loyal subject, and a faithful friend, all who knew him bear the most ample testimony. He was interred in St. Paul's, Covent-garden, with military honours, in consequence of the permission obtained from his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief. The following was the order of the procession: A small van-guard mounted, led by a non-commissioned officer.

Cornet

Cornet of the 7th troop.

Fifteen file of the 7th troop, with arms reversed, marching in open column of six in front, as the firing party.

Captain of the 7th troop.

Cornet of the 1st troop.

Fifteen file of the 1st troop, with swords reversed, in open column of six in front.

Captain of the 1st troop.

Ten trumpets and drum muffled, founding a dead-march.

Chaplain and surgeon.

Deceased's horse, with black cloth, boots reversed, &c. and led by a light horse volunteer.

CORPSE.

With sword, pistols, and sash on the coffin.

Mourners and pall-bearers by two's.

Colonel Herries.

Field officers, captains, cornets, and privates, by two's, to the number of a hundred, or more.

A rear-guard of six file, mounted, under a non-commissioned officer.

The whole was conducted with the utmost regularity and decorum. The service was performed by the Rev. Mr. Buchanan, chaplain to the corps, and when over, the 7th troop fired three volleys over the corpse, as expressed in the military order, to the memory of a worthy man. The Hon. Spencer Perceval was the gentleman who led the horse of the deceased. We are induced to mention this circumstance from its being equally honourable to the living member of the corps as to the deceased.

II. At Blantyre park, Miss Jean Peter, daughter of the late Thomas P. esq. of Crossbasket.

In his 72d year, the Rev. Geo. Fletcher, rector of Dumbley, co. Derby, and of Mavefyn Ridware, co. Stafford. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge; B. A. 1750; M. A. 1762.

At Stixwold, Mr. Thomas Chatterton, a respectable farmer.

Mr. Paul Savegnac, upholsterer, in Dover-street, Piccadilly, hung himself with a packcord, fastened to the upper part of the bannisters of the third stair-case. About 9 o'clock the deceased was met by his stepson, who, observing the former somewhat deranged in his conduct, asked what was the cause, and hoped nothing disagreeable had happened? Mr. S. answered, with affected coolness, that he was a little indisposed, but would soon be well again! The deceased then went to the counting-house; whence, after remaining there some time, he retired, to execute his dreadful resolution. The Coroner's Inquest brought in their verdict, Lunacy.

At Pimperne, co. Dorset, of which place he had been rector 53 years, universally respected and lamented, Geo. Bingham, B. D. fellow of All Souls college, Oxford, and

proctor of that University 1747, where he proceeded M. A. 1739; B. D. 1748; in which latter year he was presented to Pimperne by Geo. Pitt, of Stratfield Say, esq. and in 1755, by Sir Gerrard Napier, bart. to the rectory of More Critchell in the same county, which was afterwards 1774 consolidated with Long-Critchell. He was also patron for one turn of the rectory of Edmondesham, to which he presented his only son Peregrine, LL. B. fellow of New college, and chaplain to Adm. Poole, who with his sister survives both parents. Mr. B. published from the Clarendon press 1774 an excellent "Vindication of the Doctrine and Liturgy of the Church of England, occasioned by the Apology of Theophilus Lindsay, M. A. on resigning the vicarage of Catterick, Yorkshire," 8vo, inscribed to the late Bishop Newton. But we are not without hope of seeing more interesting works of this admirable classical scholar and sound divine, who was descended from a family seated in this county from the reign of Henry I. which produced several other eminent persons.

12. At Great Boughton, H. Shuttleworth, esq. late of Easton, near Stamford.

At his house at East Burnham, Bucks, in his 76th year, Henry Stephenson, esq. of Cox-lodge, Northumberland.

13. At Bath, Mrs. W. Hardcastle, wife of Capt. H. of the E. I. Company's service.

At St. Ibb's, the Rev. Thomas Pincock, vicar of St. Hippolits cum Wimley, Herts, and of Marsworth, Bucks, and formerly of Trinity college, Cambridge; B. A. 1767; M. A. 1770. The livings are in the gift of that College.

After a lingering illness, in his 75th year, Mr. Nicolas Halse, who served the office of mayor of Oxford in 1783, and continued one of the assistants till 1798, when he resigned his gown on account of declining health.

At the house of J. C. Packe, esq. at Prestwold, Mrs. Andrew, wife of Rob. At jun. etcq.

At his house in Holborn, after a few days illness, Robert Mairis, esq.

14. At Shaftesbury, aged about 36, Mrs. Freker, baker, and one of the associated volunteers of that town. He burst a blood-vessel in hunting, and was buried on the 17th in Trinity church with military honours, in a solemn procession of his comrades and fellow members of the same club, and his widow and six young children; a band of performers on wind-instruments playing the Dead March in Saul.

The second daughter of the Rev. Mr. Wing, of Stamford, co. Lincoln.

Rev. Thomas Bennet, of Gray's inn. At Edinburgh, Mrs. Cullen, relict of Robert C. esq. of Park-head.

15. At her seat at Darrington house, in Shering, near Harlow, Essex, in her 84th year, Mrs. Cruse, wife of Jonathan C. etcq.

(to whom she was married 1783*) and eldest dau. of Sam. Feake, esq. (some time president and governor of Fort William in Bengal), and sister and coheir of the late Sam. Feake, esq. of Durrington house aforesaid. She was buried at Henham, in the family-vault, in her wedding-cloaths, by her own express orders.

At his house at Woodford, Essex, in his 63d year, William Raikes, esq. merchant, of London, a director of the South Sea Company, and one of the commercial commissioners under the Income Act for that city, and brother of Robert R. esq. of Gloucester.

Mrs. Mullett, wife of Mr. Thomas M. of Broad-street-buildings.

In her 20th year, Mrs. Bridges, relict of Daniel B. late of Hull, M. D.

In Hanover str. Edinburgh, Mrs. Loch, widow of James L. esq. King's remembrancer in the Exchequer.

At the manse of Cadrofs, in Scotland, the Rev. Alexander M'Aulay, minister of that parish.

At Loddington, co. Leicester, the Rev. Samuel-Henry Healey, vicar of that parish. He was of Sidney college, Cambridge; B. A. 1743; a gentleman of unimpeachable integrity, and deservedly esteemed for every amiable and moral qualification. The living is in the gift of Charles Morris, esq.

John Cooper, esq. of Hinckley, co. Leic.

At Whittlesea, Mr. Briggs, a considerable farmer and grazier.

16. At Milton, co. Derby, Mr. John-Clarke Wayte, farmer.

Donat Finucane, esq. captain in the South Gloucester militia, stationed in Brighthelmstone barracks. This event, and still more the circumstances in which his family were left (a widow and five children very scantily provided for), excited general compassion. As soon as the Prince of Wales heard of it, he desired the officer highest in rank at Brighton to wait on Mrs. F. to obtain a more exact knowledge of her situation, and to inform her that he meant to take two of the boys under his own immediate care. This he has done; and the children are to be sent to school, and completely provided for at his Royal Highness's personal charge.

At Brighthelmstone, Capt. Kelwick, a very old inhabitant thereof.

In his 83d year, Hugh Fraser, esq. of Leudelune, Scotland.

At Kinloch, Wm. Calderwood Nairne, esq. eldest son of Lieut.-col. Alexander N. of Drumkilbo.

17. At his house in Belgrave-place, Pimlico, James Fisher, esq.

At his apartments in Wardrobe-place, Doctors Commons, Edward Reddish, esq. late lieutenant in the royal navy, upon the pension-list.

At his house at Lyndhurst, after a short illness, John Vassall, esq.

After a few days illness, Wm. Manners, esq. of Spittlegate, near Grantham.

At Newark, co. Nottingham, aged 73, Henry Milnes, esq.

At Canterbury, in his 70th year, Mr. Henry Simmons, an eminent hop-planter, and one of the Common Council. In 1795 he served the office of Sheriff. In the early part of his life he carried on a considerable linen-weaving manufactory at Bridge, in Kent; but, having resigned that business in favour of a nephew, he settled in this city, and became a hop-planter of considerable extent. His life was a series of integrity and goodness of heart; and he never experienced greater pleasure than when an opportunity offered of rewarding merit. Many an individual has been raised from obscurity by his fostering hand. Three of his daughters were married, viz. Ann to John Harvey, esq. of Folkestone; Mary to Mr. W. Britton, printer, whom he introduced into life, and had the satisfaction to see succeed his predecessor (Mr. A. d. Smith) in the office of treasurer of the county stock for East Kent; and, being soon after appointed an alderman, served the office of mayor in 1795; Hannah to Matthew W. Sankey, esq. brewer, who also served the office of mayor in 1798, and who on his coming into office had the honour to entertain his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the Lord Lieutenant of the county, and a great number of the neighbouring nobility and gentry; besides Elizabeth and Susan his eldest and youngest daughters, who are unmarried. Till within these nine months he had enjoyed a good share of health; was remarkably cheerful and active; but a regular and gradual decay taking place, he viewed the approach of death with the greatest fortitude and serenity, giving the most minute instructions respecting his funeral, which he desired might be decently conducted, but devoid of pomp. He employed the few last days of his life in comforting his family with the full assurance of his expectancy of future happiness. His faculties only left him a short time before his death, which was without a groan or any symptoms of pain.

18. In New Ormond street, Mrs. Webb, late of Richmond, Surrey.

At Edinburgh, Miss Grizel Baillie, eldest dau. of the late Hon. Geo. B. of Jerviswood.

Mr. Rob. Tebbutt, of Kegworth, co. Leic.

In his 67th year, Mr. William Munden, of Union-row, Surrey.

In childbed, Mrs. Grimaldi, wife of Mr. G. of Sadlers Wells and Drury-lane theatre.

19. The wife of John Dayrell Martin, esq. of Furnival's inn.

John Hole, esq. of Islington, surgeon; in the commission of the peace for the county of Middlesex.

At

* See our vol. LIII. p. 978, where by mistake he is called Cox.

At his lodgings in the Hay-market, Clement Conolly, esq. of Dublin, barrister at-law. He had spent the day abroad with some friends, came home apparently in health, drank a glass of cherry-brandy, and died shortly after, sitting in his chair.

20. William-Augustus Howard, esq. D.M. and F.R.S.

At Northwick-park, in Worcestershire, John Lord Northwick, so created 1797, being Sir John Rushout, bart. in which title he succeeded his father; represented Evesham in parliament; and married Rebecca, daughter of ——— Bowles, esq. of Wanstead and Tenbury, who died 1766.

At Dublin, of an inflammation on his lungs, produced by a cold caught at the last Curragh meeting, the Right Hon. Charles Coote, Earl of Bellamont, K. B. He succeeded, on the death of the late Earl, 1766, to the barony of Colony; was created Earl of Bellamont 1767; and in August, 1774, married the Lady Emily Fitzgerald, daughter of the late Duke of Leinster, by whom he has left several daughters. Dying without issue-male, his titles are extinct.

21. At Canterbury, after 50 years practice, Christopher Packe, M. B.

23. At Tottenham, Middlesex, Mr. Shaw, builder, of Bunhill-row.

At Canterbury, aged 57, Mrs. Pearson, wife of Mr. Wm. P. of the Star inn.

Mr. Thomas Marriott, auctioneer, &c. of Uppingham, who was found at the bottom of a precipice on one side of the church-yard, with his skull fractured, and otherwise shockingly lacerated. He was in the prime of life; and is supposed, in the darkness of the preceding night, to have mistaken the path through which he had to pass on his way home.

At Kentish-town, John Kendrick, esq.

24. Mr. William Savill, second son of Mr. Thomas S. of Aldgate.

25. Lieut.-col. William Montgomery, of the 43d foot, and M. P. for the county of Peebles, Scotland.

Mr. Thomas Macklin, proprietor of the Poets Gallery in Fleet-street. To the spirited exertions of this enterprising gentleman the professors of historical painting and engraving in this country have been indebted for many brilliant opportunities of displaying and improving their talents. His edition of the Bible, now on the eve of being completed, must ever be considered as an unrivalled monument of the taste and energy of the individual who planned and carried it into execution, and of the liberality of the nation whose munificence enabled him to accomplish so very magnificent an undertaking.

bled him to accomplish so very magnificent an undertaking.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

Sept. 1. DRURY-LANE.

16. Hamlet—Of Age To-morrow.

18. The Clandestine Marriage—The Prize.

20. The Haunted Tower—Bon Ton.

23. K. Richard the Third—The Shipwreck.

25. The Wheel of Fortune—The Children.

27. Isabella—The Defenter. [in the Wood.

30. Jane Shore—Of Age To-morrow.

Oct. 2. Indiscretion—My Grandmother.

4. The Siege of Belgrade—Who's the Dupe?

6. The Beggar's Opera—The Indian.

7. Douglas—Ditto.

9. The Castle Spectre—Ditto.

11. Indiscretion—Ditto.

13. Mary Queen of Scots—Ditto.

14. The Beggar's Opera—Who's the Dupe?

16. Indiscretion—The Defenter. [morrow.

18. The Merchant of Venice—Of Age To-

20. Hamlet—The Agreeable Surprizer.

21. The Wheel of Fortune—Wilmore Castle.

22. The School for Scandal—Ditto.

23. The Rivals—Ditto. [and Diana—Ditto.

25. Rule a Wife and Have a Wife—Actaon.

27. King Richard the Third—Ditto—Ditto.

28. Castle Spectre—Ditto—The Old Maid.

29. The Revenge—Ditto—Children in the

30. Virginia—Ditto—The Citizen. [Wood.

Sept. COVENT-GARDEN.

15. Speed the Plough—Hartford Bridge.

17. Abroad and at Home—Child of Nature.

19. A Cure for the Heart-Ach—St. David's

22. Lovers' Vows—The Poor Soldier. [Day.

24. The Beggar's Opera—Spoil'd Child.

26. Lovers' Vows—The Poor Soldier.

29. Hamlet—Daphne and Amintor.

Oct. 1. The Rivals—The Turnpike Gate.

3. Hamlet—Daphne and Amintor.

6. Romeo and Juliet—Selima and Azor.

7. Speed the Plough—The Spoil'd Child.

8. The Beaux Stratagem—Selima and Azor.

10. Daphne and Amintor—The Dramatist—

The Farmer.

13. Romeo and Juliet—Selima and Azor.

14. Speed the Plough—Paul and Virginia.

15. The Road to Ruin—Robin Hood.

17. Wild Oats—The Highland Reel.

20. Alexander the Great—Selima and Azor.

21. Speed the Plough—Paul and Virginia.

22. The Duenna—Honest Thieves.

23. Daphne and Amintor—The Birth-Day

—Lock and Key. [mick.

24. The Suspicious Husband—The Irish Mi-

27. The Duenna—The Defenter of Naples.

28. Speed the Plough—Robin Hood.

29. Every One has his Fault—Defenter of Na-

30. Inkle and Yarico—The Miser. [ples.

BILL of MORTALITY, from September 30, to October 21, 1800.

Christened.		Buried.		Between		
Males	843	Males	1086		2 and 5	294
Females	805	Females	1059		5 and 10	83
Whereof have died under two years old		740			10 and 20	68
Peck Loaf 5s. 2d.; 5s. 1d.; 5s. 1d.; 5s. 6d.;					20 and 30	137
5s. 7d.—Salt 14s. per bushel; 3d. per lb.					30 and 40	156
					40 and 50	171
					50 and 60	169
					60 and 70	143
					70 and 80	126
					80 and 90	50
					90 and 100	7
					100 and 110	1

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending October 18, 1800. [1015

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlef. 121	6	55	0	62	3	39	2	64	8	
Surrey 118	4	54	6	64	10	41	8	54	0	
Hertford 120	8	60	0	64	0	33	1	55	3	
Bedford 143	5	89	6	71	7	33	3	64	4	
Hunting. 141	3	00	0	76	0	30	8	47	10	
Northam. 126	0	80	6	67	0	31	0	71	0	
Rutland 111	6	00	0	66	6	33	6	57	0	
Leicester 101	8	00	0	65	9	38	3	00	0	
Notting. 107	8	71	8	73	0	39	6	87	6	
Derby 108	0	00	0	68	8	42	0	83	4	
Stafford 104	2	00	0	69	0	37	9	86	6	
Salop 110	8	80	8	65	8	36	2	00	0	
Hereford 107	4	76	8	60	9	36	11	56	6	
Worcest. 138	6	52	2	69	10	36	9	67	0	
Warwick 128	5	00	0	70	1	44	6	68	8	
Wilts 124	4	63	0	54	6	36	6	73	8	
Berks 126	0	00	0	55	4	38	7	62	6	
Oxford 116	3	00	0	56	4	34	2	59	1	
Bucks 126	8	00	0	57	0	36	8	59	6	
Montgo. 107	2	80	0	64	0	28	4	00	0	
Brecon 95	18	00	0	48	0	32	10	00	0	
Radnor 100	2	00	0	56	11	29	3	00	0	

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

108 7|68 2|59 9|34 8|63 4

Average of Scotland, per quarter.

84 10|00 0|48 1|34 10|58 11

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Essex 115	4	50	3	61	2	38	6	49	1	
Kent 111	2	53	0	49	9	35	3	57	1	
Suffex 93	0	00	0	52	3	30	3	00	0	
Suffolk 93	10	56	0	52	9	34	6	49	3	
Cambrid. 110	7	68	0	44	9	23	6	40	0	
Norfolk 85	1	50	6	46	6	30	10	43	10	
Lincoln 96	11	46	6	60	8	26	8	00	0	
York 89	4	59	9	55	1	32	5	74	7	
Durham 96	9	56	10	49	2	28	4	00	0	
Northum. 95	8	64	0	50	1	31	9	64	11	
Cumberl. 107	5	66	8	63	1	42	3	00	0	
Westmo. 129	1	82	0	58	2	51	6	00	0	
Lancast. 107	4	00	0	66	3	42	9	64	3	
Chester 96	10	00	0	00	0	42	9	00	0	
Flint 101	9	00	0	72	1	33	11	00	0	
Denbigh 90	2	00	0	74	11	33	0	00	0	
Anglesea 00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	
Carnarv 123	6	96	0	56	0	30	0	00	0	
Merion. 96	5	83	4	59	11	27	6	00	0	
Cardigan 90	10	00	0	51	4	00	0	00	0	
Pembroke 89	0	00	0	50	2	27	2	00	0	
Carmar. 100	0	00	0	53	4	25	9	00	0	
Glamorg. 88	3	00	0	54	6	35	6	00	0	
Gloucest. 126	5	00	0	68	3	38	8	64	5	
Somerset 119	2	00	0	58	8	38	0	75	0	
Monm. 119	2	00	0	69	0	40	0	68	8	
Devon 98	0	00	0	48	11	28	0	00	0	
Cornwall 83	7	00	0	46	3	26	0	00	0	
Dorset 103	7	00	0	52	11	31	6	72	0	
Hants 97	2	108	0	55	5	39	11	60	1	

AVERAGE PRICES, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
Districts	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1	113	6	68	2	61	2	35	0	58	8
2	98	5	52	0	50	7	30	10	47	11
3	85	11	50	6	46	6	30	10	43	10
4	91	4	45	10	58	2	28	9	58	2
5	96	2	60	5	49	9	30	11	64	11
6	116	1	76	6	61	1	45	11	63	4
7	104	2	68	2	66	3	42	9	64	3
8	103	8	87	6	66	1	31	1	63	4
	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
Districts	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
9	91	10	68	2	52	1	28	6	63	4
10	121	9	63	2	64	5	38	10	70	9
11	90	9	68	2	47	7	26	9	63	4
12	99	6	108	0	54	3	34	10	64	0
13	89	8	00	0	47	11	35	6	58	6
14	79	0	00	0	46	1	28	1	50	0
15	84	9	00	0	49	1	39	7	62	3
16	79	9	00	0	49	10	36	11	60	1

PRICES OF FLOUR, October 27.

Fine	00s. to 100s.	Middling	00s. to 00s.	Horfe Pollard	13s. 0d.
Seconds	92s. to 96s.	Fine Pollard	24s. to 32s.	Bran	12s. 0d.
Thirds	80s. to 90s.	Common ditto	00s. to 16s.		

OATMEAL, per Ball of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, 66s. 11d.

PRICE OF HOPS.

Kent Pockets	16l. 16s. to 18l. 0s.	Suffex Pockets	16l. 10s. to 17l. 16s.
Ditto Bags	15l. 15s. to 16l. 16s.	Ditto Bags	15l. 0s. to 16l. 4s.
Farnham Pockets	18l. 0s. to 22l. 0s.	Essex Bags	15l. 0s. to 16l. 0s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, October 25.

St. James's—Hay	5l. 0s. 0d. to 6l. 9s. 0d.	Aver.	5l. 10s. 4d.
Straw	1l. 16s. 0d. to 2l. 5s. 0d.	Aver.	2l. 0s. 6d.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the returns made in the week ending Oct. 24, 1800, is 70s. 10d. per cwt. inclusive of the duty of Customs paid or payable thereon on the importation thereof into Great-Britain.

SMITHFIELD, Oct. 27. To sink the offal—per stone of 8lb.

Beef	3s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.	Pork	5s. 0d. to 6s. 0d.
Mutton	4s. 0d. to 5s. 2d.	Lamb	4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.
Veal	4s. 8d. to 6s. 0d.		

TALLOW, per stone of 8lb. 4s. 0d.

COALS. Best in the Pool 53s. 0d. to 0s. 0d. Sunderland, 00s. 0d. to 00s. 0d.

SOAP, Yellow, 72s.—Mottled, 80s.—Curd, 84s.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN OCTOBER, 1800.

Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Bk Red.	3 per Ct. Consols.	4 per Ct. Consol.	5 per Ct. Navy.	5 per Ct. 1797	Long Ann.	Short Ann.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	S. Sea Stock.	New Ann.	Old Ann.	Exchg. Bills.	Om- num.	Irish 5 per Ct.	Imp. per Ct.	Irish Prizes	With Lot Tickets.	Eng. Lot. Tickets.
28 Sunday		67 $\frac{1}{4}$		7 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{3}{4}$			208 $\frac{3}{4}$					1 pr.	4 $\frac{1}{2}$		65 $\frac{1}{2}$	86	8	16 14
29 Sunday		66 $\frac{1}{2}$		95 $\frac{3}{4}$	100 $\frac{3}{4}$			208 $\frac{3}{4}$					2	4		65 $\frac{1}{2}$	86	8	16 14
30 Sunday		65 $\frac{1}{2}$		99 $\frac{1}{2}$				207 $\frac{3}{4}$					1	4		65 $\frac{1}{2}$	86	8	16 14
1 Sunday		65 $\frac{1}{2}$		99 $\frac{1}{2}$		13 $\frac{1}{4}$		207 $\frac{3}{4}$					2	3 $\frac{3}{4}$		64 $\frac{1}{2}$	86	8	16 14
2 Sunday		65 $\frac{1}{2}$		99 $\frac{1}{2}$				207 $\frac{3}{4}$					3	3 $\frac{3}{4}$		64 $\frac{1}{2}$	86	8	16 14
3 Sunday		65 $\frac{1}{2}$		99 $\frac{1}{2}$				207 $\frac{3}{4}$					6			64 $\frac{1}{2}$	86	8	16 14
4 Sunday		65 $\frac{1}{2}$		99 $\frac{1}{2}$				207 $\frac{3}{4}$					6			64 $\frac{1}{2}$	86	8	16 14
5 Sunday		65 $\frac{1}{2}$		99 $\frac{1}{2}$				207 $\frac{3}{4}$					6			64 $\frac{1}{2}$	86	8	16 14
6 Sunday		65 $\frac{1}{2}$		99 $\frac{1}{2}$				207 $\frac{3}{4}$					6			64 $\frac{1}{2}$	86	8	16 14
7 Sunday		65 $\frac{1}{2}$		99 $\frac{1}{2}$				207 $\frac{3}{4}$					6			64 $\frac{1}{2}$	86	8	16 14
8 Sunday		65 $\frac{1}{2}$		99 $\frac{1}{2}$				207 $\frac{3}{4}$					6			64 $\frac{1}{2}$	86	8	16 14
9 Sunday		65 $\frac{1}{2}$		99 $\frac{1}{2}$				207 $\frac{3}{4}$					6			64 $\frac{1}{2}$	86	8	16 14
10 Sunday		65 $\frac{1}{2}$		99 $\frac{1}{2}$				207 $\frac{3}{4}$					6			64 $\frac{1}{2}$	86	8	16 14
11 Sunday		65 $\frac{1}{2}$		99 $\frac{1}{2}$				207 $\frac{3}{4}$					6			64 $\frac{1}{2}$	86	8	16 14
12 Sunday		65 $\frac{1}{2}$		99 $\frac{1}{2}$				207 $\frac{3}{4}$					6			64 $\frac{1}{2}$	86	8	16 14
13 Sunday		65 $\frac{1}{2}$		99 $\frac{1}{2}$				207 $\frac{3}{4}$					6			64 $\frac{1}{2}$	86	8	16 14
14 Sunday		65 $\frac{1}{2}$		99 $\frac{1}{2}$				207 $\frac{3}{4}$					6			64 $\frac{1}{2}$	86	8	16 14
15 Sunday		65 $\frac{1}{2}$		99 $\frac{1}{2}$				207 $\frac{3}{4}$					6			64 $\frac{1}{2}$	86	8	16 14
16 Sunday		65 $\frac{1}{2}$		99 $\frac{1}{2}$				207 $\frac{3}{4}$					6			64 $\frac{1}{2}$	86	8	16 14
17 Sunday		65 $\frac{1}{2}$		99 $\frac{1}{2}$				207 $\frac{3}{4}$					6			64 $\frac{1}{2}$	86	8	16 14
18 Sunday		65 $\frac{1}{2}$		99 $\frac{1}{2}$				207 $\frac{3}{4}$					6			64 $\frac{1}{2}$	86	8	16 14
19 Sunday		65 $\frac{1}{2}$		99 $\frac{1}{2}$				207 $\frac{3}{4}$					6			64 $\frac{1}{2}$	86	8	16 14
20 Sunday		65 $\frac{1}{2}$		99 $\frac{1}{2}$				207 $\frac{3}{4}$					6			64 $\frac{1}{2}$	86	8	16 14
21 Sunday		65 $\frac{1}{2}$		99 $\frac{1}{2}$				207 $\frac{3}{4}$					6			64 $\frac{1}{2}$	86	8	16 14
22 Sunday		65 $\frac{1}{2}$		99 $\frac{1}{2}$				207 $\frac{3}{4}$					6			64 $\frac{1}{2}$	86	8	16 14
23 Sunday		65 $\frac{1}{2}$		99 $\frac{1}{2}$				207 $\frac{3}{4}$					6			64 $\frac{1}{2}$	86	8	16 14
24 Sunday		65 $\frac{1}{2}$		99 $\frac{1}{2}$				207 $\frac{3}{4}$					6			64 $\frac{1}{2}$	86	8	16 14
25 Sunday		65 $\frac{1}{2}$		99 $\frac{1}{2}$				207 $\frac{3}{4}$					6			64 $\frac{1}{2}$	86	8	16 14
26 Sunday		65 $\frac{1}{2}$		99 $\frac{1}{2}$				207 $\frac{3}{4}$					6			64 $\frac{1}{2}$	86	8	16 14
27 Sunday		65 $\frac{1}{2}$		99 $\frac{1}{2}$				207 $\frac{3}{4}$					6			64 $\frac{1}{2}$	86	8	16 14

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J. BRANSCOMB, Stock-Broker, at the Lucky Lottery Office, No. 11, Holbourn.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE ;

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NOVEMBER, 1800.

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MARGARET RODING, and BISHOPS WALTHAM.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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1018 Meteorological Diaries for October and November, 1800.

Days	Wind.	Barom.	Thermom.		Hygrom. feet in.	State of Weather in November, 1800.
			1.	2.		
1	NW	29,90	51	51	14 4.5	heavy rain at night
2	SW	38	59	58	3.8	showers
3	SW	50	51	51	4.5	showers
4	W	44	53	51	.6	showers
5	NW	57	52	53	.5	mild and pleasant
6	SE	45	53	51	.1	showers
7	SE	28	54	53	3.3	showers
8	SW	24	53	54	.6	showers
9	SW	24	54	53	4.3	showers
10	SW	17	48	49	.9	showers
11	NW	47	52	51	.8	fair
12	NW	92	46	46	.9	sun and pleasant, rain at night
13	NW	30,15	50	50	.2	showers
14	SW	10	52	52	.4	rain at night
15	NW	2	51	50	5.0	showers
16	NW	28	58	48	4.1	showers
17	NW	30	48	49	.1	fair
18	W	23	55	50	.6	fair
19	S	30	51	52	.4	gloomy
20	S	23	59	50	.0	delightful day
21	SW	29,72	54	54	.0	stormy, hail showers
22	NW	30, 8	40	41	.2	showers
23	NW	13	48	48	.9	gloomy, but fair
24	SW	16	48	48	.9	very pleasant
25	S	29,85	49	49	.4	gloomy, rain at night
26	NW	42	45	46	2.2	showers
27	NW	56	43	43	3.3	showers
28	SW	78	45	46	.6	very heavy rain
29	NW	98	46	47	.7	sun and pleasant
30	SW	87	49	48	.9	fine day, rain at night
31	SW	76	43	46	.8	sun and pleasant

2. The sea very tumultuous and noisy.—6. No swallow seen after this day.—7. Sowing wheat.—10. Began to take up winter crops of potatoes.—16. Garden daisy flowers the second time.—22. The storms of yesterday have rendered some of the trees almost naked. The day very chilly, the change as appears from the thermometer not less than 14°.—29. Laurustinus begins to flower.

Fall of rain this month 3.45 inches. Evaporation 2.3 inches.

Walton, near Liverpool.

J. HOLT.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for November, 1800.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.						Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.					
D. of Month.	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Nov. 1800.	D. of Month.	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Nov. 1800.
Oct.	0	0	0			Nov.	0	0	0		
27	40	46	44	29,70	showery	12	46	50	45	29,52	showery
28	45	52	46	,84	cloudy	13	47	49	47	,51	showery
29	44	52	45	,93	fair	14	46	53	45	,68	showery
30	46	51	46	,96	fair	15	47	52	46	,60	showery
31	47	52	48	,90	rain	16	47	51	47	,58	showery
N.1	48	50	46	,86	showery	17	47	46	41	,60	fair
2	47	51	49	,25	stormy	18	44	45	38	30,02	fair
3	50	48	42	,28	showery	19	36	43	36	,20	fair
4	38	45	39	,30	fair	20	34	43	39	,23	fair
5	33	42	40	,35	fair	21	36	42	41	,22	cloudy
6	41	48	46	,45	rain	22	37	44	44	,16	cloudy
7	45	51	40	,44	showery	23	45	49	46	29,78	fair
8	49	54	51	28,92	stormy	24	46	48	49	,50	rain
9	54	56	40	,50	stormy	25	51	42	39	,02	wind and rain
10	39	56	55	29,75	fair	26	36			,29	
11	51	59	46	,26	showery						

W. CARY, Optician, No. 182, near Norfolk-Street, Strand.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For NOVEMBER, 1800.

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 10.

***** N Mr. Nichols's History of Canonbury (Bibl. Top. Brit. No. XLIX. p. 27), it is stated that, in 1609, Sir George Wharton, son to Lord Wharton, and the hon. Sir James Stewart. K. B. master of Blantyre (in the Scots style, *i. e.* the eldest son to Walter first Lord Blantyre), both servants to King James I. upon occasion of some reproachful words that passed betwixt them, being inflamed with a desire of revenge, having first searched one another's breasts for secret armour, fought a duel near Islington, wherein they killed each other. When the king heard of this sad accident, he was very sorry, and ordered them both to be buried in one grave. In the same publication is also given, 'A lamentable Ballad of a Combat, lately fought near London, between Sir James Stewart and Sir George Wharton, Knights, who were both slain at that Time.'

The fact here stated is confirmed by the following extract from the Register of Islington:

"Sir George Wharton, sonne of Lord Wharton, was buried the 10th of November, 1609; James Stewart, esq. godsonne to King James, was buried the 10th of November, 1609."

As a lesson to modern fine gentlemen, who are thus disposed to settle the point of honour, I send you, Mr. Urban, the correspondence of those two famous desperadoes, extracted from that admirable repository of antient curiosities, the British Museum*.

"Mr. George Wharton's Challenge to Sir James Stewart before they fought."

"Sir, Your misconstruing of my message gives me cause to thinke you

extreme vaine glorious; a humor wch y^e valiant detests. And whereas you unjustly said I durst not meet you in y^e field to fight wth you, you shall finde y^t you are much mistaken. For I will fight wth you wth what weapon you shall appoint, & meet you where you will, being contented to give you this advantage, not valuing y^e worst you can doe. GEORGE WHARTON."

"Sir James Stewart's Answer."

"Sir, Your message cyther being ill delyverd, or else not accepted, you have since, though ill advised, retracted, & have repented it; for your messenger willed me from you, that cyther of us should make choyce of a friend to debate y^e matter. To which I confesse I did but lightly hearken, since I knew some oddes which noe breath could make even. And now you have to acknowledge noe other speeches then you charged me with, which is, that I said you durst not meet me in the field to fight. True it is your barbarous and uncivill insolency in such a place & before such a company (for whose respect, I am onely sorry for what I then did or said) made me doe & saye y^t wch I now will make good. Wherein since you finde yourself behinde, I am ready to doe you all the right you can expect. And to y^t end have I sent you the length of my rapyer, wch I will use with a dagger, and soe meet you at y^e farther end of Islington (as I understand nearer you then me) at 3 of the clocke in y^e afternoon; wch things I scorne to take as advantages but as my due, & wch I have made indifferent. And in respect I cannot send any of my freindes wth out great hazard of discovery, I have sent my servant herewith who is onely acquainted wth this business.

"JAMES STUARTE."

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 12.

I SEND you the letter of a clergyman to a relation of mine, both long since dead. He was a man of excellent abilities, but never had the good fortune to obtain any benefice in the church. I am inclined

* Harl. MSS. 787, f. 596.

inclined to think, from the pure style in which it is written, and the truth of its sentiments, you will preserve it in your valuable Miscellany.

E. R.

“Dear Sir, For your last favour I must thank you doubly; yours was the first attempt ever made to recommend me to a bishop. But have a care what you say of my qualifications, my having no want of any is my greatest security. The Languages with me are like soldier’s guns in time of peace; after a seven years rust they are dangerous to be meddled with. For this long time I have thrown them aside as things I could very well do without, nor have either the Eastern or the Western tongues ever made my head ache for these eight years past. However, the less I deserve, the more I am obliged to you for your compliment; and I cannot help thinking, if I had always had as warm friends as yourself, I might at least have risen to be a doorkeeper in the Temple. I might perhaps have gone higher without impeaching my own modesty; as we have seen some instances where the strong arm of friendship has pulled up to the utmost pinnacle of our ecclesiastical fabrick some of the dullest and heaviest of the whole Hierarchy. I cannot, however, be chagrined at my own nothingness, so long as there are so many of my brethren, not less deserving, with whom I would not change circumstances; yet I must own to you, though the world does little more than mock us with what it gives us at 50, and though the highest dignities ought then to be esteemed but as splendid nothings, I should by no means refuse the smallest living in the Church, with a decent house upon it. How far a Bishop’s scarf might give me the chance of such a thing, I cannot tell; for the sake of this chance, however, I think I should accept of it, if such a thing was offered me, or could be got without much difficulty. As to the new bishop, I take it for granted he must have it in view to extend his influence in his own college and university, and consequently would have a great objection to the appointment in question; in which he must overlook, in favour of one (who, to say nothing of any other, can have no sort of political merit), all the obvious and interested maxims of the world. But are you

sure Dr. —, mitred and unmitred, is the same man? The rapidity of promotion is apt to make the head giddy; and, if he is not altered by lawn-sleeves, I must then say he carries something about him that merits our truest esteem, and does him more honour than the purple. If he really succeeds the first of bishops in humility as well as in office, I sincerely wish, when he has sat a few years on the bench, the king, or the minister, who is commonly greater, may, in consideration of this truly apostolical, and therefore episcopal virtue of humility, say to him; Friend, go up higher. I shall always be very glad to hear from you, and hope you will never make any scruple of writing on account of the postage. I look upon every letter as franked that comes from a friend. I am, &c. —.

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 20.

I SEND you a copy of an original letter now in my possession. If you think it worth while, I shall be glad to see it in your Magazine.

C. D.

For Mr. Deane STEWARD.

“St. Johnstone, Dec. 18. 1680.

“Mr. Deane, Being very well informed of Sir George Ratliff’s ill tamperings with my brother the Duke of Yorke, particularly, that he did endeavour to persuade him he had enemies about me, who did him such ill offices, as, if he himself had not been in the way to sett all right againe, might have lessened my affection to my brother; which (in earnest) is such an untruth, as there can be no ground or reason for, but that he may that way insinuat himselfe into my brother for his owne ends, how great and dangerous a disservice soever it be to me. Because I understand my brother’s chaplaines (especially Dr. Killigrew) have been instrumentall in this, and are busy and active in other matters besides and beyond there calling, I believe only for the same ends. I thought to acquaint you with it, that you may (with such moderation and discretion as is fitt in so tender a case) represent the ill consequence of it to my brother. The truth is, if my brother could handsomely be persuaded to change for Dr. Eades, or Dr. Morly, or both, it would be a great satisfaction to me; and, I believe, such a service

service to my brother, as we both should find much advantage by. I need not give you any caution for the managing of this business, you know the consequences of it better than I can at this distance, and the way to it; and I therefore referre it to your discretion, and myself to your prayers; assuring you that I am, and alwaies will be, true to my principles, and your affectionate and constant friend,
CHARLES R.

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 20.

AS your Obituary is superior to every thing of the kind, and affords your readers many agreeable anecdotes of families, I send you a few of the late Admiral Allen*, who was mentioned in your last, p. 1010. He was not only related to the Marchioness of Salisbury, and Marquis of Devonshire; but Lord Hillborough gave it as his opinion, that the title of Errol belonged to him, as being descended from the old Earl Hay in the male line. He was brought up at Westminster school with the late Lord Keppel, from which an intimacy was formed, and he fought with him several times, particularly in the engagement called unfortunately *Lee-shore*; when, from his active spirit, he so far engaged the enemy, that from mistake he was fired upon by his friend, which on Lord Keppel's trial was brought to prove, that the fleet was all confusion. Likewise, when Lord Howe went to relieve Gibraltar, Capt. Allen, in the Royal William, led the van, and helped to drive the French and Spanish fleets before them. He was connected and favoured by the Rockingham party, and in great friendship with Admiral Barrington and Admiral Lord Hotham. After the Marquis's death, though he was not called to actual service, his Majesty was pleased to promote him to the highest rank in the navy, as Admiral of the White. He married to his first wife a lady with a large fortune, which principally

descends to Mr. Hatch; and after her decease he married an amiable lady, whose extensive estates are in Jamaica. Having particularly desired to be buried in his family vault at Hackney, built about 200 years ago by Sir Thomas Rowe, lord mayor, who left something annually for its support, the Marquis of Downshire was applied to for the key, who represented that the vault and chapel over it were in too ruinous a state at present, from the removal of the old church; which has so damaged them as to occasion a dispute between him and Lord A. the lord of the manor; and therefore the corpse is deposited till the vault is repaired.

Yours, &c. WM. SCOTT.

TIMES OF SCARCITY*.

IN the reign of Henry III. "there was so dreadful a famine, that the people eat bark of trees; and 20,000 persons are said to have been starved to death in London."

In the reign of Edward II. about the year 1316 or 1318, "the poor were forced to eat horses, dogs, and cats."

In the time of Henry VI. about the year 1439, "the people were obliged to make bread of fern roots."

In 1689, when James II. invested Londonderry, "the inhabitants were reduced to such extremities of famine, that they were glad to feed on rats, tallow, and hides."

OBSERVATIONS.

1st. We who live in this age and nation ought to be extremely thankful to divine Providence, that we have never been exposed to such dreadful calamities.

2d. We should enjoy the comforts of life with temperance and moderation, and consider it as a flagrant impiety to waste any part of what Providence sends for our support, in unnecessary profusion.

* Made a post-captain 1758, rear admiral 1787, vice-admiral 1793, and admiral 1795.

* See a compendious History of England, printed for Robinson and Co.

or out of a proud and fastidious humour.—*March 31, 1800.*

Mr. URBAN,

Nov. 12.

SOME of our senators have observed, that, in this time of general scarcity, it is necessary to practise a domestic œconomy, with respect to the common articles of provision. This is undoubtedly a very proper expedient; and, if it could be carried into effect, would be extremely beneficial, especially in this great metropolis. But the scheme is attended with many difficulties. Housekeepers, who are very severely afflicted by the pressure of the times, may confine themselves to the strictest frugality. But this is not the case with their domestic servants. That class of people experience no difficulties; they have no care, no anxiety, and, in general, no sensibility, no consideration; in a word, they have no notion of any œconomical restrictions. They expect to have as much as they choose to eat at four separate meals, or to give away, or waste; and all remonstrances serve only to provoke their ill-humour and abuse. This insupportable grievance is the consequence of those French principles of liberty and equality which have unhappily infected all the inferior orders of society, and are destructive to the peace and comfort of private life. The truth of this observation is so generally experienced, that almost every family bitterly complain of the worthlessness and extravagance of their servants. The only remedy, in this case, which ought to be universally adopted, is this: "Let families of every class lessen the number of their domestics, by dismissing all extravagant and unprincipled individuals." The latter will then learn to feel some share of the hardships sustained by their masters and mistresses; they will learn, by salutary experience, the useful lesson of œconomy, and the duty which is annexed to their respective stations. PATERFAMILIAS.

Mr. URBAN;

Nov. 20.

IN the early part of your present volume, p. 8, "An old occasional Correspondent" contends, that "long life is not to be desired." There is, perhaps, no great danger of arguing men out of what is so deeply rooted in human nature as the desire of existence; but yet it cannot be regarded as a matter of absolute indifference to entertain or defend, even in theory, an erroneous principle; and such, indubitably, is that advanced by your correspondent. Every blessing is in itself desirable; and whatever God promises is indisputably a blessing; and we all know, that he has not only, in innumerable passages of his Holy Word, promised long life to the righteous, but has also made it the express sanction of one of the ten Commandments; concerning which St. Paul observes, it "is the first Commandment with promise," Eph. vi. 2.

There was no need to put the imaginary case of "extending life to double the present period." No alchemy of Paracelsus or Dr. Beddoes can insure the walls of this tenement of clay so long against the effects of a variable and corroding atmosphere. But to shorten our days by riot and excess, or to lengthen them by sobriety and the fear of God to threescore years and ten, or beyond that period, is often, under Providence, within our power; and this moderate and attainable prolongation is, without doubt, "a consummation devoutly to be wished for;" though not the *first* of blessings, and therefore, like all other temporal benefits, to be desired with the tacit or express condition of the admirable prayer of St. Chrysostom, "as may be most expedient for us."

Length of days, according to your Obituary, p. 906, was not the lot of the Rev. Peter Oliver, though life was not shortened by intemperance, unless it were by intemperate and misguided zeal. He was a vain man, of moderate attain-

ments, and very slender judgement; and became, I forget precisely at what period, a rigid Calvinist. Having thus deserted the principles of the "Established Church," which maintains, that Christ by his death atoned "for all the sins of the whole world*," no clergyman chose to employ him in that church. This was what your informant is pleased to call being "driven from the pale of the church." If he was ejected, he ejected himself; and, having no appointment from those who have authority to appoint, he *appointed himself*, and was a voluntary teacher of schism, with the usual success of enthusiastic wanderers from sober truth. Religion, rightly understood, is the unostentatious but vigorous principle of all obedience; of obedience to our lawful superiors on earth, as well as to Him who reigneth in heaven. But there are too many in the present, as there have been in all past ages, who make what they call religion a *substitute* for obedience. See p. 921.

R. C.

CHARACTER OF THE LATE BP. OF NORWICH. BY S. PARR, LL.D.

THIS Prelate has paid the great debt of nature; and of such a Prelate as Dr. George Horne who would not be eager to record, that the life which had been spent in virtue and holiness was closed in calm and pious resignation? Little as I am disposed to embrace either some philosophical opinions that he was known to entertain, or some *proofs* of Scriptural doctrine which he was accustomed to enforce, I cannot forbear to praise Dr. Horne at that moment when to flatter him were vain. To me his character was known only by his writings and by report; but they who were acquainted with him personally concur with me in giving him credit for uniting a playful fancy with a serious heart. He is, indeed, distinguished as an antagonist of the

* Art. XXXI.

Unitarians, and as an advocate for the Hutchinsonians; but his temper was never contaminated by the virulence of bigotry; and his taste diffused a colouring of elegance over the wild, but not unlovely, visions of enthusiasm. His peculiarities did not obscure his excellencies. He loved Hebrew, and he understood Greek. He defended Hutchinson; but in spirit and in truth he had learned Christ. His known sincerity gave a fuller and a wider effect to his celebrated piety. Dr. Horne professed only what he believed; he practised what he thought. Having really been "a saint in crape," he did not affect the appearance of being "twice a saint in lawn." May the Church of England ever be adorned by such Prelates, such scholars, and such men, as a Watson, a Bagot, and a Horne!

MR. URBAN,

Oct. 12.

THE perusal of an article in "The Sun" of the 9th inst. signed "A Volunteer Officer," pointing out the modes by which the internal enemies of our peace and tranquillity are endeavouring to seduce the volunteer associations from their duty and engagements, and a fear that a single assertion of this kind might, by the generality of readers, be deemed a matter of mere locality, induce me, in a county probably far distant from that from which it came, to corroborate it from experience, by stating, that there is not an opprobrious expression, nor an intimidating artifice, that have not been used, to instil into the minds of the volunteers, in the North-eastern part of the Eastern district, the false and insidious idea, that the protection which, by being enrolled in arms, they are supposed to afford to those persons who are now indiscriminately denominated *monopolizers*, is the principal means of enabling them to carry their schemes into execution, and spread dearth and the appearance of scarcity all around them.

The

The times chosen for such insinuations, and others of similar tendency, are various, but chiefly over a jug at the alehouse.

I beg leave, therefore, through the channel of your widely-circulated Magazine, earnestly to recommend to every officer commanding those patriotic and truly valuable institutions (especially such as are necessarily composed of men whose situations in life render them more susceptible of the frequent and persevering attempts of the artful and ill-disposed), vigorously and promptly to counteract and defeat their aim by every means in their power: and none are more likely to prove effectual, than repeatedly and publicly making the members understand the sacredness of the engagements they have entered into, and as publicly disgracing every one who suffers himself to be inveigled by them. By such steps, and allowing as short a time as circumstances will possibly admit to elapse between the musters, little danger is to be dreaded.

Negligence in these essential points will, from the causes already assigned, in a great degree prove fatal to the confidence which an officer ought at all times to be able to place in every individual under him, and will eventually put him in a very awkward predicament were he applied to for actual service.

BRITANNUS.

MR. URBAN, *Stamford, Nov. 4.*

THE following Sonnet, by the deservedly-celebrated poet of Hawthornden, has never, I believe, been printed in any edition of his works. It is addressed to Sir William Alexander, afterwards Earl of Stirling (the same to whom he wrote the beautiful one, sent with the author's epitaph, beginning, "Though I have twice been at the gates of death");

and is prefixed to "Doomsday, or the great Day of the Lord's Judgement," in the folio edition of the too-much-neglected works of that nobleman, printed in London, 1637.

"Like Sophocles (the hearers in a trance)
With crimson Cothurne, on a stately stage,
If those march forth (where all with
pomp doth glance), [age;
To move the monarchs of the world's first
Orif, like Phœbus, thou thyself advance,
All bright with sacred flames, known by
Heaven's badge, [the rage:
To make a day, of dayes which scorns
Whilst, when they end it, what should
come doth scance, [ders flies,
Thy phoenix-muse still wing'd with won-
Praise of our brookes, staine to old Pindus'
springs; [their eyes
And who thee follow would, scarce with
Can reach the spheare where thou most
sweetly sings. [pheus harpe enrolle,
Tho' string'd with starres, heavens, Or-
More worthy thine to blaze about the
pole." WILLIAM DRUMMOND.

Other poems of this kind are, in all probability, scattered in the works of his friends. Mr. Pinkerton, in his "Scottish Gallery," art. Drummond, has printed a Sonnet, which is prefixed to an extremely scarce book, "Penardo and Laisa," by Patrick Gordon, Dort, 1615, 12mo. It is to be hoped that gentleman has not relinquished the intention, he some time since expressed, of publishing an edition of the works of Drummond, with notes explaining his use of the Italian poets; and that he will not suffer the wretched compilation, published a few years since, in which the omission of half a sheet is one of the errors, to exist as a standard edition of the most elegant poet his country has produced.

This elegant writer was the sport of fortune, and the victim of sensibility. He left his country when young in consequence of the death of an accomplished lady, who had but the day before promised him her hand; and so strong was his attachment to the royal cause, that, when he heard of the sentence being executed upon Charles I. he was overwhelmed with grief, and a languor preyed upon his spirits, from which he never recovered.

Yours, &c. O. GILCHRIST.

MR. URBAN, *Nov. 21.*

THE question on population may be illustrated by a reference to the History of Leicestershire (l. p. xlviii.); where we find that the number of inhabitants in that county, in the reign of the Norman William, was about 34,000; at present it is 85,000; an increase in the ratio of 2 to 5. The whole article is worth attention.

CRITO.

Mr.



TOWER at STANTON ST QUINTIN, WILTS.



Britton del.

CROMLECH on MARLBOROUGH DOWNS.

Mr. URBAN, Oct. 11.

PLATE I. represents the North view of a fine cromlech on Marlborough downs, Wilts; situated about two miles from the town of that name, and the same distance from Avebury, that grand temple of antient Druidism. As I have never seen a correct view of it published, and being desirous of collecting every "scattered ray of information" upon the Druidical monuments, as well as the natural history of Wiltshire, I have been induced to make a drawing for the Gentleman's Magazine; hoping, through that medium, to obtain some information upon this object. I therefore solicit the favour of your correspondents to give me, and the publick, any remarks, observations, or opinions, upon these or any other subjects connected with the county.

The work, which I have been long preparing, descriptive of Wiltshire, will be published early this winter in two vols. 8vo, and embellished with several views of Stonehenge, Salisbury cathedral, &c. &c.

Fig. 2, represents a small square tower at Stanton St. Quintin, in the same county. Stanton is a small village about six miles from Chippenham, and four from Malmesbury. If any of your correspondents can furnish any particulars of its history, they will not only favour the publick, but materially oblige their humble servant,

J. BRITTON.

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 3.

AMONG the oracular communications of old, under the Jewish dispensation, none has been more involved in obscurity than the revelation by *Urim* and *Thummim* (אורים ותמים); and this, as well with respect to the interpretation of the words, as the manner in which the will of God was so discovered. The Septuagint, in rendering them "manifestation and truth,"

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deviate from the literal translation, which you need not be told is "light and perfection." For this difference some have accounted, by supposing the original words not Hebrew, but Egyptian.

As to the method whereby the oracle was communicated, the opinions of commentators are almost infinitely various. Discordant in every other point, they all however agree in one leading circumstance, that it had a reference to the precious stones on the breast-plate of the high-priest, on which were engraved the names of the twelve sons of Jacob. Either there was an unusual brilliancy in some of these, from which conjectures could be framed as to the questionable point, or certain letters became more prominent than the rest, indicating the measures to be pursued. The learned and ingenious Fuller, in his "Holy Land," lib. IV. c. 4, speaking of the Urim and Thummim under this last hypothesis, says, that all the letters and words in Hebrew are contained in the names of the twelve tribes. That this is not the case, a moment's accurate inspection of the following table will convince the Hebræan.

ראובן, Reuben.

שמעון, Simeon.

לוי, Levi.

יהודה, Judah.

יששכר, Issachar.

זבולון, Zebulon.

גד, Gad.

אשר, Asher.

דן, Dan.

נפתלי, Naphthali.

יוסף, Joseph.

בנימין, Benjamin.

I find in this catalogue neither the letter ה, nor ט, nor צ, nor ק. The conjecture of Fuller must, therefore, be set aside; while we have only the meagre satisfaction of stating what the words *Urim* and *Thummim* do *not*, instead of ascertaining what they do, signify.

The

The position of the twelve tribes round the Ark of the Covenant was arranged upon a regular and determinate system. The tabernacle being placed in the centre of an oblong square, to the East, were the tribes of Judah, Issachar, and Zebulon, the three sons of Jacob by his wife Leah; Judah (to whom, on occasion of Reuben's incest, and the homicide of Simeon and Levi, the primogeniture had devolved), occupying the first rank in precedence. Within these ranks, consisting of 186,400 men, Moses, Aaron, and the priests of the first order, had their encampment. To the West, the entire family of Jacob by his wife Rachel, consisting of the tribes of Joseph (in the subdivision of Ephraim and Manasseh) and Benjamin, were encamped, in number 108,100 men; and in the inner rank the Levites of Gershon, the family of the eldest son of the patriarch. To the South were the tribes of Reuben and Simeon, and that of Gad, the eldest of Jacob's sons by his concubines, as taking place of the three remaining tribes, though inferior in rank to the other two divisions. Their number was 151,450; and here the Levites of Kohath, second son to Levi, were stationed. Last in order were placed the three illegitimate tribes of Dan, Asher, and Naphthali, to the North of the ark, mustering 157,600 men; and attended by the youngest branch of Levi's family, the house of Therair. See the diagram subjoined.

	P.	O.	Q.	
G.		R.		C.
F.	I.	A.	E.	B.
K.		N.		D.
	L.	K.	M.	

EXPLANATION.

- A. the tabernacle.
- B. tribe of Judah.
- C. tribe of Issachar.
- D. tribe of Zebulon.
- E. Moses, Aaron, and the priests.
- F. tribe of Manasseh.
- G. tribe of Ephraim.
- H. tribe of Benjamin.
- I. Levites of Gershon (1st house).

- K. tribe of Reuben.
- L. tribe of Simeon.
- M. tribe of Gad.
- N. Levites of Kohath (2d house).
- O. tribe of Dan.
- P. tribe of Asher.
- Q. tribe of Naphthali.
- R. Levites of Merari (3d house).

Yours, &c.

E. H.

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 14.

COMMENTATORS and critics have been at a considerable loss to ascertain on what ground the expression of "*intonuit lævum*," Virgil, *Æn.* II. 693, can be considered as a *favourable* omen; since the left-hand is so generally deemed unpropitious, that the very word *sinister*, in all modern languages, as well as antient ones, is an expression indicating mishap and misfortune. Virgil has twice in his *Eclogues*,

"*Sæpe sinistra cavâ prædixit ab ilice cornix.*" See *Ecl.* I. and *Ecl.* V.

evidently as an evil augury.

May not this seeming difference be reconciled by a reference to the position of the deity to whom the prayer so answered is addressed? If Anchises prays to Jupiter, and the prayer is answered by propitious thunder, that thunder sounding at the *right-hand* of Jupiter, supposing him, καὶ ἀνθρωποπάθειαν, as fronting the petitioner, Anchises will hear the thunder at his left-hand; and deduce from it a favourable inference. The case is diametrically opposite with respect to the raven, croaking from a tree to the left-hand of the shepherd.

Your heraldic readers, Mr. Urban, will at once admit the validity of this interpretation. In the familiar terms of their art, the *dexter* point applies itself to the *left* part of the shield, which is considered as worn on the breast of the warrior, and therefore presenting itself to the view of the spectator in an opposite direction.

R. H.

Mr. URBAN, Winchester, Oct. 10.

AS a work which is often noticed on the blue cover of your

your Miscellany, I mean the "Dissertation on the modern Style of altering antient Cathedrals, as exemplified in the Cathedral of Salisbury," continues, from time to time, to engage the attention of professional criticks; permit me, in a few lines of that Miscellany, to remind those gentlemen, that a very few arguments will go farther with real scholars, in refuting such a work, than a great number of positive assertions and unfavourable surmises. In fact, the Dissertation will be found to consist of an attempt, at least, at close reasoning. It enumerates, and undertakes to weigh, the several arguments which have been advanced on both sides of a question that has for some time been canvassed by men of taste and literature. Supposing then the author utterly to have failed in his attempt, yet this cannot be satisfactorily demonstrated but by pursuing his method, that of cool reasoning and analytical investigation. Now, Mr. Urban, it so happens, that, amongst these confident censors, not one of them has looked a single argument of the author's fairly in the face. It is true, that one or other of them mutters a doubt whether any antient monuments have in fact been lately violated in Salisbury cathedral; and also, whether the modern ornaments of the choir, &c. may not be in the general style of the original fabrick. But such criticks, whatever name they may assume, prove themselves to be utter strangers to the subjects on which they pronounce, and incapable of discriminating between the Gothic architecture of the reign of Henry III, and that of Henry VI.* So far at least it is impossible for the most malignant critic not to allow some merit in the dissertation; namely, that of having recovered antient

sepulchres and other curious monuments of antiquity in the said cathedral from the oblivion in which they had been enveloped for near two centuries, and that of having directed the attention of Antiquaries to those principles of the sublime and beautiful in the architecture of the middle ages, by which alone the proper style of imitating and repairing it can possibly be determined.

I will now, sir, with your leave speak to the objections which, however impertinent, are the only ones that have been urged against the treatise in question. It has been said, that the author is indignant at the overthrow and demolition of the monuments of Popery and superstition, which have taken place in our modernized cathedrals. The truth is, he has, amongst other subjects of investigation, enquired into the construction and disposition of the original cathedrals, or basilics, as they were called, which were erected at the first conversion to Christianity of the civilized world many centuries before the rise of our present unhappy religious controversies. He has also made a strong appeal, in defence of the opinion which he adopts, to the laws and rubrics of the Established Church. But it is false that he has any where so much as alluded to the canons or discipline of the Roman Catholick Church. Again, it has been asserted that the aforesaid writer is possessed of a violent and illiberal prejudice against the celebrated architect, under whose direction the alterations in question have been carried on. For the falsehood of this charge, I need only refer to the very honourable testimony which he repeatedly bears to Mr. Wyatt's abilities as a Grecian architect, in a controversy that occurred on

* That of the former reign, when Salisbury Cathedral was erected, was so plain and simple, compared with the gorgeous style which afterwards prevailed, and which is imitated in the modern stall-work, that a late eminent writer on these subjects does not hesitate to exclude by name Salisbury cathedral from the rank of Gothic churches. See the Rev. Thomas Warton's notes on *Spencer's Fairy Queen*.

the present subject in your Magazine about two years ago. In fact, as nothing but prejudice can deny that artist's merit in the line above alluded to, so nothing but flattery or ignorance can ascribe equal skill to him in that of Gothic architecture*. If the authority of names is opposed to the Dissertator's system, it will be abundantly sufficient for him to mention, on the other hand, those of two of his allies; one of whom is avowedly the most profound scholar, and the other the most exquisite critick in matters of Antiquity that the 18th century has produced, namely, Richard Gough, esq. ex-director of the Society of Antiquaries, and the late Horatio Walpole, Earl of Orford†.

Having hinted at the want of candour which I have experienced from too many periodical writers, I cannot help mentioning one instance of it in a work which started with the present year. Happening to see, in the advertisement of it, an article mentioned concerning the different religious systems that prevail in this country, I procured a sight of it; when I found the account of Roman Catholics to consist almost entirely of a display of the infidelity of Dr. Geddes, with a reproach to the superiors of that body for permitting a man to remain amongst them, who, it was asserted, would long since have been excluded from the communion of Protestants had he pretended to belong to the latter. Upon this I immediately took up my pen to inform the writer of his mistake; and, in proof that the Doctor's writings had undergone the censure of the Roman Catholick prelates, I referred to the long controversy that was carried on in your Miscellany about seven years ago, in consequence of that censure between myself and a friend

of Dr. G. or, as I conceive it, Dr. G. himself. The conclusion of the business, however, was, that my information remained unnoticed; the writer probably judging that it was better the Roman Catholics should remain under the imputation of encouraging infidelity, than that he himself should be discovered not to be infallible.

Now that I am upon this subject, it may not be improper to mention that Dr. G. has lately published, what he calls, "A modest Apology for the Roman Catholics of Great Britain." How far a man who is under the severest censures of a church for heterodoxy, being equally incapable of administering and of partaking in any of its sacred rites, is qualified to give a faithful exposition of its tenets, every one will judge. So far is certain, that the abovementioned work is, throughout the whole, a foul misrepresentation, and disavowed by the English Catholics. Such a religion as Dr. G. defends is not worth an apology. On the contrary, nothing but the vilest purposes of human interest or policy could make any one pretend to belong to it.

J. MILNER.

Mr. URBAN,

Oct. 20.

AS the non-residence of the parochial Clergy is a subject which, at the present moment, engages much of the publick attention; I beg leave, through the medium of your valuable and interesting Miscellany, to suggest a hint or two to those honourable members of both Houses of Parliament, whose laudable intention it is, (if report be true), on the opening of the next session, to move for a repeal of the statute of the 21st of Henry VIII. chap. 13, and bring forward a new act in its room.

The non-residence of the Clergy,

* I would wish to refer those persons who are disposed to question this assertion to the artist's chef d'œuvre at Fonthill abbey; where four heavy Saxon towers are seen to buttress up the quoins of a steeple, constructed in so light and airy style of the Gothic, that the first blast of wind which it encountered carried off the upper story of it to a considerable distance.

† See the Dissertation, pp. 53, 54.

it must be confessed, is a great and growing evil, productive of the most pernicious consequences both to the Church and State. The interference therefore of our ecclesiastical and civil governors, in order to provide a remedy against so intolerable an engine of mischief, is a measure of *absolute and immediate necessity*. It is a measure too, which every honest man, every true lover of the antient and venerable constitution of his country, must cordially wish success to, and endeavour to promote by every means in his power. Many and excellent are the methods which have been proposed by different writers, at different times, in order more effectually to compel the Clergy to reside amongst the people committed to their charge; and thereby more effectually to repress the rapid growth of schism and division in the Christian Church, as well as to check and prevent the farther increase of that free and independant spirit of licentiousness, dissoluty, and rebellion, which has, of late years, unfortunately prevailed so widely throughout the kingdom, and among the lower orders of the community in particular. It is, however, to be lamented, that not one of the various plans which have been devised, has been yet carried into execution. Either the subject has not been taken up with that degree of *zeal and earnestness*, which its importance indispenably requires; or else it has been indolently passed over from time to time, perhaps from interested considerations, as matter of *future* discussion. But *now* that the period is arrived, when neither zeal nor earnestness in the cause seems to be wanting, the suggestion of any friend to the Established Church, however plain and simple it may be in appearance, if the motive be honest and good, will, no doubt, be gladly received, and treated with all the respect and attention to which it is entitled. First then, it cannot but be acknowledged,

that the *situation* of many country-parishes in this kingdom is so very unhealthy, as to render the residence of the incumbents in them at least extremely unpleasant and disagreeable, if not very pernicious to their constitutions. In such cases (especially where the livings are *small*), I would propose, that the residence of the incumbents, or of proper curates allowed by the several ordinaries and patrons of such parishes, be promoted by handsome *pecuniary rewards*, in addition to their incomes arising from the cure of such parishes; and that these rewards be annually distributed amongst such residents (according to the discretion of the respective ordinaries and patrons,) in proportion to the largeness of their families, the extent of their cures, and other accidental circumstances. And, secondly, in order to raise a *fund* for this purpose, I would farther propose, that every non-resident rector, vicar, or perpetual curate, not having a *legal* excuse for his absence from his living, should be *rated* (instead of being teized with a vexatious, and, it may be, *ruinous* law-suit, as he is now subject to,) at a *certain* sum per month, in proportion to the value of his benefice, and under other proper limitations, for *every month* of his non-residence in *each and every* year. Or, suppose, that the non-resident parson, possessed of a living of 200*l.* *per annum* (for example's sake), should be obliged to set down that living at *double* the value of it, under the income act, and that the *tenth* thereof (I mean of the *surplus*) be applied to the above charitable purpose; this, I should think, would certainly be the means of speedily bringing many a clergyman to the discharge of his parochial duties *in his own person*, instead of idling away his time (as too many do) in the gay and dissipated circles of fashionable amusement, totally regardless of the weighty charge which he has voluntarily taken upon himself, and committing

committing the care of his parish to some poor, half-starved curate, too often, alas! destitute of a sufficiency to purchase for himself the bare necessities of life, much more to sustain his professional dignity, or to afford the most trifling alms to distress.

You are, Mr. Urban, a firm supporter of our excellent establishment in church and state; I need not, therefore, make any apology for troubling you with the above propositions. CHRISTIANUS.

Mr. URBAN, Ocl. 14.

YOUR correspondent B. I. B. in answer to my objection that he confounds the two beasts of St. John together, by applying the number 666 to the first beast, which is the characteristick mark of the second beast, writes thus: "no one can suppose he meant by saying they were one and the same, that they were one and the same person, but the same kingdom or power." Now, he forgets that in appropriating the number 666 to Pope Boniface personally, he himself applies it to the person, and not to the power. But, sir, to leave B. I. B. to convert all the names of the Popes into the number 666, give me leave to pass on to the exposition of a difficult passage, which I hope to clear up with a greater degree of perspicuity.

In the second book of Esdras (a book which has been deemed apocryphal, perhaps from not being understood), ch. xiv. v. 11, it is thus written. For the world (*seculum*) is divided into twelve parts, of which ten and a half are gone; and one and a half remain. The word *seculum* here cannot mean the duration of the world from Adam to the day of Judgement, because there is another *seculum* (ch. vii. v. 13) mentioned to succeed this; the entrances of which are wide and sure, bringing immortal fruit; not an elder world as our Bible has it, but a future age, the age of another, that is, of Christ, admit-

ting all people into it, and bringing immortality to light through the Gospel, which was to be preached to all nations.

If, therefore, *seculum* means only a section of time, we have to enquire what this section of time is, which is allotted to the Jews, and called *Israel's portion* (ch. vii. 10), the *seculum* made for their sakes. In ch. iv. 6. he says of this *seculum*, that he hath weighed it in a balance, that he hath numbered by number, and measured it by measure; which implies more care than seems necessary to divide time in the ordinary way, by centuries or any other equal parts, which, when the Sun had been once placed in the firmament for signs and seasons, for days and years, would fall out as of course, and require no farther attention. We may then suppose these *secula* to be unequal portions of time, divided according to certain events which God had predetermined should take place upon the fall of Adam, ch. vii. 11.

When Esdras asks (ch. vi. 7.) what shall be the parting asunder of the times, &c. the answer is, Esau's heel was as the end of the world, and Jacob's hand as the beginning of it that followeth. Hence it seems clear, that the *seculum* allotted to the Jews began at the birth of Jacob, before which time there had been no prophet, foretelling what particularly related to the Jews at least; and, there is reason to think, it ended with Malachi, after whom there was no prophet. For, when God had withdrawn his light from Jerusalem, and all direct intercourse between him and the Jews had ceased, there must be an end to Israel's portion. The world was no longer made for them; the voice of God by his prophets was heard no more among them; but was succeeded by a dead silence, called (ch. vii. 30) *anti-quum silentium*.

This *seculum* of the Jews I suppose then to mean the age of the Prophets;

Prophets; and, if we divide this age into 12 parts, one part and a half will be found to be the exact difference between the time of Esdras's prophecy (30th year of Babylonish captivity) ch. iii. 1. and that of the prophet Malachi; as follows:

<i>Before Christ.</i>	Esau and Jacob born	-	1887
Babylonish captivity	Malachi	-	397
Deduct 29 years; as Esdras wrote			
in the 30th *			
	Age of the Prophets from Ja-		
	cob's birth to Malachi	12)	1440
Deduct for time			
After Malachi			120
	Half part	-	60
Time between Esdras and Mala-			
chi, being a part and a half	180	Q. E. D.	180
	Yours, &c.		IULUS.

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 2.

IN a Magazine like the Gentleman's, so many of whose pages are devoted to Antiquarian research, the life of an Antiquary may have its interest. The only apology I can make for the paucity of materials is, that they are entirely new.

ANTHONY HALL, was the son of the Rev. Henry Hall, of Kirkbridge in the county of Cumberland, where he was born in 1679. He received the rudiments of learning at Carlisle; whence he was removed to Queen's College, Oxford, and admitted bachelior, July 7, 1696. Why he was not matriculated till Nov. 18, 1698, does not appear. On Dec. 15, 1701, he became B. A.; and M. A. in 1704; having just entered into holy orders; and was elected fellow of his college, April 18, 1706. In 1719, upon the death of Dr. Hudson, keeper of the Bodley library, he became a candidate for that office. One circumstance was probably to his advantage. Dr. Hudson (who was much respected, and ever active in the promotion of learning), a little while before his death, expressed a wish that Mr. Hall should be his successor†. Still, his endeavours fail-

ed. Dr. Hudson, at the time of his death, had nearly finished his edition of Josephus; by Mr. Hall's exertions it soon issued from the press; and he shortly after married Dr. Hudson's widow. On April 8, 1720, he was instituted to the rectory of Hampton Poyle, in Oxfordshire, at the presentation of his college; and in the following year took the degrees in divinity. He died at Garford, in Berkshire, and was buried at Kingston, in that county, April 6, 1723.

Dr. Hall, by his literary labours, deserved far more attention than he acquired. He had a quick apprehension, and his judgement was clear and penetrating; but it was his misfortune never to compare or revise the manuscripts he had once transcribed. *Leland de Scriptoribus Britannicis* was very erroneously printed; and in some parts were great omissions, from his negligence. Hearne, before his ejection from the Bodleian library (as a Non-juror), collated 135 pages of the printed copy, which I have now before me. But, as he continued a Non-juror to the last (and that much at the expence of his worldly interest), he was never again admitted to the original.

Dr. Hall published,

* Mr. King understands it in the 30th. after the destruction of Babylon; not considering that in the next verse, as well as in ch. x. Esdras speaks of the desolate state of Sion; whereas, 30 years after the destruction of Babylon, Sion had been rebuilt.

† Ballard's MS. letters (in the Bodleian), vol. VI. p. 59. Letter from Bp. Tanner to Dr. Arthur Charlet, master of University college.

1. "Commentarii de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Auctore Joanne Lelando Londinate. Ex Autographio *Lelandino* nunc primum edidit Antonius Hall, A.M. Coll. Reg. Oxon. Socius, 2 Tom. 1709, 8vo.*

2. "Nicolai Triveti Dominicani Annales Sex Regum Angliæ, e præstantissimo Codice nunc primum emendate edidit, &c. Oxon. 1718, 8vo.

3. "Flavii Josephi Opera, Gr. et Lat. cum MSS. Collat. nova Versione et Notis J. Hydsoni." 2 Tom. Oxon. 1720.

4. "Nicolai Triveti Annalium Continuatio; ut et Adami Munmuthensis Chronicon cum ejusdem Continuatione; quibus accedit Joannis Bostoni speculum Cænobitanum, e præstantissimo Codice Reginensi nunc primo edita. Oxon. 1722. 8vo.

He likewise drew up the account of Berkshire for the booksellers in *Magna Britannia Nova et Antiqua*, vol. I. 4to. Lond. 1720, &c.; and it having been affirmed that he was the author of a description of Cumberland in the same work, he took an opportunity of denying it at the end of Trivet's Annals, 1719.

In the proposals for the publication of Mr. Urry's Chaucer, 1716, the addition of a useful and copious glossary was promised by Anthony Hall; but from the title of the

work when published, and from a paragraph at the close of the Preface, it appears to have been afterwards undertaken and completed by a student of Christ-church.

Yours, &c.

H. E.

Mr. URBAN, *Abbeys-Roding*,
Sept. 24.

AS you thought my views of two of the Roding churches† were worthy of a place in your valuable Magazine, I have sent two others. (*See Plate II*)

White Roding is distant from Hatfield Broad-Oak two miles and an half; from Harlow-Bishop, Stortford, and Ongar, eight miles each; and from Chelmsford and Dunmow twelve miles. A very good road leads from this parish to Hatfield heath. Here are two good shops and a mill, besides two or three good farm houses. This parish is supposed to have taken the name of *White* from the whiteness of the church when new, which is still extremely neat. The situation is high, healthy, and pleasant. William the Conqueror had this parish as part of his demesnes at the time of the general survey. Here are two manors, the

* From the Collection of Letters already quoted, vol. IV. p. 38, &c. I have selected an anecdote or two, which throw some light on the history of this publication. From a letter of Bp. Tanner's to Dr. Arthur Charlet, it appears the bishop originally designed an edition of Leland's work only, and not what he afterwards completed in the *Bibliotheca Britannica Hibernica*. MS. Ball. IV. 38. "Honored Master, your letter of the 15th inst. missed me at London, and did not come to my hands till Saturday morning last. I take the opportunity of this first post to thank you for your intelligence about a *new editor of Leland*, which I am not a little concerned to hear. The gentleman (Mr. Hall) named is a person of good industry and abilities, and much fitter, perhaps, for that work than I am; however, I must crave leave to say, that he may oblige the world with many things out of the Bodleian library which may be as much to his credit and advantage, without injuring or flurring a brother drudge." In another letter, dated Norwich, June 25, 1707 (Ball. MSS. IV. 45.), Dr. Tanner says, he had "at first proposed the bare printing Leland and Boston of Bury, and supplying what was wanting by wholesale out of Bale and Pitts, within a twelvemonth, as our agreement was; and this, perhaps, might have answered the booksellers' end, and have been satisfactory enough to many other people. But when I enlarged the design, and could not bring myself to take characters of men and notices of books upon trust, there was a necessity of longer time; and you can witness as well as any body, how closely I followed it at the libraries of Oxford, London, and Cambridge, and thereupon spent the prime of my youth, and more money than I ever shall receive for the copy, and endangered my life, when I had the small-pox, in that service." In a third letter, the bishop complains of it as hard usage from his college, and as unexpected from an old acquaintance, whose friendship he was in no wise sensible of having forfeited. And toward the middle of the letter he makes still farther complaints, when he finds the book was printed at the expence of the University.

† *Abbeys Roding*, vol. LXVII. 369; *Roding Beauchamp*, p. 825. first,



MARGARET RODING, S. E.



BISHOPS WALTHAM, S. E.



first called White Roding Bury, or Marks, and the other Markel's Bury. The former stands near the church, though the house is at some distance therefrom. This manor was held for a considerable time by the service of keeping the lanar falcons, or hawks, for heron hawking, and a greyhound trained to make a heron rise, from Michaelmas to the Purification, for the king's use. Markel's Bury has a mansion, distant from the church about a furlong Southward. This seems originally to have been part of the manor of White Roding, from being held of the like service of keeping greyhounds for the king. The rector is the Rev. Sir William Cheere, bart. who has made the parsonage-house a very elegant and commodious residence.

The church, dedicated to St. Martin, is a fair building, much exceeding all the rest of the Rodings, is of one pace with the chancel, and was once leaded, but is now tiled. A large square tower at the West end, embattled, contains five good bells. Upon the tower is a lofty spire, leaded, which may be seen at a great distance round. In the church is only one monument, which is a very neat modern one, affixed against the North wall, to the memory of the Rev. John Maryon, M.A. some time rector of this parish. The inscription may be seen in the History of Essex, 8vo, vol. III. p. 285.

MARGARET RODING is distant from Chelmsford eight or nine miles, from Ongar six or seven, and from Dunmow between seven and eight, and is about six miles in circumference. The soil here is a fine clay. It is called Margaret Roding from St. Margaret, to whom the church is dedicated. The manors it contains are those of Roding Margaret, or Barnets, and Marks. The mansion-house to the first-named manor stands at the East end of the church-yard, and is called Olives and Garnets, from some

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antient owners, and by some Garnish hall. This estate belonged very early to the noble family of De Vere, earls of Oxford; it afterwards belonged to the Lee family from 1390 to 1538, from whom it passed, by marriage, to that of Alein, one of whom, in 1672, sold it to John Godbould, of Terling, esq.; but it is now in Chancery. The manor of Marks, or Marcas Fee, takes its name likewise from antient owners. The mansion-house stands about a mile North from the church. It formerly had a chapel of its own, standing where the barn is; institutions to which chapel are recorded in the London Registry. King Henry IV. and Walter Skirlaw, bishop of Durham, settled this manor, with the appurtenances, 1403, on University college, Oxford, which hath remained possessed of it ever since. The rector is the Rev. Mr. Slack. The church and chancel are of one pace, and both tiled. A wooden turret, with a spire shingled, contains four bells. The Western door hath a neat arch, indented, supported by wreathed pillars.

In the Register of Abbesss Roding is the following entry, which I should be much obliged to any of your correspondents to explain.

“Collected to the brief for red. o f captives, Jan. 19, 1693, 8s. 5d.*”

THOMAS DYER.

Mr. URBAN, Oct. 30.

THE church of Bishops Waltham, Hants, is dedicated to St. Peter; and the following occurrences concerning it are inserted in the parish register.

“The steeple and tower of the church fell down the 31st day of December, 1582, and began to be re-edified 1584, and was finished in 1589.

“The North aisle was built to enlarge the church in 1637.

* This is not an uncommon entry. The brief was for the redemption of captives taken by the piratical states of Algiers, Tunis, &c. EDIT.

“The

"The South aisle was taken down, new-built, and enlarged, in 1652.

"The roof of the middle aisle was new-made and ciled in 1669.

"The gallery at the West end of the church was erected in the year 1733. The organ and organ-loft over the said gallery were put up in the year 1734."

The organ is a small one, but of a particular good tone, being built by the celebrated Bernard Schmidt, or, as we pronounce the name, Smith.

In the year 1798, a gallery over the South aisle was erected by subscription, capable of containing 160 persons.

In the South side of the chancel is a piscina, as sketched by the side of the Plate.

The inscription over the porch is from the 84th Psalm: "How amiable are thy tabernacles, O Lord of Hosts!" W.

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 4.

THE *Codex Uvedallorum ex antiquis*, p. 915, is some MS record of the family, or some writing in their possession.

Your correspondent D. p. 931, acknowledges himself unable to unfold the mystery of any such deception as *Perkinism* succeeding in the present enlightened age. I will tell him that, in this enlightened age, impudence and bold assertion will for a while bear down every attempt at detection. You may have witnessed, and perhaps felt, how unsafe it is to give any upstart the lie. How else can one account for the number of shameless empirics, who, if they do not defy, are perhaps connived at by the college? Is there no mystery in the evasion of the curate act, and the canon compelling residence? Do not our countrymen run blindfold into every new invention? And is there not a RAGE for canals, inclosures, Rumford stoves, soup-shops, vaccine inoculation, charitable institutions, and evangelical preaching? Are we not, in short, governed by FASHION, and frequently made the victim of it? And while we find five guineas

for a pair of tractors, the poor perish for lack of food at our doors.

The Athenæum at Liverpool, p. 934, is no new institution in the county of Lancaster. You have, in vol. LXI. p. 241, an account of the first of the kind, founded at Manchester by Humphrey Chetham, esq. who died 1653, in a catalogue of its 6679 volumes, besides MSS. by Mr. Radcliffe; the librarian. While this, as undisturbed and unrivalled by opposition, deserves every encouragement by contributions of books, &c. is it not natural to ask which of the rival libraries at Liverpool has the best claim to literary liberality? Will they both publish catalogues, and shew their pretensions by their pursuits? For some difference of sentiment, literary, political, or religious, must have given birth to the competition. The great names given as founders of the first, and the eagerness with which their plan was adopted, seem attractions in its favour. Will any correspondent favour you with an account of the *Westminster* library, which is said to supply in a great degree the use of a public library for both cities?

Your correspondent Benevolus, p. 943, entirely mistakes the question. The objects he points out are worthy of the greatest pity; but whose fault is it that persons of such merit are left to starve on narrow incomes? Should not our diocesans take every opportunity of finding them out, and placing them above poverty and contempt? take up their learned labours, and protect their ingenuous pursuits? But while bishops themselves are non-resident in their dioceses, and have no immediate agents to enquire for, and report to them, these extraordinary cases, distinguishing the worthy from the unworthy, is it to be wondered that an indiscriminate prosecution takes place; which, whatever be the motive in the present instance, is certainly right in the principle. Every man who undertakes a cure of souls should look

to his duty and not to his hire; and, as the duty cannot be performed without attendance, it is to be hoped those congregations, whose souls are neglected, will not neglect to do themselves justice, by limiting the non-resident vicar to the *legal dues*, and compelling the non-resident rector to come in by a *Quit-tam*. The shameful neglect of parish registers is another cause of serious complaint.

With *Mentor*, p. 944, I perfectly agree; and observe that the great lure to inclose is the exemption from tithes, for which in some cases 1-5th, in others 1-7th, 1-8th, or 1-9th, is set-off at the will of the commissioners, who dispose of the land of the parishioners as they please, and exact an exorbitant collection from each landholder for the payment of contingent expences before those expences take place. One would have hoped that the fees of office, which the Minister himself knows not how to reduce, would have deterred such applications to parliament; but, as was before observed, there is a rage for inclosures; and, while some are of opinion the only chance of good is that parochial inclosures will supersede a general one, I hesitate not to affirm, that neither are conducted on principles sufficiently just or liberal, or favourable to any but great landholders, who will add field to field, and not remedy the evil, and instead of increasing corn will increase grass.

I cannot help expressing my dissatisfaction with *Willien* new church (p. 918); which, except the tower, might pass for a meeting-house of any denomination. Look also what a church, in 1784, succeeded that of Bourton-on the Water, in Bigland's Gloucestershire. He may, perhaps, be partial to the *Gothic* style for a Christian temple; but he cannot conceive what beauty such a church as *Willien* can add to the *picturesque* landscape of a rich and fertile country. He always thought *coping* meant the finishing—the top

of a wall, and not the *coins*, which are neither *modillions* nor *dentals*. If the signature expresses the *artist*, he has a right to give his own ideas.

Yours, &c.

P. Q.

THE APPARITION.

BY REV. W. BUTLER, JUN.

— “*Aspectu obmutuit amens,
Arrectæque horrore comæ, et vox faucibus hæsit;*

Dirigit subita gelidus formidine sanguis.”

LET the unbelieving Sceptic say what he will concerning the reality of ghosts and apparitions, I shall not give myself the trouble of confuting him; a man that doubts as to his own personal existence, of which experience is giving him hourly innumerable proofs, cannot be expected to have faith in the more abstruse secrets of Nature: since to him *οὐδέν ὁλῶ; εἶναι δοκεῖ*, as Lucian very justly observes. Be it known, therefore, unto all such, that they are desired to depart in peace without reading the following recital, which will undoubtedly at first surprize the thoughtless and inexperienced; yet, with a proper attention on a second reading, they will perceive such genuine marks of veracity as shall induce them to concur unanimously in its belief.

Whilst examining a vast collection of manuscripts which my friend Delancourt (formerly a monk in Dauphiny) presented me with of late, I luckily hit upon a tale, which I now lay before the publick. The original being written in Latin, I have clothed it in an English dress for the benefit of the ladies, and all those who are unacquainted with the Roman language. The narrator I should suspect to be some learned monk; but am willing to submit my opinion to that of more experienced persons. Mark me, Mr. Urban.

“In the vicinity of Chamberry, a town in Savoy, stood the antient mansion of the Albertini; round it were several little buildings; in which were deposited

deposited the cattle, poultry, &c. &c. belonging to the family. A young gentleman, by name Barbarosse, (now here my author is perhaps mistaken, as I have seen the name spelt differently; thus, *Barberousse*, *Barberose*, *Barberosoe*, *Bourberaïse*, and *Barberasse*; but, however, this is not a very important mistake) came to the Chateau on a visit for a few days: he was cordially received, being of a pleasing, lively disposition; and an elegant room in the East wing was prepared for his accommodation.

"The family and their young guest spent the day very agreeably, and after supper they sat round a comfortable large fire, and diverted themselves with songs and stories: the former, as is generally the case, were some of the sprightly, some of the tender and pathetic kind; but the latter were for the most part of the melancholy cast, particularly those which related to præternatural occurrences. The social party separated at half past twelve o'clock, and Barbarosse retired to his chamber. It was a handsome room, on the first floor, having three doors; two of those belonged to two little closets, one on the right that overlooked a farm yard; and another more to the left, that presented a view through the window of a large romantic wood; the third door was that by which he entered his room after traversing a long passage. Our youth had visited this room in the morning, and looked out of the window to enjoy the prospect for a great while.

"As he entered this apartment with his mind full of the diversion just left, he set his candle down upon the table, and looked about him; there was an excellent fire in the chimney, with an iron grating before it to prevent accidents; a large elbow chair stood near it; and not being at all sleepy he sat down reflecting on the amusements of the day, and endeavoured to remember the tales he had heard. In some he thought he perceived strong traits of truth; and in others he discovered palpable fiction and absurdity. Whilst he was deliberating upon the various incidents, the heavy watch-bell tolled two; but Barbarosse did not attend to it, being deeply engaged in his contemplation. He was suddenly awakened from his reveries by an uncommon rustling sound issuing from the closet on the right hand; and listening attentively,

he heard distinct taps upon the floor at short intervals.

"Alarmed at the circumstance, he walked slowly to his bed side, and drew forth his pocket pistols from under the pillow; these he carefully placed upon the table, and resumed the elbow chair. All was again still as death; and nought but the winds, which whistled round the watch-tower and the adjacent buildings, could be heard.

"Barbarosse looked towards the door of the closet, which he then, and not till then, perceived was not shut, but found that it hung upon the jar; immediately a furious blast forced it wide open: the taper burnt blue, and the fire seemed almost extinct.

"Barbarosse arose, put forth a silent hasty ejaculation of prayer, and sat down again; again he heard the noise! He started up, seized the pistols, and stood motionless; whilst large cold drops of dew hung upon his face. Still his heart continued firm, and he grew more composed, when the rustling and taps were renewed! Barbarosse desperately invoked the protection of Heaven, cocked one of the pistols, and was about to rush into the portentous apartment; when the noise increased, and drew nearer: a loud peal of thunder, that seemed to rend the firmament, shook violently the solid battlements of the watch-tower, the deep-toned bell tolled three, and its hollow sound long vibrated on the ear of Barbarosse with fainter and fainter murmurs; when a tremendous cry thrilled him with terror and dismay; and, lo! the long dreaded spectre stalked into the middle of the room; and Barbarosse, overcome with surprise and astonishment at the *unexpected* apparition, sunk down *convulsed* * in his chair.

"The phantom was armed *de cap en pied*, and clad in a black garment. On his crest a black plume waved majestically, and instead of a glove or any other sort of lady's favour, he wore a blood-red token. He bore no weapon of offence in his hand, but a gloomy shield made of the feathers of some

* Lest any of the faculty should with ineffectually to be informed what species of convulsions affected Barbarosse, I think it proper to satisfy their truly laudable curiosity by anticipation, and to assure them, *fois d'homme d'bonneur*, that his disorder was a *convulsion of laughter*.

Kind of bird was cast over each shoulder. He was booted and spurred; and looking upon Barbarossè with ardent eyes, raised his feathery arms, and struck them vehemently against his sides, making at the same time the most vociferous noise!

"Then it was that Barbarossè found, says my phlegmatic author, that he had not shut down the window in the morning; from which neglect it happened, that a BLACK GAME-CKOCK had flown into the closet, and created all this inexpressible confusion."

Chelsea. WEEDEN BUTLER, jun.

MR. URBAN, Ocl. 18.

"Crede mihi, distant mores à carmine nostro :

Vita verecunda est, musa jocosa mea."

Ov. Trist. lib. II.

WHATEVER splenetic moralists may assure us to the contrary; certain it is, that human nature is never weary of producing talents. Every period of the world bears witness to this truth. Even those times which have been represented as the ages of darkness, and the grave of letters; have had their luminaries of science. Who has not heard, with rapture, of Homer and Hesiod, amongst the ancients; of Roger Bacon, Chaucer, and venerable Bede, among the moderns?

"Neither is this condition of learning confined to persons alone; it is often intimately connected with things. Sometimes an accidental discovery shall convert the age from darkness to light. Sometimes a patron shall arise, who, like the meridian Sun, sheds his kindly influence on the votaries of science. Sometimes the unassisted efforts of a few learned men shall inspire the world with the love of letters, and a contempt for ignorance. Nor is there any reasoning *à priori* upon these events. They baffle human foresight. Often they are the mere creatures of chance; and appear at times and places in which we should least expect them. Thus, the accidental finding of the Pandects of Justinian, in the 12th century, gave a turn to the prevailing barbarism of the age. Then, after a long night, but with occasional glimmerings, arose Woolsey, and Land, both patrons, and examples of learning. Next Herculaneum was discovered. And now, a body of literati have appeared at Wells in

Norfolk; who bid fair to revive the drooping spirit of the Muses.

Permit me, sir, to congratulate the publick upon this accession to the learning of our country. I cry you mercy, Mr. Urban! what various, what profound literature, does our town, and that but small, contain! It is hence plain, that no calculation of the learning of a place can be made from the number of its inhabitants. Critics, grammarians, commentators, wits, are here all huddled together without any injury, either to themselves or others. "Gods meet gods, and jostle in the dark." It is matter of no small gratulation, that these *savans* live so sociably together, compressed within such narrow limits. This is contrary to the usual practice of their brethren: "Genus irritabile vatum!" But our authors have no contests among themselves; their military operations being chiefly directed against the foreign enemy. And here I cannot but observe a striking difference between this *infant* colony of wits in Norfolk; and the Romans in the first settlement in Italy. The former fought for territory, and plunder; whilst the latter fight for glory only, and often bear away the prize. Yet setting aside the case of plunder, and the rape of the Sabine women; I admit there are many things in which the parties agree; although, at present, I have no leisure to detail them.

The signatures that your correspondents assume, are also as sportive, as their operations are successful. "Aufonias," "Telonicus," "Vicusus," "Viator," "T. N. S." &c. &c. are all, we may presume, so many names judiciously selected; and bear some mythical allusion to the qualities, or condition, of their respective masters. The devices of the chieftains are likewise ingenious; and remind us of those happy days of chivalry, when the "knight of the white moon" met the knight of La Mancha in the plains of Catalonia, and contended in bloodless combat for the beauty of his mistress.

It is not long since I called, p. 741, upon your correspondent Viator for an English translation of a Latin epitaph, with which he lately favoured the public; but he, unkind, denies the boon. Far be it from me, to dive curiously into his motives for this refusal; but, I think it possible, they may

be the same, as those that actuated the jovial knight of the sack and posset, upon an occasion somewhat similar. "What, a reason upon compulsion; no, if reasons were as plenty as blackberries, I would give no man a reason upon compulsion, I."

There is little doubt, however, but Viator could translate, very glibly, to a confidential friend; although he is thus coquettish with the publick. This reserve is merely a little maiden coyness, that authors play off, in common with the ladies, to enhance their favours. In due time we may expect compliance. Or, perhaps your correspondent is contented with having found the Latin; and leaves to the reader the *onus* of finding the English. I know not accurately what the practice is, among writers, in these cases. How stands the rule, Mr. Urban? Is it incumbent on the same man to find both Latin and English? and would not this be pressing a writer too far?

Viator, as his name imports, was doubtless on his travels through Wells, and caught at this epitaph in his route. Knowing that the place abounded in criticks, he did not tarry to digest, but prudently passed on*; as the dogs of the Nile are said to drink, and run, for fear of the crocodiles.

The next writer, that dates from Wells, is "T. N. S." And here, it must be confessed, that your correspondents at this place perform all the offices requisite to constitute a true republick of letters. They share the burthens of literature equally between them; I hope they also share the honours. Viator details without explaining: T. N. S. explains without detailing. The labours of the former are more modest; those of the latter more dignified†. Of each, the paper

* This passage, as far as relates to the idea of "passing on," is not original. We often entertain borrowed ideas, of which it is difficult to trace the first possession. In the present instance, however, I have been more fortunate. In travelling through an inland county this summer, I remember to have seen upon a common, a small public-house, adjoining to the road. A gate was suspended aloft to a post, for a sign; and underneath was written this distich, in pure Iambics:

"This gate hangs well, and hinders none
Who chuse to drink, and so *pass on*."

† "Tom and Dick had equal fame,
And both had equal knowledge;

Tom could write and spell his name,
But Dick had seen the college," &c. Swift.

is brimful of wit. The performance of T. N. S. is styled, in the language of the press, "a critical disquisition." A critical disquisition! "*Salve Regina!*" The object, to prove, that *cervix* is the hinder part of the neck, and not the fore: that *avertens* is turning from, and not to: that the *mamillæ* of the fair-sex are placed before, and not behind, &c. And all this information, T. N. S. hints, he has acquired, without meddling with any Dictionary. And yet the matter is so Dictionary-like, and our friends Ainsworth and Littleton so full upon the subject, that I cannot help suspecting he has taken a peep.

I conclude, Mr. Urban, with wishing you and your correspondents every possible success. The little jokes of literature, as they are freely given on one side, so, I hope, they are freely received on the other. The field is open to all. May your correspondents, therefore, long continue thus *innocently* to amuse the publick, and themselves! and may you long continue, with your usual candour, to give their works celebrity! STATOR.

MR. URBAN,

Sept. 4.

FEW of your readers need be told, that "the memory of the just is blessed, and that the name of the wicked shall rot." This sentiment, Sir, was suggested by reading a character of the late Rev. W. Law, commonly called the mystic, in p. 720. In addition to what your ingenious correspondent has related concerning that good and truly great man, give me leave to observe, that, many years since, I was acquainted with some of his admirers, from whom I understood that Mr. Law was a bachelor all his life-time; that in person he was a well-set man, and rather of a dark complexion, though remarkably cheerful in his temper; and that he was upwards of 70 years of age when he paid the debt of nature. From another person of veracity I have likewise heard, that such was Mr. Law's love of privacy and a state of recollection, that it was very seldom indeed that he passed away more than two hours in the company of any person ever. With a very small patrimony also, Mr. Law was remarkably charitable; but it was principally confined to his poor neighbours, the manufacturers of wooden-ware in and about King's Cliff, co. Northampton. In this benevolent

benevolent disposition he was joined by the two maiden ladies with whom he resided at King's Cliff. Their object was not to encourage the idle and dissolute, but to promote and facilitate the good intentions and endeavours of the industrious; and sorry I am that I cannot recollect the particulars of some anecdotes of Mr. Law which I have heard from a man of letters now no more. From him, if I mistake not, I likewise heard, that Mr. Law gave the copies of all his works intended for publication to his bookseller; but that for some one of them Mess. Richardson and Urquhart insisted upon his acceptance of 100 guineas.

Your correspondent might have added to what he relates as the fallies of Mr. Law's frenzy, that the latter, the better to understand his favourite author, Jacob Behmen, made himself master of the German language; a task of no small labour and difficulty to a native of this country.

Whether the "Serious Call" be Mr. Law's masterpiece, I have some doubt; I should give the palm to his "Case of Reason stated," in answer to "Christianity as old as the Creation." The style and conclusions are almost as plain and convincing as any of the deductions in common arithmetick; and at this present time, as the public mind is not quite cured of the predilection it has lately entertained for the French goddess of reason, I presume a cheap edition of that work by Mr. Law might effectually remove their propensity, as it exhibits reason not the *empress* (as the French and English free-thinkers have displayed her), but too often "the blind tool and most abject drudge of the passions."

I cannot say that I ever saw a fair statement of the religious tenets of the people, like Mr. Law, attached to such writers as Jacob Behmen, but who have lately been swept away by the fanciful followers of Emanuel Swedenborg, whose genuine origin in this country is impartially delineated in the "Rise and Dissolution of the Infidel Societies." For a brief and comprehensive description of those practical mystics, it is my intention to solicit a future corner in your Magazine.

I forgot to mention the opinion of Mr. John Wesley respecting Mr. Law's literary abilities, viz. "that his writings would remain an everlasting testimony of the strength and purity of the English language." W. HAMILTON REID.

Mr. URBAN,

Sept. 3.

SOON after the request made in vol. LXVI. p. 771, I had extracted the remarks of Mr. Gibbon, inserted in your present volume, p. 720, and reserved them in hopes of obtaining farther information from an "Elegy on the Death of Mr. Law, with some Particulars of his Life," which was then published at Edinburgh; but which, with all my endeavours, I have not yet been able to get into my possession. The only information I can at present convey respecting this "great and good man" is the following list of his works, with two letters, referring to them and him, copied from Lloyd's Evening Post; which, as they are not only excellent in themselves, but in some measure an answer to Mr. Lemoine's request, I trust you will insert in your respectable Miscellany.

1. A serious Call to a devout and holy Life, adapted to the State and Condition of all Orders of Christians.
2. A practical Treatise upon Christian Perfection.
3. Three Letters to the Bishop of Bangor. 8vo.
4. Remarks upon a late Book, intitled, "The Fables of the Bees; or, private Vices public Benefits." 8vo.
5. The absolute Unlawfulness of Stage Entertainments fully demonstrated. 8vo.
6. The Case of Reason, or Natural Religion, fairly and fully stated. 8vo.
7. An earnest and serious Answer to Dr. Trapp's Discourse of the Folly, Sin, and Danger, of being righteous over much. 8vo.
8. The Grounds and Reasons of Christian Regeneration. 8vo.
9. A Demonstration of the gross and fundamental Errors of a late Book, called, "A plain Account of the Nature and End of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper," affectionately addressed to all Orders of Men, and more especially to all the younger Clergy. 8vo.
10. An Appeal to all that doubt or disbelieve the Truths of the Gospel.
11. The Spirit of Prayer; or, the Soul rising out of the Vanity of Time into the Riches of Eternity. In Two Parts. 8vo.
12. The Spirit of Love. In Two Parts. 8vo.
13. The Way to divine Knowledge; being several Dialogues between Humanus, Academicus, Rusticus, and Theophilus, as preparatory to a new Edition

Edition of the Works of Jacob Behmen, and the right Use of them. 8vo.

14. A short but sufficient Confutation of the Rev. Dr. Warburton's projected Defence (as he calls it) of Christianity, in his Divine Legation of Moses. In a Letter to the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of London.

15. A Collection of Letters on the most interesting and important Subjects, and on several Occasions. 8vo.

16. Of Justification by Faith and Works; a Dialogue between a Methodist and a Churchman. 8vo.

17. An humble, earnest, and affectionate Address to the Clergy. 8vo.

1. "Sir, Scarborough, Dec. 21, 1771.

"— *Sunt certa piacula, quæ te
Ter pure lecto poterunt recreare libello.*" HOR.

"As I have a universal love and esteem for all mankind, so particularly for my brethren of the Established Church, of which I should think myself an unworthy member, did I not take all opportunities of doing good according to the abilities with which God has enabled me. But as I have ever thought a concern for men's souls to be preferable to that of their bodies, so I have in a more especial manner extended my charity to that better part. We live in an age wherein numerous objects present themselves to our view, that are destitute of every virtue that can make them worthy of the divine favour, and consequently there never will be wanting occasions for exercising ourselves in a laudable endeavour to their amendment. I, for my own part, though I live (when at home) in a small country village, have had sufficient work upon my hands to bring my parishioners to any tolerable degree of piety and goodness: I preached and laboured amongst them incessantly, and yet, after all, was convinced my work had been as fruitless as casting pearls before swine; the drunkard continued his nocturnal practices, and the voice of the swearer was still heard in our streets. However, I was determined to leave no means untried for bringing this profane and obdurate people to a sense of their duty; accordingly I purchased many religious books, and distributed them amongst them: but, alas! I could perceive no visible effects. In short, I had the grief to find, that all my labour had proved in vain, and was ready to cry out with St. Paul, Who is sufficient for these things? About this time I happened to peruse a treatise of Mr. Law's, intitled, "A serious Call to a devout and holy Life;" with which (if I may be allowed the expression) I was so charmed and greatly edified, that I resolved my flock should partake of the same spiritual food;

I therefore gave to each person in my parish one of those useful books, and charged them upon my blessing (for I consider them as my children) to carefully peruse the same. My perseverance was now rewarded with success; and I had the satisfaction of beholding my people reclaimed, from a life of folly and impiety, to a life of holiness and devotion.

"Before I conclude, I must beg leave to recommend the aforementioned book to the perusal of all your readers; and I heartily wish they may receive as much benefit therefrom, as those have who are committed to my charge.

"This excellent treatise is wrote in a strong and nervous style, and abounds with many new and sublime thoughts: in a word, one may say of this book as Sir Richard Steele did of a discourse of Dr. South's, that it has in it whatever wit and wisdom can put together; and I will venture to add, that whoever sits down without prejudice and attentively reads it throughout, will rise up the wiser man and better Christian.

"It remains now only that I mention a word or two concerning the author. This worthy clergyman has been accused (by those luke-warm Christians, who ridicule all degrees of piety that are above the common standard) of Methodism; a charge as false as it is cruel. I say not this as my own private opinion, but from the testimony of several gentlemen of undoubted credit, who are acquainted with his manner of life and conversation. Indeed, this is sufficiently demonstrated in many parts of this author's works, particularly in his Three Letters to the Bishop of Bangor, wherein he writes in vindication of the rites and ceremonies of the Church of England. All which evidently declare the reverend author to be an orthodox divine, and an indefatigable labourer in the Lord's vineyard.

OURANIUS."

2. "Sir, North Crawley, Feb. 6, 1772.

"I perused the letter signed Ouranius in your paper with that cordial complacency which every faithful steward must feel, from observing the furtherance of his master's interest: and I devoutly wish that every other fellow-labourer was as assiduous in sowing the good seed, as the enemy seems in sowing the tares.

"But while I approve and applaud Ouranius's zeal in recommending that excellent practical summary of Christian duty, the Serious Call, I seem to regret the limitation of it to that treatise alone, when to me it appears that a serious attention to those sublime tracts of the same divinely illuminated writer, "The Spirit of Prayer," and "The Spirit of Love," would be productive of at least equal advantages, especially at a season when the serpent is winding

winding about, insinuating his deadly poison in arrogant illustrations, and anti-christian Family Bibles.

“To know whom we worship, to entertain proper notions of God, is the first necessary principle of true religion. And these volumes are calculated to convey such exalted and amiable ideas of God, and to unfold in so rational and delightful a manner, the great mysteries of redemption and regeneration, that whoever peruses them with candour and attention will find in them a perfect key to the Holy Scriptures, “having (if I may be allowed the sacred language) the glory of God, and his light, like unto a stone most precious, clear as crystal.” And, beside informing his understanding, if they do not elevate his heart to an exalted pitch of love and devotion to his great benefactor, and cause it to overflow in streams of grateful benevolence to all mankind, he must be among those obdurate insensibles who need our pity and our prayers.

“The happy effects here promised are not the mere speculative conjectures of fancy, for I have only described what were my own feelings upon the same occasion. And I will farther venture to declare, that I received more light and satisfaction from the perusal of these little volumes, than I had been able to extract from many volumes of letter-learned commentators, darkened illustrations and bodies of Divinity, which I had before carefully read with the same temper and desire.

“I am so far in the same unfortunate predicament with Ouranias, never to have enjoyed the blessedness of that holy man’s conversation; but I have it well authenticated that he faithfully practised what he taught, or, in Burkitt’s words, that his was “a preaching life as well as a preaching doctrine.” And that pious disregard and contempt of the riches and honours of the world, which he so pathetically recommends to others, himself eminently displayed in refusing some of the best preferments in the bishop of London’s gift, when proffered by his friend Dr. Sherlock, in reward of the unanswerable letters to the bishop of Bangor.

“The charge of Methodism I never heard insinuated against him, and could proceed only from those who must be totally ignorant of the tenets of that sect, or unacquainted with any among the writings of our able defender of church discipline and authority, and especially of the last except one; “on Justification by Faith and Works.”

“But not to leave myself liable to reprehension for the partiality I have noticed in another, I am persuaded, that whoever has imbibed knowledge at this pure foun-

tain will never cease thirsting while there remains a drop of the sacred spring untasted. And that every scrip of that divinely-directed pen may be as extensive as was the writer’s benevolence, is the ardent prayer of your sincere well-wisher,

“THEOPHILUS.”

Yours, &c.

Z. COZENS.

Mr. URBAN,

Oct. 22.

IT is not to be wondered that so much speculation should have arisen in the public mind, concerning the causes of the increase of price which has taken place in so extraordinary a manner in all the necessaries and conveniences of life, since it is a subject which interests so deeply the feelings of every individual. Whilst some have attributed it to a real deficiency in the supply of these articles, arising either from a series of bad seasons, the increased consumption of war, or the nefarious arts of monopolizers; others have endeavoured to account for it, by supposing a depreciation of the value of money to have taken place of late years to a very considerable degree.

Those, however, who favour the latter opinion, can only mean to account for the increase of price in part by that circumstance. That the value of money should have so sunk in the course of a few years, as that the same quantity of it should now confer only the command of a third or a fourth part of the conveniences of life which it used to do some time ago, is an event so contrary to what has ever been known before, and so disproportioned to any causes which may be supposed to have produced it, that it can scarcely be believed by any one who thinks seriously on the subject. The great increase of Bank-paper in this kingdom in the course of the few last years has been held out by many, who, if they reason at all, are but shallow reasoners on the subject, as the grand fundamental cause of the great depreciation of the value of money, which, in their ideas, is an evil of the first magnitude. I am by no means unwilling to allow; that some depreciation may have been the consequence of this increase of Bank-paper; but cannot think that this can have taken place to any great extent, for the reason which I shall presently give; and I shall afterwards shew that, supposing this circumstance to have taken place, it is so far from being

being an evil of the first magnitude, that it can scarcely be considered as any evil at all.

The following is the manner in which Bank-paper can affect the value of money. It is well known that the price of gold and silver, like that of all other commodities, is regulated by the supply of them in the market, and by the demand for them; by the quantity which is to be sold, and by the number of those who are ready to purchase. The market for the precious metals is the whole civilized world; and the general supply of this market is derived from the mines of America, &c. Hence it must be evident, that if at any time an extraordinary quantity should be thrown into the market, the demand continuing the same, the price will naturally fall. Now this is the effect of the system of banking. By it a quantity of the precious metals, which was before employed in circulating and conveying to the consumers the productions of the land and labour of the kingdom (and which, consequently, did not come to the great market for these metals any more than that which is used as plate in private families), is taken out of this employment by the substitution of paper, and carried to supply the demand of the civilized world. A banker, for instance, throws into circulation paper-money to the value of one million sterling, by which means the value of one million can be spared from the current coin of the kingdom. If then, by reserving in his coffers 100,000*l.* in cash, he considers himself as capable of satisfying all occasional demands, he is enabled to bring 900,000*l.* into the market, and to employ it to the best advantage. By such operations a greater quantity of the precious metals than ordinary comes to the market, and consequently their price declines. The quantity, however, which by the banking system ceases to be employed in the currency of Great Britain alone, must be so inconsiderable when compared with the whole quantity which is brought to the market of the whole civilized world, that it can have very little effect in sinking the general price. It is evident that the depreciation, if any, must be general, and not peculiar to Great Britain; since, supposing that at any time the value of silver was less in England than in the neighbouring countries, the advantage attending exporta-

tion would be such, that the price would soon rise to the level with them. How much the banking system has increased in other nations within these few years, I am not sufficiently informed to judge with accuracy. If, however, it has increased to any great extent in several other nations of the civilized world, it may not be impossible that so great a quantity of the precious metals may have been thrown into the market as to occasion a very sensible and considerable depreciation, though by no means proportionate to the uncommon rise in the price of the commodities of life.

Supposing, however, that such a circumstance were to take place; supposing that the value of money were to sink to half its former value; this would be no real evil, however difficult it might be to overcome the prejudices of mankind on the subject. The person then who possessed a guinea would be just as rich as he who now possesses half a guinea. Twice the quantity of money would then be given for any article, but every person would have twice the money to give; so that his capability of purchasing would remain the same. The real price of things might remain the same, but the command of that price, the power of purchasing the same quantity, would then be expressed by a piece of money double in value to what it is at present.

If, however, it were certain that a depreciation had taken place, and if it were desirable to counteract it, the abolition of the banking system in Great Britain only would have this effect in a very slight degree, if the system was pursued still in other nations; and we should by so doing deprive ourselves of the great commercial advantages which we have derived from the general prevalence of it. E. O.

Mr. URBAN,

Oct. 25.

THOUGH to grumble at the times may be considered so hackneyed a subject, and proceeding from the pen of a recluse misanthrope, as not to engage the attention of the present thoughtless dashing age, yet I am willing to flatter myself you will indulge me with a small corner in your Monthly Publication; a publication, the perusal of which, I with gratitude confess, affords me always much instructive entertainment; so much so, that I with impatience look for the arrival

rival of each month to enjoy so varied, and, at the same time, so truly palatable a repast. That extravagance and dissipation pervade, in a greater or less degree all ranks of society, I think, cannot be denied; and, to a reflecting mind, the consequences resulting from it, both in a religious and national light, are gloomy, and to be dreaded; for, by it that proper and essential distinction of the different ranks in society is rapidly dwindling, and that baneful state of equalization with hasty strides advancing. Each rank is aiming and aping at their superiors; and this is peculiarly applicable to the trading part of the community, what may be termed the middling tradesman. That trade should have its proper perquisites, so as to repay an industrious man for his time and trouble, and enable him to bring up his family with a suitable education and demeanour, cannot be denied; it would be most unjust and impolitic were it otherwise. But here it should stop. Alas! in the present age it does not; and though the general cry is, and with reason, how shamefully dear is every article of life; yet I am convinced there is more extravagance and waste in a middling tradesman's family than a gentleman's. A tradesman's wife, instead of assisting in the mercantile line of life they are engaged in, and attending to her household concerns, is spending her time in preparations for copying the dress and manners of a rank which she has no pretensions to imitate. The children are sent to an expensive boarding-school, to be instructed in dancing, musick, &c. instead of being brought up consistent with that class of society they were originally designed for; and the tradesman himself, or, according to the present polite age, the gentleman, for, by his powdered head, and as far as exterior decorations avail, you would suppose him such, will hardly condescend to attend much to his business. Though this may not be a novel portrait, yet it is daily becoming more and more general; and, though it is the cant term now for trade in particular to exclaim against the load of taxes, yet I am convinced a tradesman gains, and that most considerably, by every additional tax. On account of the extravagant price of provisions, it has been lately in many towns agreed not to give more than a certain price for butter, I think one shilling *per lb.* when

the price asked by the market-people was 15 pence. This plan, I was informed by an acquaintance, was resolved upon in a large provincial town, and strictly adhered to by the gentlemen's families; but the tradesman, and even the very inferior class of the inhabitants, would not be so economical, and gave without scruple the price demanded by the dairymen. This is a known fact, and is of a piece with many other extravagances. One plain inference, I think, may be drawn; either the perquisites and emoluments of trade are more than with strict propriety they ought to be, or else they consider only the present moment, and their families will be consigned to vice and ruin.

As to servants, instead of minding that business for which they are paid and maintained, and having the true interests of their masters and mistresses at heart; the females are attending to dress which they cannot by honest means afford, to attract when they are parading the streets; and the men are sitting at the alehouse and corrupting each other. Indeed, the insolence and ingratitude from the common people in general, which every day's experience confirms, retard contributing to their assistance, as tradition reports service formerly was cemented by gratitude and regard; but, alas! gratitude is in general now a term almost obsolete and dateless.

The above may by some be viewed as a splenetic portrait, but that it is a true copy of the age cannot, I think, be denied; and, considered in a national light, is most melancholy. That vanity and dissipation are now the constant companions of every class is most notorious; and much it is to be wished it were otherwise; but it certainly is on many accounts less excusable, less justifiable; and more pernicious, in the class I have particularly described than in any other. I wish always to bear in mind the old adage, "there is no rule without an exception," and most readily subscribe to it, though I fear the exceptions in the present case are daily decreasing, and may be considered almost a *rara avis*; yet, when they do occur, there cannot be a more respectable character, or more useful in society, than an honest plodding tradesman demeaning himself consistent with his rank in life. But I forget I only requested a small corner in your useful Publication; forgive, therefore, this intrusion,

intrusion, and allow me to subscribe myself your constant and much delighted reader,
*A Lover of my King,
 and a Friend to my Country.*

MR. URBAN, *Padworth, Nov. 19.*

IF your correspondent E. T. p. 664, would favour me with her address, I could give her a pretty full account of the family of Bishop HENCHMAN, from whom I am a lineal descendant. It appears from a pedigree, which I copied, when resident at Oxford, from Ant. Wood's papers in the Ashmole Museum, that the family-name originally was CROSBOROUGH. It begins with CROSBOROUGH, *alias* HENCHMAN, &c. A tradition in the family accounts for the change of the name by the following anecdote. Our ancestor, it is said, being one day on a hunting party with King Henry VII. kept up with his majesty the whole day in a very long and severe chace, at the end of which the king turned round to him, and said, "thou art a veritable HENCHMAN*:" in consequence of which he assumed the name. Perhaps the story may receive some confirmation, or at least derives an air of probability from this circumstance, that part of the family-arms consists of a chevron between three bugle-horns. It appears from the pedigree, that this gentleman was settled at Great Dodrington, in the county of Northampton, and that the two next generations were removed to Wellingborough, in the same county; where, I am told, there is a branch of the family living at this time, to whom I am an utter stranger, as well as to the Mrs. Elizabeth HENCHMAN who died at Broughton in the year 1722, as mentioned by the lady who signs herself E. T. The bishop's picture, on which, perhaps, the present possessor sets but little value, would be very acceptable to me. A descendant of his, Mr. T. HENCHMAN, who went to the East-Indies some years ago as a writer, and is returned thence with an ample fortune, and now resides in New Burlington-street, has in his possession an original picture of his ancestor the bishop, painted by Sir Peter Lely, from which the metzotinto print mentioned by Granger is taken. Mr. T. HENCHMAN's father was the son of Dr. HENCHMAN, the civilian, my grandfather's younger brother, well known by having been counsel for Sacheverell. He was chancellor of London and of Rochester, and

was an intimate friend of the famous Bishop Atterbury, who stood godfather to his son. The seal with which the bishop sealed his treasonable correspondence, and which the warden of the Tower took from him by force, is in my sister's possession. It is a red cornelian set in plain gold, an antique, the impression a Cicero's head. My sister has likewise some papers of her ancestor, Bp. HENCHMAN; amongst the rest, his will, and some original letters from Lord Clarendon; the subject of them I do not at present recollect, nor do I remember whether they were written previous to the Restoration or after it. If upon examination they should be found worth inserting in your Miscellany, of which I have been a purchaser for more than 20 years, they will be at your service if my sister will part with them.

My materials would, I fear, be too scanty, were I to attempt to make any additions to the account of my venerable ancestor already published in p. 845. His father seems to have left Wellingborough, and to have removed to London, where the bishop was born. He was sent to be educated at Clare hall, in Cambridge, to which society he was afterwards a benefactor. He was editor of the "Gentleman's Calling," and one of the nine persons to whom the *Whole Duty of Man's Works* have been severally attributed. He was likewise the publisher of Dr. Hammond's works.

I purpose one day or other to send you a drawing of my little church of Padworth, and a copy of the epitaphs, &c. for insertion in your Magazine, but wish first to get a few notices, if any are to be found in the bishop's Registry, relating to the time of its building, and the succession of its rectors, &c.

FRAN. HENCHMAN.

MR. URBAN,

Nov. 18.

THOUGH I take in, and never fail to peruse, your valuable Monthly Publication, I did not observe till yesterday, that, in pp. 845, 6, you have printed a letter which must lead to an erroneous opinion, that the Bishop of Rochester has passed an indiscriminate censure on all the Sunday-schools of this kingdom*. But, as this was not the case, you will allow me to request, as a piece of justice due to truth, that you will make public what follows the first opportunity.

* A page, or attendant.

* See our Review, p. 1078.

To my certain knowledge, the Bishop of Rochester has given it under his hand, "he should be sorry the false impression should lay hold of the public mind, that he had expressed any disapprobation of Sunday-schools in general;" that "Sunday-schools properly conducted, and under the inspection of orthodox clergy of the Established Church, are most useful institutions; and that of such Sunday-schools on many occasions he had been an advocate." But, speaking of the necessity of the interference of the Legislature to suppress the schools of disloyalty and infidelity, which at this moment are numerous in many parts of the kingdom, he said, that "such schools do exist in great numbers in the shape and disguise of Sunday-schools;" but that "not an *iota* of what he said about these applied to Sunday-schools under the direction of pious loyal clergymen, nor was so understood, by any of the assembly to which he spake."

Should any one desire better authority for the truth of what is here asserted than the pen of an anonymous writer, he may obtain ample satisfaction by applying to the very respectable secretary of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge.

Having found, by the experience of above 13 years, that very beneficial effects have resulted from a Sunday-school in the place where I reside, by communicating some portion of religious knowledge to many poor children, who would otherwise have been left in a state of deplorable ignorance, I cannot silently permit an unmerited reproach to be thrown on an institution which is capable of doing infinite service to the community, as well as of promoting the salvation of souls, by "turning many to righteousness." My Lord of Rochester has my most hearty wishes for his success in suppressing those detestable seminaries of mischief, where sedition and infidelity are taught and propagated. At the same time, I cannot help wishing with no less ardour, that Sunday-schools were made general throughout the kingdom in the way his lordship approves, that is, under the inspection of loyal orthodox clergymen.

CLERICUS.

Mr. URBAN,

Oct. 21.

IN p. 843 is a transcript of the royal supporters, taken from an antient book in the library of Lichfield cathe-

dral. If your correspondent G. will oblige me with answers to the following queries, he will give me great information.

Edward III. lion and eagle.—Is the lion guardant or regardant? Is the eagle close, or wings elevated? What are the colours?

Henry IV. white antelope and white swan.—Is the antelope collared? Is the swan close, or wings elevated?

Henry V. lion and antelope.—Is the lion guardant or regardant? Is the antelope collared? What are the colours?

Edward IV. lion and black bull.—Is the lion guardant or regardant? Is the bull collared? What is the colour of the lion?

Edward V. yellow lion and white lion.—Are they guardant or regardant?

Richard III. yellow lion and white boar.—Is the lion guardant or regardant?

Henry VII. lion and red dragon.—Is the lion guardant or regardant? What is the colour of the lion?

Henry VIII. lion and silver greyhound.—Is the lion guardant or regardant? What colour is the lion? Is the greyhound collared?

Edward VI. lion and red dragon.—Is the lion guardant or regardant? What is the colour?

Mary, lion and greyhound.—Is the lion guardant or regardant? Is the greyhound collared? What are the colours of both supporters?

Yours, &c.

HERALDICUS.

Mr. URBAN,

Oct. 23.

THE expectation of finding inserted in your Miscellany a phenomenon that appeared in the past year, prevented my transmitting an account of it, till the length of time that has elapsed allows no longer hope, and the fact is too extraordinary to pass unnoticed.

In the month of June, 1799, a number of flies, similar to the fire-fly of the West-Indies, were seen in a mansion-house in the vicinity of Winchester. The light emitted was more luminous than that of the glow-worm. They were remarked by several persons in the family, remained for three days, and then totally disappeared. It would be gratifying to the writer of this article to be informed, through your intelligent Miscellany, whether this observation has elsewhere been made, and if by any one accounted for.

Yours, &c.

STELLA.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 22.
SOME months ago you inserted a note from me, LXIX. 573, relative to Wilts. I have some reason to believe that some person sent me a letter, directed to Warwick-square, in consequence of that address. It was *unfortunately* mislaid before it came to my hands. If this note should meet the eye of the writer, I hope he will favour me with a line signifying the purport of such letter. The work then announced will soon be ready for the press.

Shall I beg the favour of some of your correspondents to indulge me and the publick with answers to some or all of the following queries?

At what period were the first Crosses erected? For what purpose? How many forts are there in England? Where are the principal ones situated? What is their character and present state?

STONEHENGE and ABURY.

The origin and uses of these stupendous mysterious monuments of Antiquity are yet involved in darkness. Any observations, hints, or remarks, upon

these subjects, will be deemed a considerable favour. T. BRITTON.

Mr. URBAN, Oct. 22.
A CHANGE in the examination of candidates for degrees at Oxford has taken place (or is to do so). The new substitute is, I am informed, to be in the classics. This plan is, I think, not such as to be approved of. The University is supposed to be a place intended for reading preparatory to entrance into the professions; and the one substituted is for boys just leaving school, to determine their proficiency, and such as half the youths of the university will not *prepare* themselves for. I think, then, the examination ought to be in the line of which the candidate means to make a future profession; of law for lawyers, theology for divines, &c.; and, where *no* profession is intended, in elegant literature, at the choice of the candidate. The books to be pointed out by the tutors in each respective science as requisite.

Yours, &c. PHILO-ACADEMIÆ.

Mr. URBAN, November 12.
THE following table shews at one view what should be the lowest weekly income of the industrious poor. It is formed by allowing the father of a family one shilling *per* week for general articles of necessity, and 8d. *per* week to a woman for the like, adding the cost of 8lb. of bread for every individual of the family. The exact amount of allowance, in almost every possible case, from 8lb. of bread for 1s. to 8 lb. of bread for 2s. 2d. are here exhibited. After bringing to account the amount of the earnings of every individual, *the deficiency only should be supplied by the parish.* In the parts of Gloucestershire and Somersetshire where this table has been adopted, the overseers make the calculations themselves conformable to it, without application to magistrates, than which a stronger proof cannot be given of its utility and ready acceptation. That it may, by circulation in your Magazine, become more extensively useful, is the sincere wish of,
Yours, &c. E. T.

	A single man		A single woman		Man and wife		With one child		With 2 children		With 3 children		With 4 children		With 5 children		With 6 children		With 7 children	
When 8lbs. of bread for	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
When —	1	0	2	0	1	8	3	8	4	8	5	8	6	8	7	8	8	8	9	8
When —	1	1	2	1	1	9	3	9	4	9	5	9	6	9	7	9	8	9	9	9
When —	1	2	2	2	1	10	4	10	5	10	6	10	7	10	8	10	9	10	10	10
When —	1	3	2	3	1	11	4	11	5	11	6	11	7	11	8	11	9	11	11	11
When —	1	4	2	4	2	12	4	12	5	12	6	12	7	12	8	12	9	12	12	12
When —	1	5	2	5	2	13	4	13	5	13	6	13	7	13	8	13	9	13	13	13
When —	1	6	2	6	2	14	4	14	5	14	6	14	7	14	8	14	9	14	14	14
When —	1	7	2	7	2	15	4	15	5	15	6	15	7	15	8	15	9	15	15	15
When —	1	8	2	8	2	16	4	16	5	16	6	16	7	16	8	16	9	16	16	16
When —	1	9	2	9	2	17	4	17	5	17	6	17	7	17	8	17	9	17	17	17
When —	1	10	2	10	2	18	4	18	5	18	6	18	7	18	8	18	9	18	18	18
When —	1	11	2	11	2	19	4	19	5	19	6	19	7	19	8	19	9	19	19	19
When —	2	0	3	0	3	0	5	8	7	8	9	8	10	8	11	8	12	8	13	8
When —	2	1	3	1	3	1	5	9	7	9	9	9	11	9	12	9	13	9	14	9
When —	2	2	3	2	3	2	5	10	8	10	10	10	12	10	13	10	14	10	15	10

BOTANIC GARDEN AT LIVERPOOL.

THE prevailing taste for botanical studies, and the liberality displayed by the inhabitants of Liverpool in the encouragement of scientific pursuits, afford sufficient reason to conclude, that the establishment of a botanical garden in the neighbourhood of the town is at present a desirable and attainable object. To enlarge upon the advantages to be derived from botanical knowledge, is not the object of this address. It is presumed that its application to agriculture, gardening, medicine, and other arts essential to the comfort and even support of life, is generally acknowledged. The claims which it has to our attention, when considered merely as an elegant amusement, ought not to be neglected; an amusement calculated to interest the understanding, whilst it promotes the health and vigour of the bodily frame. Even the cultivation of the fine arts, however alluring in its progress, and dignified in its object, must yield the superiority to the study of nature; for who will venture to compare the most finished productions of the painter and the sculptor, with the originals whence they derived their ideas of beauty and proportion?

It is however, necessary to the progress of this science, that the student should be supplied with actual and living specimens. The imperfection of language to give an adequate idea of any vegetable production must be generally admitted; and the most beautiful and accurate drawings fall infinitely short of that delicacy and minuteness of parts, on which its scientific distinctions essentially depend. Even the plants themselves, when collected and attempted to be preserved, are deprived of so many peculiarities incident to their habit and growth, that it is only from living plants that we can flatter ourselves with the hope of obtaining those substantial distinctions which are necessary to discriminate these numerous productions, or of extending the limits of the science itself.

Without public institutions for the purpose of preserving such plants as are imported into the country, and in the acquisition of which so many men of great learning and talents have devoted themselves to long and dangerous voyages and expeditions, there is every reason to believe that considerable

numbers will soon be lost to us. The great repositories are at present those of the nursery-men in the vicinity of London; but when profit is the chief object, it is to be feared those plants alone will be propagated which will best repay the attention of the cultivator. Many scientific and opulent individuals, in different parts of the kingdom, have contributed not only to establish this study by their wealth, but to extend it by their talents; yet the taste of an individual may be supposed to attach to some favourite class of productions, and at all events a private collection cannot be expected, either in copiousness or permanency, to contend with a public institution, which is calculated to comprehend every known vegetable production, and to preserve them for a continued series of years, which in many instances is indispensably necessary to their perfection.

Of the expence and attention bestowed by many respectable individuals in supporting a pleasure garden, the environs of the town afford numerous instances; what then must be the advantages of a garden properly laid out, and supplied with every beautiful production of vegetable nature which this kingdom affords, yet enjoyed at the small expence of an annual subscription? Even this subscription will, it is probable, be more than repaid, by the privileges to which it is intended the subscribers shall be entitled, in having such plants or seeds divided among them as may be the increase of the garden, and can be occasionally spared without impoverishing the collection. To those who are already engaged in making a selection of plants, this institution will afford constant assistance, and may frequently preclude the necessity of obtaining them from a distance, at great expence and risque.

Proposals for a Botanical Garden.

I. It is proposed to purchase a piece of ground in the vicinity of Liverpool, which shall be laid out as may be afterwards determined upon, in such a manner as best to promote the object of the institution, and at the same time to afford to the proprietors a pleasant retreat for exercise and recreation.

II. Different parts of the ground will be devoted to the culture of Aquatics, of Alpine and Bog Plants, and other vegetable productions which require any peculiarity of soil or situation.

III. Con-

III. Conservatories and stoves, proper for the cultivation of Exotics, will form an important part of the establishment.

IV. An elegant building will also be erected in the garden, part of which will be a house for the principal gardener; the remainder will be devoted to a Botanical Library, which will contain the principal works upon the subject; and a Museum, fitted up to receive specimens of dried plants, as well Indigenous as Exotic.

V. It is proposed, that there shall be only a limited number of subscribers, who are to pay upon admission the sum of twelve guineas, and an annual subscription of two guineas.

VI. Each subscriber is to be considered as the proprietor of a share in the institution, which he will be at liberty to transfer, or bequeath to any person whatever, provided the person, to whom the share is transferred or bequeathed, assent to, and sign the laws of the institution.

VII. Any person who may become the proprietor of more than one share, shall be permitted to make an annual nomination of any lady or gentleman, who, whilst the nomination continues in force, shall be entitled to all the advantages of a subscriber.

VIII. All strangers recommended by a subscriber may have free access to the garden, upon entering their names and places of abode, in a book kept by the porter for that purpose.

IX. The concerns of the garden are to be managed by a president, to be elected annually, and a committee of twelve proprietors, four of whom shall be elected every four years from among the subscribers at large.

X. The Committee shall appoint annually from among themselves a treasurer, who shall manage all the pecuniary concerns, and also four visitors, who shall have the more immediate direction of the garden, shall inspect the conduct of the gardeners, the management of the stoves, the cultivation of the plants, &c.

When it is deemed that a sufficient number of names is obtained to answer the ends of the institution, a general meeting of the proprietors will be called for the purpose of framing the necessary regulations, electing the officers, and other business.

* * * The View and Description of WINDSOR MINSTER will be given in our next

Mr. URBAN,

Nov. 8.

PLEASE to correct the two following errors in the account of the Liverpool Athenæum, p. 934.

Mr. John Foster, jun. not Mr. Taylor, was the architect.

That, when the Herbarium of the late Professor Foster was purchased, a subscription was opened to discharge the amount; and it was then under contemplation that the subscribers should present the collection to the Athenæum; therefore, it is only a conjecture that there is a greater probability that it will be offered to the Botanic Garden, if established. J. H.

Mr. URBAN,

Oct. 7.

MAY I beg a corner for a few lines on the subject of a letter in p. 833. In the very lively remarks on his journey to Ireland, with which Bettus has favoured your readers, he has travelled a little out of his way, to notice my friend Mr. Cooper's Letters on the Irish Nation, written during a visit to that kingdom in the Autumn of 1799, and published early in the spring of the present year. After paying him an elegant compliment on that work, and honouring him with his thanks for the pleasure received in the perusal of it, he concludes his remarks with observing, that he has no other fault to find with it, than that he appears to judge *too favourably* of the character of the people. He proceeds to observe, that they are a drunken, choleric, and dissolute race, but that Mr. Cooper has varnished their drunkenness into hospitable conviviality, and their choleric disposition into national intrepidity.

But, if Bettus will do Mr. Cooper the justice to look again at the book, he will find that he has made some little mistakes. At p. 19, is this passage on the want of sobriety amongst the Irish:

"The people of Ireland are hasty and impetuous, rash and choleric, subject to the most violent attacks of anger and passion. When heated with wine, of which they are *immoderately* fond, there is no description of people more quarrelsome or dangerous. Drinking, instead of promoting harmony and conviviality, too frequently leads them into broils and encounters; even the merry-making of the peasant generally ends in bloodshed."

Immediately preceding this passage, is the following on their national bravery:

"That heroic courage, that most splendid of all virtues *, which has long adorned the people of this country, does not proceed

ceed either from any principle of self-love or sense of duty which they have; but from that pride, that love of distinction, and that warmth of temper, which so much distinguishes them. All the world must agree that the Irish are a brave and warlike people. Their courage, indeed, is certainly not that just medium between rashness and pusillanimity which a *philosopher* would admire. It is too much of towering phrenzy and distraction; the consequence is, that it has chiefly been found serviceable when made subordinate to order and strict discipline. It is of itself generally unfit to resolve before it executes. For this reason, the Irish have generally distinguished themselves in the subordinate stations in our fleets and armies; but seldom when possessed of supreme power."

Bettus's charge of debauchery against the Irish is also of much too general a nature. The most prejudiced writers have allowed that their *women* are virtuous, and that seductions and divorces are much less frequent than they are even in England. I fear that Bettus has grounded his accusation on the behaviour of the adventurers and fortune-hunters when in this country, who undoubtedly are not deficient in any of the qualifications which constitute the character of a professed rake.

Upon the whole, the critique of your correspondent on my friend is either so superficial, or else so much like a compliment in disguise, that perhaps I might have saved myself the trouble of animadverting on it. As it is, however, I cannot let slip this opportunity of mentioning, that one of the principal motives which led my friend to the publication of his *Letters on Ireland*, was, that he considered the character of the Irish nation as less known and *therefore* less respected than it deserved to be. How far he has succeeded in this respect, as well as the discussion of the important topics of agriculture, trade, legislative union, &c. &c. I confess that I feel myself much too partial to take upon myself to determine.

TRIBONIANUS.

RETROSPECT OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.—ESSAY X.

IN the succeeding years of George I. the attention of England was prin-

* I conjecture that Mr. Cooper here had his eye on Cicero's *splendidissimum omnium virtutum*, which he applies to the same subject. See de Officiis.

GENT. MAG. November, 1800.

cipally occupied by the negotiations in which her sovereign was intimately concerned, and almost constantly engaged. Having a watchful eye on the balance of power, so far as it regarded Europe, which probably was sharpened by his Continental alliances, and which balance was during his reign particularly fluctuating, he found that the momentous concern required the utmost exertion of his negotiating abilities, which, though not small, and aided as they were by the advice of one of the first politicians of the age, Mr. Walpole, he was under the necessity of frequently visiting the Continent, not only that he might be nearer the scene of action, but that, by his personal intercourse with some of the interested princes, his sagacity might discover some of the latent causes from which those effects arose; for which it was otherwise impossible to account, and as improbable that they could be properly guarded against. But though the negotiations, and the alliances which were formed on them, tended to secure his Majesty's German dominions, yet they undoubtedly entailed heavy expences upon this nation, and not unfrequently embroiled England in contentions, in which, otherwise than as she was interested in the concerns of her sovereign, she had little or nothing at stake. To these alliances have been attributed a great deal of the dissatisfaction and opposition which his Majesty experienced during the greater part of his reign, and several of the wars in which we have since been engaged; and which, after a profuse waste of innocent blood, and an almost incalculable portion of British treasure, have profited the state in a very trifling degree.

Whilst his Majesty was thus engaged on the Continent, England continued tranquil, but Ireland was thrown into a considerable ferment, by the grant of a coinage of copper to one William Wood, to the amount of 100,000*l*. After a violent altercation in the sister kingdom, the matter was referred to the lords of the privy council of England; and, being duly investigated, it was determined, that the patentee had fulfilled his engagement, that the coin was of a proper weight, that the patent was obtained in an equitable manner, and that it was more beneficial to the nation than any similar one which had been heretofore obtained: but as the cla-

mour

mour was still unappeased, and industriously spread wider by the patriotic writings of Swift and others, the patentee voluntarily confined his grant to 40,000*l.* and the commotions soon after subsided.

Though considerable changes had taken place in the government of France and Spain, by the death of the regent of the former, the Duke of Orleans, and the renunciation of the crown of the latter, by Philip, who with his queen retired to a monastery, and Louis his son succeeded to the throne; yet England enjoyed the professed confidence of each court, and was left at perfect leisure to attend to her financial concerns; and some excellent plans were devised for disburthening the country of the pressure of the considerable debts which had been heretofore accumulating: but, unfortunately for the nation, they were not followed up with that persevering attention which the exigency of the case required, and therefore little benefit, in proportion of what had been expected, accrued from them.

Amid the barrenness of public events of notoriety, one circumstance occurred which must be particularized; namely, the impeachment and trial of the Earl of Macclesfield, lord chancellor of England. A surmise having arisen that his lordship had connived at the improper sale of places, and at the embezzlement of moneys entrusted with the masters in chancery, his Majesty sent a message to the Commons, desiring them, in behalf of the suitors in the court of Chancery, who were in danger of losing considerable sums, to enquire into the state of the master's accounts, and to secure their effects for the benefit of the suitors. On the consideration of the papers, Sir George Oxenden declared, "that the crime and misdemeanors of the late Lord Chancellor were many and various, but might be reduced to the following heads; that he had embezzled the estates and effects of many widows, orphans, and lunatics; that he had raised the offices of masters in Chancery to an exorbitant price, trusting in their hands large sums of money belonging to suitors, that they might be able to comply with his unreasonable demands;" &c. Upon this the earl was impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors at the bar of the House of Lords, and after a trial of twenty days was convicted of "fraudulent practices and

condemned in a fine of 30,000*l.* and committed to the Tower till that sum should be paid." His Lordship continued there six weeks, but, upon paying the fine, was then discharged.

A coolness having arisen between the Emperor and his Majesty, he began to be under some apprehensions for the safety of his German dominions, and in consequence concluded a treaty of defensive alliance with Prussia and France. It not only extended to the guarantee of the possessions of each of the contracting powers, but to their commerce also, and an engagement was entered into to procure satisfaction to the Protestants of Thorn, who had been particularly oppressed by the Catholics, contrary to treaty. And happy was it for the ministry of the time that these matters were included, for it is probable that the treaty would not have received the sanction of parliament, had it respected only the real object of its origin, *i. e.* the protection of Hanover; but, by the insertion of those popular clauses, the treaty was held forth as a national benefit, and thereby received the sanction of the people at large.

In 1726 his Majesty having been informed that the Empress of Russia was assembling of troops and equipping a considerable squadron of ships, requested of parliament an extraordinary supply, which, after a debate of some warmth, was granted. A fleet being prepared it was put under the command of Sir Charles Wager, who sailed for the Baltic, where he was joined by a Danish squadron, and the whole sailed to Revel; from whence Sir Charles forwarded a strong remonstrance to the Czarina, on account of her great preparations by land and sea, and on some measures which had been taken at her court in favour of the Pretender, assuring her that he had orders to blockade her harbours in case of her not relinquishing her apparent designs. The Czarina replied in rather warm terms, though totally denying the charges; and Sir Charles continued in his station till he was assured that the Russian ships were laid up for the winter.

A jealousy having also arisen respecting the intentions of Spain, two other fleets were equipped, one of which, under the command of Sir John Jennings, was dispatched to the coast

coast of Spain, where it created considerable alarm; and the other, under the command of Admiral Hoffer, failed for the Spanish West Indies, with the intention of blocking up the galleons in their harbours; but the Spaniards being apprized of the design, the attempt was rendered abortive. Though thus frustrated at the outset of the business, the Admiral continued cruizing in those inhospitable climes till not only the greater part of his crews was cut off by sickness, but even his ships were eaten up by the worms; and being chagrined at the insults to which he was continually exposed, and not daring to revenge himself of the Spaniards, he died on his station of a broken heart.

Thus ended a measure, which perhaps originated from the base motive of defrauding Spain of her principal treasures, even while two nations were making professions of friendship and peace. The people being exceedingly dissatisfied at this wanton waste of blood and treasure, were solaced, or more properly cajoled by the ministers, with the assurance of Spain's being actively interesting herself in behalf of the Pretender; and that she had formed an alliance with the Emperor to place the Chevalier on the throne, and to dispossess England of Gibraltar and Mahon; that Russia also was a party in the design, and that the fleets which had been equipped and dispatched to the different quarters had alone prevented the invasion of the kingdom, and occasioned the entire frustration of their complicated designs.

T. MOT, F. S. M.

(*To be continued.*)

THE PURSUITS OF ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION.

N^O. XXVIII. PART II.

AS it has long been held necessary that all literary productions should pass the ordeal of criticism, whereby true knowledge and taste may be recognized, at once correcting the errors and improving the minds of men; so is it of no less importance that an architectural standard of criticism should be set up, to guard, in the first place, the dignity and consequence of our national history in its concomitant parts, its illustration, its proofs of authenticity, its time-surviving protectors, exemplified in our public structures; and, in the second place, to defend them

against those audacious modern erections thrust on the publick as correct copies of their several forms. Shall criticism be withheld, when we are constrained to blush at viewing them ushered in with the effrontery of being told, that, by additional characters, they have diffused numberless improvements on our antient manner, by the introduction of such fanciful creations? And to what extreme depths of regret and lamentation are all our hoards of Antiquarian experience dashed; to see a system of architectural disorganization spread abroad, to hide from our sight the long-admired wonders of antient art, to banish from our memories the piety of former times, and to root out from our land all traces of a style of Architecture, which knew no bounds to its labours, or end to its embellishments. Hardy must that man be who may go about to do away these truths upon the broad basis of fair and open discussion, however sordid views may make him whisper to the contrary; or, like some spiritless soul, skulking to defend himself from a public demand behind the back of a needy hireling, seek to destroy the fair fame of those who step forward as Antiquity's champions, to maintain her dearest rights; and who, armed in all the bright array of Antiquarian lore, stand ready to maintain the same.

Following in humble distance in the train of these defenders of antient art, be it my part to erect a pile of architectural criticism, which, although it may partake of aerial and mental materials, yet may have some weight in Reason's scale, so as to direct impartial minds to judge for themselves, and stem the innovating torrent which thus threatens all our antient structures.

Conscious of the uprightness of these essays, and believing that many of my readers participate with me in my task, I shall go on with these Pursuits.—Tremble not, my hand!—Spirits of those great names whose remaining works of art I essay to bring, with all their dazzling rays of light, before the too long diverted eyes of a publick (many of whom have been tutored into a prejudiced hatred against them); protect me! Why need I invoke your hovering shades? Have I not, from the first hour of my Antiquarian researches to the present moment, stood unhurt, when in your man-destroyed walls; where, while the tottering vaults or

mouldering

mouldering pillars shook round my head, while lightning pierced your unroofed ailes, or thunder rent your undermined towers*, have I not still remained safe and free from harm? With awful reverence I own your guardian care! Then let those who found the alarm to professional havock, to innovation, and destruction, shrink from the call of honour—I tremble not!

The ensuing remarks were taken from some of our public edifices, in a tour which I made this summer on purpose for the illustration of these Essays, and are given in the order in which they attracted my attention. Hence the reader will judge of the propriety of architectural as well as literary criticism.

DUNSTABLE.

The priory church of this place presents on its West front many of the most remarkable features of the several styles of our antient architecture, from the Saxon æra down to the reign of Henry VIII. It may almost be said to be a school in one view of that noble science, and it is certainly a national treasure of Antiquarian information. Did the noble owner of the estate on which this church stands but occasionally turn aside from some of the pursuits which occupy his hours, and reflect on this antient object in its deserved light, he might be induced to believe it would redound to his praise to give immediate orders for its repair, and not suffer a few griping inhabitants (by setting aside a trifling expence) to pull down at pleasure the decaying (or *damaged*) parts of this building, as has been lately evinced in the demolition of the turret which stood at the North-west angle.

STONY STRATFORD.

Many patrons of our antient architecture (who, from a desire that their mansions might assimilate in some degree with those of former times, have put up with the ridiculous odds and ends invented by masons and carpenters, as resemblances of our pointed styles, stuck about the same) have often in my hearing been loud in the praise of that architect who rebuilt the church at Tetbury, Gloucestershire, and the present one now before us; but, from my *memoranda* of its design, it will be seen whether such patrons had that knowledge of our antient

architecture as was requisite to stamp an applauding name, or lead a mode of building so dissimilar to the style they affected to admire.

The tower at the West end appears to be the only remaining part of the old church; and we may begin our observations by noting, that the West ends of the ailes, and the North and South sides, have nothing to distinguish them from a modern church, but the doors of entrance (each into the said ailes), and the windows which are made to finish with pointed heads, the former having modern panneled doors, and the latter set up without any mullions or tracery; no parapets or battlements to the walls, and a common modern dripping-eaves roof crowns the whole. The East front next the High-street, indeed, seems to have been a laboured business with this our architect; for, by way of shewing his *improving* skill, he has, instead of giving his church the characteristic square termination, run up an octangular finish, where we find simple plain buttresses, and still ruder battlements, out of every degree of proportion, or without any of their real dressings, instead of which we find clapped on their tops modern squared copings. The windows have the pointed sweep, it is true; but then they are of such narrow dimensions, and are filled-in with mullions and tracery of such slender and minute work, that, at first sight, I was inclined to suppose the architect had begun his erection by first displaying these windows to shew what his design was to have been when perfected, that is, one of the most enriched structures that he could give form to; but his plan fell short in the other parts, as already shewn. Prying into the *minutiae* of the mouldings, &c. I found them under the predominating furor, that we moderns must *improve* on the antient orders of workmanship.

In the interior, the architect's improving hand has gone great lengths. The groins of the side ailes, and the body of the church, are of the same heights; which occasions a strange disproportionate appearance (giving at the same time a new arrangement to a religious structure); for, the side ailes being narrower than the centre one, the arches to each are of different spans, all crowding upon the eye in a most unpleasant manner. The mouldings of the ribs of the groins in the octangular

* Hereford cathedral, Chelmsford church, &c.

East end (to say nothing of those in the aisles) are overlaid with the ornament called *huffs*, introduced from Roman and Grecian edifices into our modern houses about 30 years past. The altar table is in the French taste of some 60 years date; and I noticed pews and galleries penning up the whole space of the erection. French glass sconces I likewise found stuck into the several clusters of columns; and I further beheld with disgust a Roman, Grecian, and *Pointed styled* melange pulpit, not alone for the wretched attempt at *something*, but more so from its being placed in the modern irreverend and indecent situation, directly in the middle of the body of the church; so that, when the clergyman is discoursing on heavenly subjects, he is necessitated to turn his back on that sacred spot where the Communion Service is administered.

To enter into the detail of the incorrectness of the smaller objects, such as the various mouldings, ornaments, &c. the white painting, and whitewashing, would be to descend to a meanness of reprehension far below the intent of these Essays. Suffice it to say, the whole of the work looks as if under the influence of prejudiced professional habits, as hostile to a true revival of our ancient architecture, as the dire phrenzy of political innovation is at this day to true peace and regal authority.

AN ARCHITECT.

(*To be continued.*)

QUESTIONS TO THE ARCHITECT
ANSWERED.

P. Q. p. 712, is respectfully informed, that the reason why, in the account of the tapestry in the Painted Chamber, I did not particularize the inscriptions on the borders belonging to them was, that I unfortunately had delayed that necessary part of my examination till a future opportunity. This business I designed to have entered on this summer, when I went to Westminster for the purpose of seeing the discovered paintings in St. Stephen's chapel; but my exclusion there at the same time put an entire stop to this my intent also.

A. Z. p. 920, asks, where I got my information of its now being well understood that the Gunpowder Plot was invented by a Protestant, an enemy of the Papists? Had he looked at the note accompanying my assertion, he might have spared himself the trouble. He

likewise wishes to know my reasons for saying, that all well-informed persons laugh at the story. By well-informed persons I mean those who are not led away by vulgar prejudice, party zeal, blind bigotry, and worldly interest; and as, I hope, there are now but few of this description, I conceive I may well be warranted in such an opinion.

AN ARCHITECT.

Mr. URBAN,

Nov. 10.

HAVING observed in p. 934, an interesting account of the newly-established library at Liverpool, called the Athenæum, which reflects great credit on the founders, as well as on the inhabitants, for their readiness to establish such an institution; I should thank you to insert in your extensive Miscellany the following short account of a society, on a small scale, established at High Wycomb, in Buckinghamshire, as it may be an advantage to those who could not engage in one of such a large scale as that at Liverpool. It consists of 20 members, who meet once a month to propose and choose books, which are circulated through the society, allowing a suitable number of days to each work; which, after having passed through each member's hands, are deposited with the secretary till the end of the year, when they are sold among the members, and the sums arising therefrom, together with the trifling sum of a guinea annually, yields a sufficient stock to purchase as many or more books as can conveniently be read by persons who are at all engaged in business. And indeed, Mr. Urban, I have been informed by some of the members, that the institution has afforded them much pleasure; and that great benefit arises from such societies, by introducing greater intercourse among the inhabitants of places where they may be formed, and may be the means of removing many secret prejudices between individuals, that have been imbibed either on political or religious principles.

A CONSTANT READER.

Mr. URBAN,

Nov. 12.

THE suggestion of your correspondent S. N. p. 949, respecting the supporters borne by Henry VII. appears to me perfectly well founded; and I can add a confirming circumstance, which occurred to my mind on perusing

using your last Number. Over the door of the chapter-house pertaining to the cathedral church of Chichester are the arms of England carved in stone; supporters, the griffin and greyhound. Now, this building is generally understood to be the work of Bp. Sherborne, who flourished temp. Hen. VII. being much favoured, and often employed as ambassador, by that prince. He certainly was a munificent benefactor to his church, which he beautified and ornamented throughout, as his motto, *Operibus credite*, still every where remaining, testifies.

I am very happy the variation of the royal supporters in different reigns has been brought into public notice. More closely pursued, and more fully illustrated (for which purpose, I know, your widely-circulating page will be open), it must assist the study of antient architecture, and furnish a criterion, supported by which the research of the Antiquary may be cheered by rays of certainty and truth.

I was obliged by your insertion of the sea-pincushions, vol. LXIX. p. 738. I, however, avail myself of this opportunity to correct a mistake in their natural history into which I was at that time betrayed. The smaller specimen, marked in your engraving fig. 4, is not the nidus of a *raya*, as in fig. 3, but of a *squalus*, probably *S. Acanthias*, called by the Brighton fishermen Hound-fish, or Dog-fish. The nidus is distinguished by its being more oblong and slender, by the length of its pedicle or cirrus, and by its pellucid horny colour; distinctions which are constant. I have frequently extracted the young *squalus* alive. How is it, so singular an habitation for certain fish escaped the lyncean eye of our great master in Natural History? Linnæus says only; "*squali vivipari sunt.*"

Can any of your good-humoured readers inform me where I can find the legend of a female who suffered martyrdom by having her breasts torn out by (probably red-hot) pincers? I find the event carved on stone; which I will communicate when I can discover to whom it alludes.

NORA.

Summary of the Crimes and Confiscation of the Property of the First Minister of State of PEKIN.

ON the 25th day of the 1st moon and 4th year of the Emperor of China, Kia king; the tribunal of the

affairs of War of the Court of Pekin lays open, by the order of the Great Emperor, dated the 11th of the 1st moon of the said year, the delinquencies of the first minister of state, Ho-xen, who, after having received from the defunct Emperor Kieu Lung rewards and honors greater than any other vassal, raising him from the mean class in which he was born to the high and honourable office of chung-tang or minister, by his own individual faults, has rendered himself deserving the greatest and most exemplary punishment.

The Emperor thus declares the principal crimes of which this wicked vassal has been convicted, and directs the most rigorous examination and an adequate punishment.

Although, says the new Emperor, according to the custom of the empire, I ought not, during the next three years following the death of my father, to alter any decision of his, in honour and tender regard to his ever-to-be-revered memory; which, in effect, is most just and conformable with the will of Heaven, and so in truth I ought to do, since my defunct father, for his great virtues and compassionate heart towards his people, merits that I should abstain from all innovation, not only for the space of three years but for many thousands; and for this reason, I have not yet removed or changed any mandarin or officer from the post in which the deceased Emperor placed them; nor shall I fail henceforward to overlook any defect or omission, not being an affair of weight or that has serious consequences, which I protest and promise before Heaven and Earth: notwithstanding all this, the crimes and excesses of the minister Ho-xen are so serious and horrid, according to the heavy charges brought against him by the great mandarins, that it is not possible for me, by any means whatever, to act towards him with either pity or indulgence. And, therefore, without farther delay, as soon as I had finished dispatching the necessary advices to the provinces of the empire of the death of my father, I immediately deprived the said Ho-xen of his office, and directed his arrest, summary trial, and judgement, of which I give notice to all my vassals.

ARTICLES OF ACCUSATION.

1. My father having determined to abdicate the government in my favour

on

on the 3d day of the 9th moon of the 60th year of his reign, Ho-xen came the preceding day (2d of the said moon) to congratulate me on my election before my father had yet made it publick, rendering him thereby guilty of the deepest treachery, only because he judged that by such means he might gain my good-will and affection.

2. In the 3d moon of the last year Ho-xen being summoned by my father to his country house, denominated Yuen-ming-Yuen, had the boldness to enter on horseback even to within the left door of the hall called Ta-Kuang-ming, behaving like a man who neither acknowledged my father or the king.

3. Under the pretence of a complaint in one of his legs, he continually caused himself to be carried out and brought into the Imperial Palace through the door Xin-U, without embarrassment, or any fear of those who saw with indignation such reprehensible audacity.

4. The virgins for the use of the palace, who were at times sent to their fathers houses, Ho-xen, with his absolute power, seized, and had them conducted without shame to his house to serve as *second wives*.

5. The advices from generals in all the wars of late years, either intestine or foreign, Ho-xen retained many times in his own hands, or destroyed without communicating them to the Emperor, who of course could not direct the necessary measures for the happy issue of military expeditions; making himself in this manner an accomplice in the failure of innumerable combats.

6. Ho-xen being Intendant General of three great tribunals of the court, (to wit,) that of the Mandarins, of Crimes, and of the Imperial Exchequer, arrogating to himself the whole authority, did not permit the members to act as reason and justice required.

7. It is an absolute certainty, that this Ho-xen concealed and even tore wholly or in part the decrees of the deceased Emperor, when they were not made according to his wish, and fabricated supposititious ones, to which, taking advantage of the weakness and insufficiency of my old father, he obtained his signature.

8. At the place Sinhoa, there being a band of vagabonds of more than a thousand who attacked the flocks of

sheep of a farmer, they robbed him several times, and killed two shepherds. Ho-xen did not consent that so horrid a fact should be represented to the Emperor; but, on the contrary, destroyed the livel, only because two subjects patronized by him and his creatures were mandarins of that district.

9. Immediately on the decease of my father, having determined that all the regulos and grandes of Tartary, feudatories of the empire, should be summoned to Peking to perform the funeral honours and customary libations due to the body of the deceased Emperor, excepting from this journey those who had not had the small-pox, Ho-xen daringly perverted my determination, ordering all to appear indifferently whether they had or had not had the small-pox; this evidently shews his great pride and extensive views.

10. The mandarins U-Sing-Lang, Li-hang, and Li-Kuang-Ling, solely because they had been sometime teaching in the house of Ho-xen, were without merit or examination sent posts of mandarins of weight.

11. The great mandarin of the Tribunal of Doctors (learned men) by name Lu-Sin-go, being deaf of both ears and unable to perform the duties of his station on account of his decrepid age, Ho-xen did not inform the Emperor of his inability, that the post might be conferrd on an able person; and this because the same Lu-Sin-go was father in law of his younger brother.

12. The superior officers of the secretary's office of State were all appointed at the will of Ho-xen; he placed them and displaced them at pleasure, acting in this instance with an unnatural arrogance.

13. And now since Ho-xen has been under a state of confiscation, it is observed, that he had in his palace many apartments built of the wood Nam Mu, a material destined solely for the royal habitations; and more than this, he has constructed new apartments and gardens exactly in imitation of the country house of the Emperor, and in the same style and architecture. It is not easy to conceive what were his views and ideas in so doing.

14. In the seizure of Ho-xen's property, which has taken place, more than 200 strings of pearls have been found, whose number far exceeds that which

which the Emperor possessed; and among the innumerable jewels which he possessed was found a ball of coral of wonderful magnitude and of incalculable value, of which size the Emperor himself has no equal. Item, some dozens of precious stones, red and transparent, of which, from his station, he could make no use. Besides these there was found a great number of precious stones of different kinds, of high value and estimation, and of a quality (some) which have not yet been found in the Imperial Treasury.

15. The gold and silver confiscated of Ho-xen, though the prosecution is not yet finished, amounts already to some millions (at least ten.)

16. The invariable ambition of this wicked subject was so great, as to urge him to the absurdity of venturing on the sale of the mandarinates and public employs of the empire; of which, in truth, there is no example in history.

Of all the above-mentioned articles Ho-xen was convinced by the interrogatories put to him by the Regulo Vang-tachen, and thus appointed to the prosecution, and plainly confessed that it was all true.

This bad man, devoid of conscience, and abandoned to all sentiments of humanity, abused his unlimited power, acting on all occasions contrary to justice and reason, and as if he had no superior who was to take account of his proceedings, nor laws according to which he might be judged and punished.

All that is above stated is not the worst to be considered in this evil designing man. His impoverishing the Empire and the Emperor to enrich himself alone, this is the least; what more than all is to be condemned in him, and which over-heaps the measure of his iniquities, is his disloyalty and the perfidious ingratitude with which he has conducted himself towards my de-

ceased father and Emperor, from whom he received so many and important benefits, which he certainly would not have obtained had there been any person who had accused him to my deceased father, laying open to him his iniquities, at sight of which there is much, without doubt, that he would have punished. But this silence, as as well of those vassals employed about the court, as of those in the certain provinces, is in part excusable; because it was not only because they feared to afflict my aged and valetudinary father, but also to avoid the fatal consequences which they foresaw might result to them from the pre-eminent authority of the said Ho-xen, whom they feared more than the Emperor himself; of the truth of which, I myself am an authentic testimony.

But now that the wicked actions of this perfidious man arriving at the highest summit have appeared publickly without disguise, and it is clearly known that their number exceeds the hairs of his head; nor can eloquence depict them as they deserve; how shall I appear to answer for it to the Supreme Being of Heaven, leaving unpunished so perverse and abominable a man? How shall I be able to still the remorses of my conscience, were I to make myself an accomplice in so great a neglect of duty?

I therefore command, that the regulos and mandarins and great officers of state of my court of Peking examine attentively this cause, and adjudge; and, farther, that they dispatch, without loss of time, the most strict orders to the viceroys and intendant generals of all the provinces, that, at sight of all the above-mentioned articles of this accusation, they may pass sentence on the said Ho-xen; and farther, may make the most exact enquiries into his past errors and conduct, and give me information of the whole with the greatest expedition.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT, 1800.

H. OF LORDS.

March 10.

HEARD counsel in a cause between Benjamin Fisher, esq. and Sir John Eamer.

In the Commons, the same day, the

House, pursuant to the order of the day, went into a Committee on the bill for encouraging the importation of corn. Much conversation ensued upon the resolution which states, that, when it shall appear from the average price of corn, published in the London Gazette, that the price of that article had

had fallen below a certain sum, then a bounty should be granted on corn imported from America and the Mediterranean, to make up the price of 90s. *per* quarter, and a bounty equal to the price of 85s. *per* quarter upon corn imported from the Baltic. The opposition to the resolution was, that the present high price of corn was a sufficient inducement to importation; but, if a bounty was necessary, it should be equal, as the corn from the Baltic was better than from America, and therefore the additional risk and difference of freightage ought not to be considered. The resolutions were however put, and carried.

Mr. *Baker* obtained leave to bring in a bill, "to prevent the removal of casual poor, notwithstanding they may have received parochial assistance."

H. OF LORDS.

March 11.

The *Lord Chancellor* brought in a bill relative to certain regulations to be observed in the devising of property. His Lordship alluded to the will of the late Mr. *Thelluson*; and mentioned another, more strange, which he understood to be at this time executing in the hands of a solicitor, which was to prevent the heirs of a person of considerable property from being partakers of it till after the extinction of the *British Peerage*. It was to prevent such unjust and fanciful flights the present bill had been framed. The bill was read the first time, and ordered to be printed.

In the Commons, the same day, a petition was presented from the debtors in Northampton gaol.

A bill was brought in, and read the first time, "to explain and amend an act passed in the 32d of Henry VIII. the 1st, 13th, and 14th of Elizabeth, as far as relates to leases granted by archbishops, bishops, deans, and chapters," &c. Ordered to be read a second time on the 21st of April.

Leave was granted to bring in a bill to explain and amend also the 38th and 39th of his present Majesty, relative to the powers of commissioners of the land-tax.

A select Committee was appointed, to consider of the most effectual means of improving the waste commons, and uncultivated and unproductive lands.

GENT. MAG. November, 1800.

A clause was introduced in the mutiny bill, for granting an additional allowance for carts and carriages pressed into the service of the army.

H. OF LORDS.

March 13.

On the third reading of the bill for prohibiting the manufacture of starch from wheat,

Lord *Darnley* repeated his reasons for considering that the scarcity of wheat had been much exaggerated, and the alarm thereby consequently unnecessarily increased. He by no means intended to assert there was no scarcity, or that the crops of last year had not failed in some degree; but, from the information which he had received, he verily believed, that the superabundance of the preceding year was equal to the decrease of the last, and therefore that there was now as much corn on hand to serve till next harvest, as was generally the case at this season. He had never charged the farmers with having unfairly kept their corn back, but had merely given it as his opinion that the alarm had occasioned the very advance of price in the markets. His Lordship animadverted at some length on the report from the Committee of the House of Commons; contended that the propositions therein recommended were not of a nature to produce any good effect; and then reverted to the information which he had, on a former occasion, stated to have received from different parts of the kingdom, and which, when this business was disposed of, he should endeavour to substantiate, by moving to have certain witnesses examined at their Lordships' bar.

The Earl of *Liverpool* replied to the noble Lord. His Lordship defended all the measures which had been taken, and thought that the members of the other House who represented a part, and their Lordships in this as representatives of the whole kingdom, would have been highly culpable, if they had not, at this critical juncture, stood forward, and thereby convinced the people that no exertions on their part should be wanting to prevent that famine, which threatened to stare them in the face. His Lordship then recapitulated what steps had been taken. As early as September last, his Majesty's secretary of state wrote to the lords-

lords-lieutenants and other persons through the kingdom to recommend frugality; the scarcity appearing to grow more serious, the House of Commons chose a Select Committee, and to this Committee they afterwards added all the members of all the counties in the kingdom, as the most likely to know the fact, from their own knowledge; and thus strengthened, they had also all the information that had been acquired by the Board of Agriculture, who, it is well known, had correspondents in every part of the country. From this body of information the Committee had formed their opinion, that the scarcity was real, and had immediately turned their minds to prevent the threatening evil, by decreasing the consumption, and increasing the stock, both of which, he thought, they had wisely done, the first by recommending frugality, and the adoption of substitutes, such as rice, potatoes, &c. The increase of corn was only to be effected by encouraging the merchant to endeavour to bring it from foreign countries; nor was the money offered as a bounty, but merely to secure the adventurer against the hazard of losing by such speculation: his Lordship, in support of the opinion, that the scarcity was not exaggerated, declared, that, to his own certain knowledge, the produce of corn, for the last two and thirty years, had not been equal to the consumption. He was happy to find the good effects of this interference were already felt by a general decrease of the price.

Lord *Darnley* said a few words in explanation, when his motion was negatived.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. *W. Dundas*, after noticing the pressing wants of Scotland, where nine-tenths of the people, he observed, lived chiefly on oaten bread, moved, that the House should resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House on Wednesday next, to consider of granting a bounty on oats and oatmeal imported. Ordered.

Mr. Secretary *Dundas* moved for a Committee of the whole House on Tuesday next, to consider of, and estimate the allowance to be made, in pursuance of a late act, to the adjutants, serjeant-majors, and serjeants of the disembodied militia.—Ordered.

Mr. Secretary *Dundas* said, that as

some doubts had arisen, whether persons serving in the volunteer corps were or were not exempted from the Hair-powder licence-duty, he thought it was right that the question should be settled. There could be no doubt but that it was the intention of the legislature that all those persons, who, by another act, were exempted from being balloted into the militia, should be equally exempted from the penalties of the Hair-powder licence act. He was also of opinion, that this exemption should extend to every volunteer corps, whatever may be the date of its being raised, or the nature of its service, and that they should all be exactly on the same footing. There was another circumstance to which, whilst on the subject, he should call the attention of the House. By an act of the 36th of his present Majesty, it was enacted, that all horses employed in the volunteer corps should be exempted from the horse duty, whether of the higher rate of three guineas, or the lower rate of twenty shillings. This exemption he was by no means disposed to retract; but, by some misconstruction of the act, the horses thus allowed had been entirely struck out of the list, which had the effect of lowering the rate of duty on the horses which remained. He explained this by putting the case of a person having twelve horses, three of which were serving in volunteer corps; the duty on these three horses he was willing to allow, but not that they should be omitted in the account so as to reduce the rate of duty on the man who kept twelve horses, to that of the person who kept but nine. He concluded by moving for leave to indemnify such persons serving in volunteer corps as had omitted to take out an hair-powder licence; and also to explain and amend the act of the 36th George III. granting certain exemptions from the duties payable on horses.

The *Speaker* said, that it would be more regular to move the latter part as an instruction, when the bill was brought in.

Leave was then granted to bring in a bill to indemnify volunteers, who may have omitted to take out hair-powder licences.

The order of the day on the copper trade was discharged, and a new one made for Monday.

Mr. *Baker* presented a bill to prevent the removal of casual poor, for a time

time to be limited, even though they should have received parochial relief. The bill was read a first time, ordered to be read a second time on Monday, and to be printed.

Sir *Charles Bunbury* moved, that the poor relief bill should be committed. In the Committee he offered some new clauses, which were received, and the bill was ordered to be reported.

Mr. *Simeon* moved for leave to bring in a bill "to enable Courts of Equity to compel the transfer of Stock in civil suits, without making the Bank of England a party thereto." Leave granted.

H. OF LORDS.

March 14.

After some private business was disposed of, the order was read for summoning their Lordships for the consideration of that standing order of the House, which relates to the examination, at the bar, of petitioners (*i. e.* the husband) for divorce bills.

Lord *Mulgrave* addressed their Lordships upon the occasion. He delivered a speech of some length, replete with ingenious reasoning, and fraught with much eloquent declamation in the cause; in which he contended that the operations of the order in question militated against the known and established rules of evidence in English jurisprudence, by authorizing the questioning of a party upon points which, if not directly criminating himself in a legal point of view, yet tended to load him with obloquy and contempt. His Lordship dwelt with much force and feeling on these latter points, and depicted the situation of a petitioner, whether innocent or guilty, in a light which, he contended, called upon the justice and humanity of their Lordships to prevent the possibility of their being placed, by rescinding the order. He contended also that the object was not answered by it; the frequency of applications for divorce bills, was greater since than before the passing of the order; and upon the whole, the House found it expedient to examine no more than three petitioners under the order. He concluded with moving, that the standing order in question be revoked.

The Bishop of *Rocheſter* made a spirited and argumentative reply to his Lordship. He averred, that no one

circumſtance ſo deeply involved the general morality or manners of the country, or the ſanctity of the marriage inſtitution, which the facility of obtaining divorce bills more than any thing elſe went to undermine. He inſtanced the ſituation of France, to ſhew the deſtructive effects of depreciating the marriage contract. The order in queſtion was obviously a great check upon that facility; and if the noble Lord had conſulted profeſſional men, he would learn, that, in nine caſes out of ten of divorce, the moſt ſcandalous colluſion took place. The huſband, if had to the bar, did not ſtand in the ſituation of a criminal—he came to ſolicit a legiſlative redreſs from that Houſe, not as a right, but as a favour, for divorce was a thing unknown to the laws of England; the legiſlature alone could authorize it. In particular caſes it was neceſſary that the petitioner ſhould appear in the character of a good huſband, and evince that he was entitled to ſuch a favour. The learned prelate adduced a variety of cogent reaſons in favour of the order, which was diſcretionary, and would be always, as experience had hitherto ſhewn, cauſiouſly and with moderation, uſed by the Houſe. He would therefore oppoſe the motion.

Lord *Auckland* ſpoke with great ability in ſupport of what had fallen from the learned Prelate. He ſaid, he entertained an idea, at ſome future period, of propoſing a legiſlative meaſure, that the ſeducer and the divorced wife ſhould not intermarry, which he thought would have a moſt beneficial effect.

Lord *Mulgrave* and the Biſhop of *Rocheſter* ſeverally ſpoke in explanation.

After ſome obſervation from the *Lord Chancellor*, the motion was negatived.

In the Commons, the ſame day, Mr. *Hobhouſe* ſaid, he had two motions to make, which were founded on the 22d report of the Committee of Finance, to which he did not conceive that there could be the leaſt objection. He then moved that there be laid before the Houſe an account of the expence and ſalaries of all public offices; alſo an account of the increaſe and diminution of the ſame. He ſaid, the Committee recommended that ſuch accounts ſhould be laid before the Houſe every ſeſſion,

session, and it was, therefore, his intention to move for them annually. Both accounts were ordered.

Mr *Bragge* brought up the report of the bill to make perpetual the duty on glais.

The bill to indemnify persons serving in the volunteer corps, who had omitted to take out certificates to wear hair-powder, was read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

On the motion being put, that the bill for the renewal of the Bank Charter be read the third time,

Mr *Tierney* wished to know, with which party the proposition for the renewal of the charter originated, whether with his Majesty's Ministers or the Governors of the Bank.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* replied, as he did on a former occasion, that it originated with him, as would appear from a letter laid on the table. He said it was done for the benefit of the country, and therefore it was immaterial with which party it originated.

Mr *Tierney* conceived that it was very material to know, for the sake of public credit, with whom the idea first originated.

Mr *Pitt* said he could not precisely state with whom the idea originated; but it was sufficient for the arguments of the hon. Member, that the first formal proposition was in a letter from him, directed to the Governors and Directors of the Bank.

Mr *Tierney* observed, that this matter struck him as a question of much greater importance than others, were he to judge from the thinness of the House. It was, in his mind, a question of the greatest magnitude, as involving the credit of the Bank. It behoved the House to consider if or not the conduct of the Bank was not very extraordinary, in applying for a renewal of their Charter, after the gross mismanagement of their affairs, which rendered the interposition of Parliament necessary. As the Bank was placed in such a situation, he asked if Ministers were justified in drawing pecuniary assistance from such a source? In his opinion, a more serious charge could not be made against Ministers, than their conduct exhibited with respect to this business, as it gave the Bank the whole controul of the money concerns of the country for 33 years,

were this bill to pass into a law. He next proceeded to argue that the Bank did not give the value of that which it received; consequently an act of injustice was done to the country. He entreated Parliament to beware how it sanctioned renewing a charter which gave such power to 24 individuals. He called the recollection of the House to the evidence given before the select Committee appointed to consider the state of the Bank. He particularly alluded to the evidence of Mr. H. Thornton, who stated the great inconvenience suffered by the merchants of London, because their discounts were curtailed on account of its accommodation to Government. On that occasion, he observed, that the merchants had it in contemplation to establish a circulating medium by becoming security for each other's bills, but that could not take place, because the right hon. gentleman said it was illegally interfering with the Bank charter. When the subject of instituting another Bank had been brought forward by an hon. baronet, Mr. Pitt said, that may be a proper subject for discussion when the present charter expired; but, by the bill of this evening, he was giving up, for a term of years, every controul over the Bank. This was an injustice to the country; and for what? because the right hon. gentleman was accommodated with three millions, which he preferred, rather than adding so much to the funded debt. He concluded, after a variety of intricate calculations, by observing, that the Bank ought, according to the profit on its discounts, to purchase the renewal of its charter.

Mr *Pitt* proceeded in a very elaborate speech, fraught with intricate calculations, to combat the arguments of Mr. Tierney. He said, that, after the extraordinary turn the hon. member had taken to propose himself for this evening's discussion, he did not see one solid reason to induce him to abandon a measure so advantageous, as obtaining three millions for the publick. He resisted, in forcible terms, the idea of calling on the Bank to disclose the profits of their discounts, as they were as little liable to such an intrusion as a corporate body, as any private banker whatever. After a very dry and desultory conversation, the bill was ordered to be read the third time.

(To be continued.)

213. *ARCHÆOLOGIA: or, Miscellaneous Tracts relating to Antiquity. Published by the Society of Antiquaries of London. Volume XIII. Ato.*

AFTER an interval of four years the Society of Antiquaries, or, as some of their corresponding members chuse to style them, the *Antiquarian Society of London*, have provided for the lovers of our national antiquities a thirteenth collection of miscellaneous tracts, the result of four years reading. This may, without impropriety, be called the first volume of a new series, conducted by a new director, executed by a new printer, on wove-paper, and furnished by new members, whose names were hardly heard of under the old series.

Article I. is a description of *what is called* a Roman camp in Westphalia, by the Abbé Mann. The ground called the camp, half a mile by one mile, is the North-east corner of an extensive heath. *What is called* the camp is an oblong square, having only, on part of the North side, a slight appearance of a *vallum*. Within this compass of ground (that is, within the extent of the heath) are 28 or 30 barrows, confusedly placed, so as to make it not easy to count them, but all perfectly distinct and round, two only excepted. The only two which have been opened remain at present only a mixture of pebbles, sand, and calcareous earth. Within this camp were found several pieces of granite, of from 10 or 12 lb. weight to 3 lb. and less. "But to return to the *pretended* camp near Dorsten: contiguous to it, on the North side, where the appearance of a *vallum* is seen, there is another oblong square, lesser than the preceding one, being a plain slightly inclining to the North towards the river Lippe. It has more the appearance of having been a camp than the other, as the ground on the West, North, and East, of it has been distinctly dug from it to the adjoining declivity, which, on the North and West sides, is considerably steep. On this last side, and close to it, is a deep gully, rendered impassible by springs and boggy ground. This last extent of ground is covered with the same sort of heath and pebbles as the former, but is destitute of all appearance of barrows, unless an *annular* ridge or *bourlet* in the North-east corner, and a small square ridge near it, be the remains of such." We suspect the Abbé, "destitute

of books and all literary aid" as he was at the time of writing, mistook the slight appearance of a *vallum* for the South *vallum* of the camp, and that the *tumuli* were all *without* the proper camp afterwards described. No part of North Germany was more frequented by the Romans than the banks of the Lippe, near to which these *tumuli*, &c. are placed.

Art. II. "Some Observations upon the Life of Cecily Duchess of York, Daughter of Ralph de Nevil, Earl of Westmoreland and of Richmond, by Joan, natural Daughter of John Duke of Lancaster. Communicated by the Rev. Mark Noble, F.S.A." There is nothing to awaken interest in these observations; or to entitle them to a distinguished place in the *Archæologia*.

Art. III. "Description of a gold Medal struck upon the Birth of King Charles II. by the Rev. Mark Noble, F.A.S. in a Letter addressed to Wilson Aylesbury Roberts, Esq. F.A.S." A small silver medal, or jetton, was struck to commemorate the birth of Charles II.; but this gold one is a new discovery. It represents the royal babe in his cradle, crowned with laurel by Mars and Mercury. Motto, REDDAT AVOS, May 29, 1630.

In art. IV. Mr. Noble communicates to Mr. Secretary Brand a gold three-shilling piece of Charles I. coined at York (see p. 408), probably from a die of that great artist Eriot. Round the arms, CHRISTO AVSPICE REGNO, perhaps as a pattern-piece.

Art. V. is a complete list of the royal navy of England in 1599, extracted from an original MS. in the possession of Dr. Leith, of Greenwich, exhibited by William Latham, Esq. F.A.S. It contains also the number of brass and cast-iron ordnance of the different species then in use; viz. Cannon, Demi-Cannon, Culverins, Demi-Culverins, Sakers, Mynions, Falcons, Falconetts, Portpeccalls, Portpecc-Chambers, Fowler-Halls, Fowler-Chambers, and Curtalls, on-board each ship. Among the ships is a *drumler*, which the glossaries call *Dromunder*, *Dromund*, *Drumbler*, and explain either as a *swift-sailing vessel* or a *heavy merchantman*.

Art. VI. "Dissertation on the Life and Writings of Mary, an Anglo-Norman Poetess of the 13th Century, by Monf. La Rue. Communicated by Francis Douce, Esq. F.A.S." M. La Rue

Rue has, on former occasions, distinguished himself by an account of the Norman *Trouveurs*, or Troubadours (vol. LXVI. p. 1021). The subject of the present article is a lady, a native of France, but writing in England, as is supposed, in the reign of Henry I. and translating, among other poetical pieces or *lays*, a number of the fables of Æsop, it may be, from a Latin translation, made, as some suppose, by the Emperor Romulus, the last of the emperors, or, as others, which is most likely, by Romulus a grammarian. The taste for *fabliaux* is well known, and the fables of Æsop, or at least those which were attributed to him during the middle ages, were not unknown to the Normans. In these, however, there is a mixture of monkish customs with those of Greece and Rome, as there is in every transposition from Greek and Roman history into *romance*.

Art. VII. "Account of Inscriptions discovered on the Walls of an Apartment in Beauchamp Tower in the Tower of London, by Mr. Brand," may pass for a calendar of state-prisoners, principally traitors and Popish priests. Mr. Secretary has given them good deliverance, and happily illustrated their history; but, what is rather singular, no artist has set his name to the nine beautiful aqua-tinta prints of the apartment and the devices and inscriptions left in it by the unhappy tenants; among whom are reckoned Lady Jane Grey, that unfortunate candidate for royalty, and her husband's father, whose ambition urged her fate, an account of which is given by the secretary from a printed book not before noticed; some other noble personages, near a dozen priests, and one, if not two, *astrologers*.

Art. VIII. is a copy, communicated by the late Sir William Musgrave, of an original MS. intitled "Instructions for every Centioner to observe during the continuance of the French Fleet upon this Coast untill knowledge shall be had of their dispersement, given by Sir George Carye [Carew], Captain [governor of the Isle of Wight], this first of September, 1586," when there was an alarm of the French fleet being at sea. The directions apply to the beacons and hoblers, or light horse men. We are left to conjecture who are the *centioners*, or *centens*, to whom it is addressed.

Art. IX. "Account of the Fall of

some of the Stones of Stonehenge, in a Letter from William-George Matou, M.B. F.A.S. to Aylmer Bourke Lambert, Esq. F.R.S. and F.A.S." One of the three remaining *trilithons* of this mass fell, all at once, suddenly, Jan. 3, 1797, occasioned by the sudden and rapid thaw that began the day before, succeeding a very deep snow. A nearly similar account was given in our vol. LXVII. p. 75. Two beautiful prints of the pile before and after the accident accompany the account.

Art. X. "An Examination of an Inscription on a Barn in Kent; the Mantle Tree in the Parsonage-house at Helmdon in Northamptonshire, as described by the Professors Wallis and Ward, revised; and Queries and Remarks on the general Use of Arabic Numerals in England. In a Letter from the Rev. Samuel Denne, F.A.S. to Richard Gough, Esq." No question has been so little agitated, or with so little success, as the introduction of Arabic numerals in England, we had almost said into Europe; for, that they were not introduced hither in the FOURTH century by an archdeacon of Leicester seems a decided point. Two learned Gresham professors, Wallis and Ward, shewed themselves perfect novices in the science when they attempted to fix their introduction to the tenth century, on the authority of certain wooden dates, which they could not read. Wallis imagined they might be traced in the time of the Saxons; and Ward thought no specimen of them could be found before the 13th century. Mr. D. shews that, so late as Master Record's time, in the 16th century, it was necessary to explain the Arabic by the Roman numerals. In a subsequent article Mr. D. establishes his probable conjectures by a fac-simile of the Helmdon inscription, which he fixes to the middle of the 16th century.

In the description of the Mantle-tree, p. 144, the words "the figure under W. R. is meant for the dragon" are a little obscure, for want of attending to the original fac-simile, which, having been taken on paper too short to take in the whole mantle-tree, the dragon was drawn under letters at the *contrary end* of the mantle. Arabic numerals are indisputably ascertained to be of no older date among us than the middle of the 15th century, the earliest instances being on two brasses in Ware church, 1454 and 1484. We

may

may add, that none older, or of that age, have been found beyond that distance from the capital; and thence we infer they were first known *there*, and gradually circulated round it. Mr. D. proceeds to establish that John Basing brought the *Greek* numerals, and not the Arabic or Indian, into England, from the very words of Matthew Paris, who applauds them for expressing sums in single figures (*quod unicâ figurâ quilibet numerus representatur*), which is not the case with the Latin or *Algorism*; by which last word Mr. D. understands *Arabic* figures, though, he observes, it may readily be inferred the historian was not aware of their amazing capabilities. (p. 150—152.) From some instances of manuscript calendars and deeds, adduced pp. 154, 155, it should seem as if these numerals were used early in the 15th century; yet, so little attention was paid to arithmetical knowledge in the education of youth, that it made no part of the instruction at grammar-schools, where all that “was required of a scholar expectant was, that he should be able to read and write sufficiently his own lessons in Latin and Englyshe.” (Life of Dean Colet, p. 100.) And it is within recollection that, 50 years ago, there were sent from capital schools to the university youths of good abilities, and not by any means wanting in grammar and classical learning, yet so little versed in the vulgar figures as to be obliged to have recourse to the master of a day-school in the town for instruction in the four fundamental rules of *Arithmetick*.” (p. 164.) It seems to have been the great object of Robert Record, fellow of All Souls college, Oxford, and doctor of physick in the middle of the 16th century, in his “*Perfect Work and Practice of Arithmetick*,” published 1540; again, by Dr. Dee, 1590, and a third time by John Mellis, 1653, to endeavour to obviate the bad effects that had ensued from this omission in the institution of the grammar-schools in his days. (pp. 137, 164.) “When Wykeham founded his two noble seminaries on a truly original plan, which was, as it is observed by his most respectable biographer, to train the members of them from the lowest class of grammar-learning to the highest degree of the several faculties, it was not to be expected that he should make *Arithmetick* a primary art. *Arithmetick* was then ranged in one of

the higher classes of science, and with Latin numerals was hardly attainable by a stripling at a grammar-school. The working of a sum in the Rule of Three, if that were one of the calculating suppositions then proposed, would have long puzzled the brightest Wykehamist in the upper form. Of this circumstance the founder must have been apprized, as it may be fairly presumed that he was an expert geometrician; and, whilst improving himself in the art of Numbering, he might repeatedly have found cause to make the same complaint which the ingenious Aldhelm did to Hedda, a prelate of his see, that the long and intricate calculations bore so grievously upon him as to make him almost desperate, and that the labour he had bestowed on the other branches of learning he had attained was trifling in comparison. This will sufficiently account for Wykeham's not ingrafting *Arithmetick* on Grammar in his school at Winchester; and as Henry VI. was, at Eton and Cambridge, a strict copier of Wykeham's plan, and as *Arithmetick* was then a science of immense labour, from the limited use of the Arabic numerals, it was an elementary mode of instruction that would have been then premature. But in the 16th century the case was materially altered. Of the power and the convenience of Arabic numerals there could not have been then a doubt, though they were but little used, in consequence of a pertinacious adherence to an old habit. Early in that century, if not in the 15th, a book in English was certainly published, to teach the manner of accounting by cyphers; and in 1543 there was a schoolmaster in London who taught to keep accounts after a book of his own compiling. The “*Pathwaie*” to the art of numbering being thus rendered smooth and facile, it must appear strange that, in two schools instituted for the improvement of the sons of citizens of a trading metropolis, both entrusted to the charge and government of societies of merchants, and one of them founded by a mercantile company, not any care was taken that the boys should be put in the road to so necessary an acquisition; and, as I have understood, no provision for arithmetical knowledge was made in the original establishments of St. Paul's and Merchant Taylors' Schools.” (p. 165—167.)

We have dwelt the longer on this interesting memoir as we consider it as the last effort of our respectable correspondent in antiquarian investigation—in which, with regret we speak it, he has left few, very few, his equals.

Art. XII. "Copies of Two Manuscripts on the most proper Method of Defence against Invasion, by Mr. Waad. Communicated by the Rev. Samuel Ayscough, F. A. S." The opposers of the measures of Administration will say the Society of Antiquaries were under the influence of ministerial alarms when they filled this volume with so many warnings against *invasion*. Mr. Waad's "*remonstrative remonstrances*" perfectly coincide with the precautions taken in modern times, before his MS. was communicated to this learned body.

Art. XIII. "Copy of a Manuscript in the British Museum (Harl. MSS. 6844, fol. 49), intituled, 'An Expedient or Meanes in Want of Money to Pay the Sea and Land Forces, or as many of them as shall be thought expedient without Mouey in this Year of an almost Universal Povertie of the English Nation. By Fabian Philipps.' Communicated by the Rev. Samuel Ayscough, F. A. S." This proposal, dated 1637, is "to make every man a creditor, and keep as much as we can that little good money which is left in the kingdom, and enable every man to supply more than at present he is or can be." And by his Majesty making current, by authority of Parliament, an imaginary kind of money upon a credit given by the people one to another, confirmed and made real and as much in good money undertaken to be repaid them by their representatives the Parliament." Also, to restrain the exportation both of English and foreign coin.

Art. XIV. Explanation of a Seal of Netley Abbey, by Mr. Brand. The matrix of this seal, the property of Mr. George Spence, of Old Bond-street, exhibits

S^r BEATE MARIE DE STOWE
SCI EDWARD,

which the learned Secretary reads

*Sigillum Beatæ Mariæ de Stowe
Sancti Edwardi;*

and illustrates by two other drawings in the Society's collection of seals, circumscribed

S^rABBIS LOCI SCI EDWARDI;

* Qu. some omission here of *able*, or some such word?

and
S^rCOMMUNE ABBIS LOCI SCI
EDWARDI DE LETTELVE.

All which are here referred to Netley abbey, near Southampton, called also *Edwardslowe* and *Lettelcy*.

In art. XV. the Secretary explains a seal of Lundores abbey, in Scotland, in the possession of the late O. S. Brereton. The matrix seems to be made of the bone of some animal; and it is presumed to have been the first and original seal of the rich abbey of Lundores, founded for Tyronenses, by David Earl of Huntingdon, brother of William King of Scotland, on his return from the Holy Land, 1178; the foundation-charter is printed in Dugdale's *Monasticon Anglicanum*, among the Scotch monasteries, at the end of the second volume. Another seal of this abbey is engraved in Mr. Cordiner's *Antiquities*, No. XXII.

Art. XVI. "Copy of an original Instrument dated 25 Nov. 1449, concerning the Church-yard of St. Mary Magdalen in Milk Street, London. Exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries by Thomas Loggen, Esq." This is the deposition of Robert Sheffield, clerk, attested by a notary-public, that a void piece of ground in this parish, on the West side of Milk street, was commonly named and called "the Chircheyard of St. Mary Magdalene Chirche in Milkstrete;" and that there stood a cross on it, of the height of a man or more; and that the same cross was worshiped by the parishioners there, as crosses be commonly worshiped in other churchyards. If we mistake not, this identical cemetery remains; and, in altering Honey-lane market, a few years ago, the site of the church was dug up.

Art. XVII. "Copy of an original Letter from Queen Elizabeth to the Earl of Warwick. Exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries by Peter Renouard, Esq. F. A. S. in whose Family this curious Paper has long remained." Ambrose Dudley, Earl of Warwick, was appointed by Queen Elizabeth, in 1563, her lieutenant and captain-general of her subjects that should in any wise pass over into Normandy. In October that year he landed at Newhaven (Havre de Grace), with 3000 men, but, on account of the plague, could not keep possession of it longer than till July 28 following, just after

Sir

Sir Hugh Paulet brought him that supply of troops which the indorsement states: "The Qu. Majestie by Mr Paulet promissis a spedye supplye 4 July 1563." This letter concludes thus, in the *Queen's own hand*:

"My deare Warwik if your honor and my desir could accord with the los of the nidefuls finger I kipe, God helpe me so in my most nide as I wold gladly lis that one joint-for your safe abode with me, but fins I can not that I wold, I wil do that I may, and wil rather drinke in an asin cup than you or yours shude not be socceid both by sea and land yea and that with all spede possible, and let this my scribling hand witnes it to them all

Yours as my own E. R.
Elizabeth R."

Art. XVIII. "Account of Flint Weapons discovered at Hoxne, in Suffolk. By John Frere, Esq. F.R.S. and F.A.S." They lay in such great numbers, at the depth of 12 feet, that they were carried out to mend the roads, in a stratified soil, which was dug into for the purpose of raising clay for bricks, with some fossil wood, and enormous thigh and jaw-bones of some animal, not now to be traced, but altogether referred, from the situation in which these weapons were found, "to a very remote period indeed, *even beyond that of the present world*, and that they were manufactured here."

Art. XIX. "Account of Antiquities from St. Domingo, in a Letter from Thomas Ryder, Esq. to the Secretary." They were brought thence by Lieut. James Ryder, of the navy, who had them from a sailor, who had promiscuously strung them together, and had them from a runaway Negro, who took them out of a cave near St. Nicholas, into which few Negroes had the courage to enter, it being traditionally reported a god's cave. They are two or three rude human figures, squatted, and a parcel of beads; but the material of them is not specified.

Art. XX. "Observations on Stone Pillars, Crosses, and Crucifixes, by Thomas Asple, Esq.;" with drawings, selected from two volumes in his possession, by the late Mr. Antis. The religious application of stone pillars is generally allowed; and our intercourse with India confirms the *Priapeid* designation of them, which some of our Antiquaries dwell on with so much delight that the present correspondent of the Society is obliged (p. 212) to

guard against it, by observing, that "*evil is only in the mind*, and attaches to the ideas affixed to particular words or symbols." He has thrown together the various uses of these monuments, several new figures. He also treats of crucifixes in churches and on the covers of books, &c. &c. and on the sign of the cross.

Art. XXI. "Observations on Mr. Townley's antique bronze Helmet found at Ribchester in Lancashire. By the Rev. Stephen Weston, B. D. F. A. S." Mr. W. gives a happy elucidation of this figure, on which we offered some strictures in p. 759. He considers the *mask* only as *antique*, and expressive of the double nature of Bacchus, to which the cap or petasus was afterwards fitted, though totally unworthy of its place, being evidently of another age, somewhere between Severus and Constantius Chlorus.

Art. XXII. "Observations on the Griggirrys of the Mandingos. In a Letter from Elliott Arthy, Esq. to William Blizard, Esq. F.R.S. and F.A.S." These Griggirrys are charms, written among the Mandingos, an African tribe, 100 miles North of Sierra Leone, and supposed to be omnipotent preservatives against every danger, even from fire-arms, for the wearers, to whom they are sold as they are composed by the Griggirry men, at a high price. We are not told on what *material* are written these charms, which are folded into a small compass, and inclosed in little leathern cases, and with leathern thongs hung, and constantly worn, round the neck or waist; nor could any person be found to read or explain them. It is probable, however, they contain the name of God, with the addition of certain unintelligible characters or sentences from the Koran. It is to be regretted no *fac-simile* was given of this *scrawl*, as we learn no more from this paper than from Barbot or any other traveller 150 years ago.

Art. XXIII. "Dissertation on the Lives and Works of several Anglo-Norman Poets of the Thirteenth Century. In a Letter from M. De la Rue to John Henniker Major, Esq." M. La Rue and M. De la Rue (for the two different names make but one man) has treated of the Anglo-Norman Troubadours in the XIIth volume of *Archæologia*, and here continues his researches, commencing with

Stephen

Stephen of Langton, archbishop, who introduces, in a sermon, a devout sonnet; composed a theological drama, from Psalm lxxxv, wherein Truth, Justice, Mercy, and Peace, debate on the fate of Adam after his fall, and are reconciled by the death of Christ. The piece is worked up with equal taste and delicacy.

Chardry wrote the life of St. Josephat, in 2900 lines, and the seven sleepers, in 1800 lines, of French verse, besides a third in the same MS. Cott. Lib. Calig. A. IX. in 1900 lines, which the author ascribes to him, being a dialogue between a young man and an old one, the former giving lessons of morality and philosophy to the latter.

William of Waddington wrote a poem intitled *Manuel*, in near 6000 lines, forming a complete treatise on the dogmas, morals, and precepts, of the Christian Religion, translated from the Latin, but intermixed with curious matter relating to the manners and customs of the English of his own time, and censuring the theatrical religious pieces called *Miracles*, composed and performed by clerks.

The anonymous continuator of Robert Wace's *Brutus* to the reign of Henry III. and the death of Eleanor, daughter of the Duke of Bretagne, and sister of Prince Arthur, from some Latin historians, who, or their translators, are by no means correct in their facts; nor is M. De la Rue perfectly clear in his account of him.

Robert Grosseteste, bishop of Lincoln, wrote a long poem, intitled *Le Chastel d'Amour*, on the sin of the first man and his restoration, translated into English verse, by Robert de Brunne, in the same century. The original French, under the title of *Le Roman des Romains*, is preserved in the Royal Library, 20 B. XIV. The Bishop says he composed it for persons ignorant of Greek and Latin, yet wanting to be informed of the fundamental truths of Religion. "But it is not the less astonishing that this prelate has, for this purpose, borrowed the language of *Romance*, which we must still more forcibly conclude was in general use among the English of the 13th century, since, to instruct all ranks of this nation in the most important truths of the Gospel, one of the most meritorious pontiffs of England has recourse to this language in order to unfold them." (p. 247.) See his article in Tanner's Bib.

Brit. and the catalogue of his works at the end of his Life by Dr. Pegge, p. 286, and Warton's History of English Poetry.

Denis Pyramus, a reformed rake of the court of Henry III. wrote, in French verse, the life and martyrdom, and the miracles, of St. Edmund the King. Bib. Cott. Domit. A. XI.

Art. XXIV. "A short Chronological Account of the Religious Establishments made by English Catholics on the Continent of Europe. By the Abbé Mann." "If the subject which I take in hand appears little interesting at a time when the reigning spirit of several nations is far more disposed to destroy all the monuments of the piety of their ancestors than to preserve any memory of them, and has already destroyed the greatest part of these I am going to mention, I hope it will appear in a different light to the Society of Antiquaries, whose chief care is to collect and preserve to futurity a faithful remembrance of what concerns former ages. *If a time should ever come when an exact account of this small part of the British nation shall be found interesting*, the following lists of these establishments, collected with care and exactness, may not prove unwelcome, as they may lead to sources where a complete account of each of them may be found." Forty-four of these monastic institutions, which originated from this country at the Reformation, are here enumerated. The last are "the Carmelites, or Teresian nuns, at Antwerp, Lier, and *Hoogstraete*. The nuns of these three convents were entirely given up to a contemplative life. In 1789 a part of them went over to Maryland, to make a new establishment of their order; the rest fled from the French invasion in 1794." Those from the latter of these three places are, if we mistake not, settled in Dorsetshire, in the mansion-house of the Webb family, at Canford, near Wareham. It remains for another F. A. S. of the same communion with the Abbé to favour the Society with a catalogue of monastic institutions which, under the lenity of toleration, have *revived* in this country, and awakened alarms which have hitherto made no impression on the fathers of our church.

Art. XXV. "Extracts from the Parish Register of St. Bennet's, St. Paul's Wharf, London. Communicated by the Rev. Mark Noble, F.A.S." It appears,

pears, from this register, that this parish, in the heart of the city, was honoured with the residence of two noblemen of high rank, Robert Dormer, Earl of Caermarvon, and Philip Earl of Pembroke; the eldest son of the former, and a son and four daughters of the latter, and a chaplain of each earl, were buried here. Mr. N. conceived the two earls, being brothers-in-law, and the former killed after the battle of Newbury, the other might occupy his house during his son's minority; "but the fact is not so; each had his own house." Mr. N. takes this opportunity to announce his History of the Herald's College as "nearly completed." "There is nothing farther memorable in these registers, except that, it being the parish in which Doctors Commons stands, it is wonderful to see the vast number of marriages by licence before the Marriage Act took place, persons coming from every part of England to be united in this favoured temple, I had almost said, of Hymen." Mr. N. concludes, "I often wonder the London clergy do not extract the many curious particulars that must be in their registers." We extend this to the country clergy; but the answer of all would be—they have *something else* to do." From the London Registers, however, we may soon expect some curious extracts, which have lately been made by Mr. Malcolm, under the immediate permission of some of the most respectable incumbents.

Art. XXVI. "Observations on a Greek Sepulchral Monument in the Possession of Maxwell Garthshore, M.D. By Taylor Combe, Esq." This marble, with other specimens of antiquity, chiefly Egyptian, were brought by Mr. Turnbull, who had resided a considerable time at Smyrna, and visited the Greek islands and Egypt, and bequeathed his collection to the Doctor. The inscription, under a man leading a horse, commemorates a youth who closed his life at the full age of 20, and whose death, premature and before he married, he is here introduced lamenting. A young man on horseback appears on a Grecian monument in the *Museum Worsleyanum*, a book not *publici juris*. Some of our modern literati publish works which few can afford to buy, while others esteem their works as above public circulation.

Art. XXVII. "A Description of the Church of Melbourne, in Derbyshire;

with an Attempt to explain from it the real Situation of the Porticus in the antient Churches. By William Wilkins, Esq. F.A.S." This memoir bears the hand of a master ambitious to investigate and preserve what some of his brethren take every opportunity of abusing and demolishing. Mr. W. gave a specimen of his abilities in the preceding volume, and excites an eager curiosity after more of his observations. Mr. W. is of opinion, and we think his opinion extremely well supported, that what, in antient historians and writers on ecclesiastical antiquities, is called *porticus*, and particularly where more than one are mentioned, was intended to describe a recess *within*, instead of a colonnade or projection *without*, the church. Many confirmations of this have fallen under our notice, and we doubt not have not escaped Mr. W. From a very singular circumstance, *the cross between four pellets*, as on the coins of Edwin and Ethelard, Kings of Mercia in the 4th and 5th centuries, appearing in a shield on a capital*, it is conjectured this church was erected after the grant of this part of Mercia to Penda, on condition of his embracing Christianity and marrying Oswy's natural daughter; and his son, Etheldred, married Oswy's youngest daughter. The East end, both of the chancel and its ailes, was originally round; Mr. W. is at a loss to assign an use for the rooms over each of these porches. As the porches of monastic and cathedral churches were dedicated to certain saints, may we be allowed to suggest that they might be occupied by some anchorite, or inferior officer, who officiated in and protected them? A room with grated windows is not uncommon over the principal North or South porch in the side of churches, and has been assigned by antiquaries or churchwardens to the preservation of church-plate or records, in antient and modern times. An interesting account of the castle, &c. at Melbourne, the property of the Earl of Moira, by his Lordship's very intelligent steward, Mr. Dawson, is subjoined.

Art. XXVIII. "Enquiries concerning the Tomb of King Alfred, at Hyde Abbey, near Winchester. By Henry

* The allusion of the points to the nails of the cross, we fear, will not hold, the nails being always represented as only three, \backslash $|$ $/$; one for each hand, and one for the united feet.

Howard,

Howard, Esq." We join our regrets and indignation with those of Mr. H. that so little attention has been paid to the site of a church which preserved the dust of our renowned Alfred undisturbed until 1788, when a county-gaol was erected on the site, and the remains of him and his court, and of his son and his queen, with many more, were trod about and trampled on. Those who recollect the state of the bones of the founder of Belvoir priory, found on its site 1791, after lying *in situ* near 8 centuries, will not think it impossible those of Saxon princes may have lasted, *undisturbed*, near two centuries longer. We recollect the site of Hyde dug into 50 years ago, and many beautiful keystones, of the most delicate structure, beaten into lime. This rubbish was only on the surface.

Art. XXIX. "Copy of a curious Record of Pardon in the Tower of London; communicated by Mr. Afle." Cecily Ridgeway, refusing to plead guilty of the murder of her husband at Nottingham assizes, 1357, and remanded back to prison, remained 40 days without sustenance; for which miraculous preservation she obtained this pardon under the great seal of England.

Art. XXX. "Copy of an original MS. intituled 'A Breviate touching the Order and Governmente of a Nobleman's House.' Communicated by Sir Joseph Banks;" who bought it at the sale of Lord Donegal's library. Its only purpose is to fill up 70 pages of the volume, as it probably served to amuse the secretary for many evenings of their short meetings. For some of the terms in the glossary we have only *references*. It is followed by the usual Appendix of smaller articles:

Two old *snuff-boxes*, with a spoon in one, found in the Tower of London; one is circumscribed

DONEVR EVX OVI IY
RCVRAIRE AVTANT

or, as the engraving gives it,

DONEY ROVX OVI GIY
RCYRAIR AVTANT

An anchor, or a fluke, precedes this inscription.

The inscription on the other side is thus in the plate:

CORNSATONTVTILCOGGO
PPAPFOILR.

The material is not mentioned, or we should deem them smelling-bottles.

A fac-simile of an inscription in Great Bookham church, Surrey, com-

memorating John Rutherwyck, abbot of Chertsey, who built it 1341. It had been printed from a copy by Mr. Manning, with another, commemorating the same abbot, in Egham church, in Dr. Pegg's *Sylloge of Inscriptions*, pp. 6, 7, and 10, Pl. XVI.

Warrant of Edward VI. appointing Fulke Apowell, Lancaster herald, to make a visitation of Wales.

Farther extracts from Dr. Leith's MS. before given.

Matrix of the seal of the Austin friers of Norwich, found on White-chapel mount.

Matrix of the seal of the Black friers at Oxford.

Roman altar found near Lancaster castle, inscribed

DEO
SANCTO MARTI
COCI DIO VIBINIUS
LVCIVS BI COS.

V. S. L. M.

Thomas Shakspeare's bill of 6s. 8d. for going with summonses to several bishops in London and Westminster to the Privy Council, in the reign of Elizabeth.

Urns of different sizes found under a barrow on Buxton common, 10 miles from Norwich.

The Rev. Thomas Crane offers a different reading of the pig of lead in vol. IX. p. 45:

TI.CL.TR.LVT.BR.EX.ARG.

which he reads

TIBERII CLAVDII TRIBVTVM, LVTVM
BRITANNICO EX ARGENTO.

The tribute of Tiberius Claudius, paid out of British money.

Mr. Moleworth discovered that it was LVT, and not IVT; otherwise one would be tempted to read it TRIBVT, the I being evanescent, and L an imperfect B. May we not read, according to Mr. Crane's idea, the two last words on the Cromford pig (Arch. V. 375) MEI LVI, Metallum LVTum; *q. d.* the tribute of metal, or the metal paid? Or the concluding words on that, like that from Matlock, may mean the same METAL LVND.—*Metallici* or *Metallarie Lundinensis*.

Explication, by the Rev. T. Coxe, of a symbolical plate, like that formerly belonging to Dr. Mead and Mr. Duane, and now in the British Museum—that it is a numerical talisman, 3 by 7, and 3 by 3.

An æolipile of bronze, found in digging the basin of the Basingstoke canal, and

and similar to Dr. Plot's Jack of Hilton.

ERRATA:

P. 5, l. 20, r. impassable.

118, insert reference [q].

122, last line, r. Topographica.

125, l. 15, for Shome, r. Shorne.

128, l. *anlep.* for Tecke4, r. Teckel.

The reference to Pl. XVIII. in p. 217 is 1. 2.; but in the plate 4. 5.; which is mis-spelt Slego, being, as printed, Sligo.

In the Latin record, p. 314, capitals are improperly inserted.

214. *Anecdotes of the Arts in England; or, Comparative Observations on Architecture. Sculpture, and Painting, chiefly illustrated by Specimens at Oxford. By the Rev. James Dallaway, M. B. F. S. A. Earl Marshal's Secretary.*

THIS is one of the few scientific works, on the subject of antient art, that will be read as it is written, *con amore*, by true admirers and judges of the Arts. "No book had been professedly written on the Arts, the basis of which was a description of so magnificent a repository as the University of Oxford, in which nine years residence afforded Mr. D. a constant opportunity of examining those excellent specimens; and, since his removal from thence, he has acquired a power of making comparisons by a visit to Rome and Florence in 1796. He has indulged an illusion, and made frequent references to works of art in Italy as if they had been spared by the modern spoilers of Europe. The accounts we have received, whether of their removal or destruction, are too vague and unworthy of reliance; and, added to the difficulty of ascertaining facts, he yields to the reluctance he should feel in relating the predatory violence with which they have been torn from their antient stations. By an early partiality to Gothic architecture he has been led to enquire into its history, and to examine many of the venerable remains which abound in this kingdom, which, every man of taste will congratulate himself, is the feat and refuge of the Arts, and that so many genuine remains of antient sculpture are preserved in our cabinets. Painting has been equally protected here in the present wreck of nations; and we no longer regret the alienation of the Houghton while we have gained the Orleans collection by a most honourable purchase." *Advertisement.*

Mr. D. deduces the style of building

called Gothic (which differs specifically in Italy, Germany, and France) from the ignorance, inability, or caprice, of the Italian architects; and observes, that the first Christian churches at Rome were the archetype of Saxon architecture. English Gothic was first established in the reign of Henry III.; perfected in those of the three Edwards, in the 14th century, and rendered flourishing in the two succeeding centuries. Architecture among us is traced through the military and domestic buildings, and to the final æra of Gothic, and confirmation of the next style. The origin of architecture among the Greeks and Romans is next treated on, and its introduction of the Italian manner among us by Inigo Jones, with an opinion on succeeding architects to the present time. The palm of the last century is given to Wren, and St. Paul's preferred to St. Peter's cathedral. Vanbrugh's Blenheim is vindicated. The reverence Lord Pembroke shewed to the genius of Inigo Jones, and Lord Burlington's inventions, had an auspicious influence in correcting the heavy and unclassical manner which frequently disgraced the structures of the last age, and of imparting something of Italian grace to English mansions. Shiply, with the suggestions of Lord Orford and his friends, erected a very splendid pile at Houghton. Lord Leicester is said to have imagined the whole of his palace at Holkham in his own mind, unassisted by architects. Some credit, however, is due, in the execution, to Bretingham, but more to Kent, to whom Lord Burlington was content to allow the praise of designing his house in Piccadilly; but its chief excellence is due to the accomplishment which was planned by that classical peer. A more airy and elegant colonnade will be seldom seen, even in Italy. James, who had gained no great credit by some of the 50 new churches, at the Duke of Chandos's house at Canons set taste and expence equally at defiance. He succeeded better at Sir Gregory Page's, on Blackheath. Wanstead house, to which foreigners assign more architectural merit than to most others of our noblemen's residences, was built from a design of Colin Campbell, the compiler of the *Vitruvius Britannicus*, where he is charged with having assumed to himself the exclusive credit of many designs to which he had slight pretensions. The present reign has been

been auspicious to refinement in architecture, and a style has been formed on that of the temples of Athens and Balbec rather than of Palladio and his school. This innovation was first adopted by Adams, and Lord Scarsdale's house in Derbyshire is truly a composition of elegance and grandeur. Sir William Chambers built a villa for Lord Belborough at Roehampton, the portico of which is singularly correct and elegant, and would have established his fame, had he not designed and undertook Somerset house, one of the most magnificent of our public buildings. The whole architecture of the city of Bath, by Wood, is singularly beautiful. Payne's buildings are rather sumptuous than beautiful. Carr has designed several noble residences. "Hieron, who died prematurely at Warwick, aged 45, exhibited much genius in the county sessions-house and prison at Warwick, and was singularly happy in his imitation of the Gothic of the 15th century, in the church at Tetbury, in Gloucestershire, and in a triangular tower in the Duke of Norfolk's park at Arundel. But to no individual architect will the English school be so much indebted as to Wyatt for purity and beauty of style. Mr. Walpole has judiciously deprecated any farther attempts at refinement, and considers the Pantheon as the *acmé* of the art. Perhaps this very able architect has not surpassed his first claim to celebrity. The mausolea of Lord Darnley and Lord Yarborough have afforded a wider scope for his genius than private houses could have given. The elevation of the new Trinity-house on Tower-hill, by Jeffrey Wyatt, his brother, would have been still more elegant if it had not been overcharged with medallions and bas-reliefs. At Dulwich is a casino by Nash, in which he has introduced a new style of country-houses, by combining the advantages of an English arrangement with the beauty of a Palladian plan*. If so classical an idea should be adopted in other instances, there will be less cause for censuring so many architectural deformities as those which are repeated in the environs of London, where it is seldom considered, by the opulent who employ architects, "that Taste, and not Experience, is the parent of Beauty." Indeed, the ambition of producing no-

velty, so conspicuous in the present age, does not promise well for the national architecture; a happy imitation is of much more value than a defective original; and to copy excellence with spirit and character is a test of no inferior ability." (pp. 158, 159.)

"Few prisons in Europe have a more appropriate plan and construction than Newgate by Dance*. At the Bank much caprice appears to have been indulged. In the original building there is nothing remarkable; but the wings and corridors, added by Sir Robert Taylor, would have better suited a lawn than a street. No foreigner, from the external elevations of the great magazine of national wealth, could possibly guess that such was its destination. Mr. Soane's massive wall, with horizontal stripes instead of rustic work, and his gateway, finished by sarcophagi instead of a pediment, would not much help him in his conjecture. The new buildings in Lincoln's inn, as far as they are completed, add little to Sir Robert Taylor's fame as an architect. For truly classical design, in which no ornament is applied but from an antique example, the chapel of Greenwich hospital, as restored by the Athenian Stuart, has no rival in England, I had almost said in Italy. So pure a taste, and so characteristical a magnificence, should be consulted and adopted in all ecclesiastical structures that may be hereafter erected upon the Grecian model. In external decoration Holland has shewn a richness of fancy, although much less classical than that of Stuart. The embellishments within of Carleton house, and those of Drury-lane theatre, are very creditable proofs of his skill; but of the colonnade in Pall Mall the effect is puerile; for, with all its pretensions, it is merely a row of pillars, which are unnecessary to any purpose, as they support nothing. The houses, designed by him, which front the Green park, have ornaments of too florid a style for street architecture."

In the second part Mr. D. traces the progress of sculpture among the Egyptians, Etruscans, and Greeks, independently of each other. Among the former it made no great progress, and may be divided into two epochs. Un-

* Mr. Nash has executed a costly house on this plan for Mr. Gray at Southgate. EDIT.

* Mr. Dallaway avoids noticing the want of both in the front of Guildhall; where, however, some excellent plans of Mr. Dance were sacrificed to a spirit of *economy*. EDIT.
der

der their antient government, and after their conquest by the Greeks, or perhaps the Romans, they excelled in carving animals. The Etruscan style is of higher antiquity than the Grecian, but deficient in grace and character. Among the Greeks it declined after the death of Alexander, when the country lapsed into a state of dependence little better than slavery. Men of talents fought in Egypt the encouragement afforded them by Ptolemy Soter, who exhibited a munificence worthy of Alexander, his predecessor in that kingdom. When the Romans, under Flaminius, proclaimed at Corinth universal liberty to Greece, the public tranquillity consequent on that event introduced one of the most memorable æras of the Arts; but the total extinction of them was completed when Augustus disfranchised Athens, and dispersed the citizens, on account of their attachment to Mark Antony. The Arts were gradually transplanted into Rome, where, under Trajan and Hadrian, they maintained a progressive degree of excellence; the latter introduced into the villa of Tivoli exact models of the most celebrated buildings he had seen, and portraits in statuary, and busts of all his deceased and living friends. With the Western empire fell the Arts, and revived not again but with the researches of collectors, beginning with Poggio and his Florentine, and Leo X. Francis I. our princes Henry and Charles I. Philip IV. of Spain, Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundel, of whose collection an entertaining account is given, p. 229—241.

We must applaud Mr. D's recommendation to have the statues and marbles of this collection repaired by some of the many sculptors fully competent to the task, who could correct the errors and supply the inability of Guelfi*, who repaired those which fell to the Pomfret family, and then placed to advantage in the Radcliffe library, or some other museum. "Amongst our virtuosi, already the possessors of some of the finest relics of Grecian art, those might be found who would contribute their opinions as to the original destination of fragments; and, when they were assured that their bequests would not share the present oblivion of

the Pomfret benefaction*, might be induced to complete a museum worthy of Rome and Florence." (p. 241.) Some fragments, since discovered in digging foundations for houses in the Strand, were sent to Worshop mansion. Dr. Ducarel procured etchings to be made from them. (p. 236.) Mr. D. gives short lists of the antiques in the collections of the Earls of Arundel, Pembroke, Leicester, Orford, Egremont, and Carlisle; Dr. Mead, Mr. Townley, Duke of Buccleugh, Lord Palmerston, Mr. Mansel Talbot, Lord Grantham (late Mr. Weddel's), Mr. Barry, Mr. Blundell, and Sir Richard Worsley. Why he supposes the figure of Nemesis or Medusa, at Casile Howard, "had been attached to a *Lectisternum*" (p. 298), we are to learn. His authority for *STLITIBVS* being a corruption of *De Litibus* (p. 323), a wrong reference prevents our determining here; or how

MAPCIAM L CORAGIO

CONCVBINA. RVF. IONIS

can be cited as an example of the antient Greek usage of not separating the words in inscriptions. (p. 330.) Discoveries have been made in the site of the city of Gabii, ruined in the time of Horace, belonging to Prince Borghese, by whose command Gavin Hamilton began, 1780, the excavation which produced many very fine statues and busts, all restored with great skill and effect, and placed in an edifice built for their reception in the Villa Borghese. The most esteemed are, a Diana and Germanicus, in a character not hitherto known; a Pan, and two grand columns of *verde antique* (p. 331)†; other like articles at Penshurst, Knowle, Stowe, Blenheim, Houghton, Strawberry hill, Stourhead, Shuckborough, Wentworth house, St. Anne's hill, Rushampton, Duke of Richmond, Lords Yarborough and Camelford, Sir John M'Pherson, Sir William Strickland, Mr. Brand Hollis, Sir William Hamilton's Etruscan vases; 8 out of 24 cases of antiques collected by him were lost in the Colossus man of war off Scilly, 1798‡. Mr. R. P. Knight has the most valuable selection

* The Arundel collection were also a benefaction to the University from the Earl of Arundel's eldest son, Henry Howard, Duke of Norfolk. EDIT.

† See our vol. LXII. p. 763.

‡ Lord Cawdor made the first collection of Etruscan vases in England, and sold them, 1800. See p. 817.

* It is pleasant to hear Winkelman controvert the application of a statue to Bacchus from the hair of a head restored by Guelfi; see p. 251.

of small bronzes, Egyptian, Etruscan, and Grecian. Mr. Lyde Browne sold his collection of marbles, about 1787, to the Empress of Russia, for about 23,000*l.* to be remitted to her agent, who failed when Mr. B. had received only the first instalment. The magnificent Catharine resisted every solicitation to indemnify him, and availed herself of the possession of the marbles. (p. 389.)

This part of the Anecdotes is very incorrectly printed. P. 301, n. for *fine*, r. *fine*; 303, n. for *Capet*, r. *Capit*; 314, n. l. 6, for *Phenomenous*, r. *Phenomenons*; 322, n. for *frons*, r. *frons*; 324, n. l. 8, for *cugus*, r. *cujus*; 330, the references are wrong: *c* should be *t*, and belongs to the inscription from Antium; *b* should be *c*, and is the Greek sepulchral inscription referred to by Giovenazzo; 457, l. 17, r. *At Kingf-*weston; 496, l. 3, r. *Vallombroso*.

At Blenheim is the model of Bernini's fountain, in the Piazza Navona at Rome, the original of which Lord Arundel offered to purchase. (p. 393.) See our vol. LXIII. p. 715.

"At Rome there is now flourishing in great celebrity Antonio Canova, a Venetian sculptor, who has completed, after the antique, Cupid and Psyche, Venus and Adonis, and Hero and Lycus, with the Nessæan fruit. The two former approach nearly to Grecian excellence, both in character and swiftness; and the latter has all the force of the unfinished torsos of Michael Agnuolo. Bernini's groupe of Apollo and Daphne, in the Borghese villa, is left far behind; and Michael Agnuolo would have found a competitor for fame had he been contemporary with Canova." (p. 394.)

"The Cain and Abel, by John Bologna, given to Charles I. by the King of Spain, was afterwards presented to Villiers Duke of Buckingham, who placed it in the garden of York-house. There is a cast in lead in the quadrangle of Brazenose college, taken from this original." This is the best account we have yet seen of a groupe which seems *hors de propos* in its present place.

The statue, in armour, of William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke, by Le Sœur, given to the University by Thomas Earl of Pembroke [his nephew], about the time of the Restoration. "The air of this statue is very noble, and the proportions just; but it is now seen to infinite disadvantage, having been cooped up in a part of the pic-

ture-gallery very low and a few feet only in diameter. Surely, the centre of the quadrangle had been a more appropriate station. It was intended to be larger than life, but it is now placed so near the eye that the figure is gigantic." (p. 395.)

"A head, in the style of the antique, of a young Bacchanal, lately presented to the Bodleian gallery, is singular, not only for its beauty, but as the work of the Hon. Mrs. Damer. It is inscribed, ANNA ΣΕΙΜΟΠΙΣ ΔΑΜΗΡ ΕΠΟΙΕΙ. Mrs. D. first studied the elements under, and was instructed by, Ceracchi, who has represented her as the Muse of Sculpture, and received farther assistance in the school of Bacon. Two kittens, in white marble, with the shock-dogs and the osprey eagle in terra cotta, at Strawberry-hill, now her own residence, have merited the elegant encomium of Horace Walpole: "Non me Praxiteles fecit, at Anna Damer." Those first mentioned are among her early performances, and promised the future excellence to which she has attained. A statue of his present Majesty, larger than life, at Edinburgh, those of admirable resemblance and grace, of Lady Melbourne and Lady Elizabeth Foster, of Mrs. Siddons in the character of the Tragic Muse; the heads of Tame and Isis, for the bridge at Henley; a beautiful greyhound exhibited at the Royal Academy, 1799, with the following inscription, ANNA ΣΕΙΜΟΠΙΣ ΕΠΟΙΕΙ ΔΑΜΗΡ ΤΟΥΤΗ ΠΙΣΤΟΝ ΑΥΤΗ ΚΥΝΑΡΙΟΝ; and the Bacchanals above-mentioned; are works upon the merits of which a professional artist might securely rest his fame*. These singular proofs of genius will command the admiration of posterity, as well for grandeur as elegance; nor will the observation of Quintilian upon Polyclethus (XII. c. 10, p. 425) be applied even to a female sculptor: "Quin ætatem graviores dicitur refugisse, nihil ausus præter leves genas." (p. 408—412.)

"Bacon, in design and execution, and Stuart in design only, have dared to deviate from the French manner so successfully introduced by Rysbrack and Roubiliac, in whose works theatrical personifications abound; and the at-

* We anticipate with much pleasure the bust of the famed Hero of the Nile, which this excellent artist has promised to give to the Corporation of London. EDIT.

tempt

tempt to embody metaphysical ideas is much more frequent than happy." (p. 413.)

"With the English School of Sculpture, founded by Bacon, Banks, Nollekens, and Wilton, no nation, excepting Italy, will offer a successful competition. Among many modern sepulchral monuments which I observed at Rome and Florence, few appeared to have that degree of merit which every visitant would expect to find. Those in the Pantheon at Rome, erected to Winkelman and Metastasio, are not superior to many in England for simplicity or elegance. This observation applies only to the monuments of private persons, not to those of pontiffs and cardinals. We have a rising artist of uncommon merit; Flaxman has acquired the very spirit of the antique, but rather of the Etruscan than the Grecian style. He is the Poussin of sculpture, and will add grace to correctness, and execution to boldness of design, as he advances in his profession. A more classically-conceived bas-relief is seldom seen than that which commemorates the poet Collins in the cathedral at Chichester*. But we have a national claim to insist on, that, in the honourable acquisition of so many of the finest works of antient sculpture, every admirer of the arts will avow his obligations to those gentlemen who have dedicated so much of their opulence and attention, little inferior, either in extent or merit, to those of the Italian princes. Nor are the Gallic spoilers to be envied for their base possession of so many of the invaluable relics of antient art. That insuperable vanity which characterizes their nation will render them insensible to the simple beauties of the antique. Perfection itself can have no model to offer which such ambition of excellence will not attempt to improve. The classical fopperies with which their public resorts were crowded at the beginning of this century will scarcely be corrected with their future works of sculpture, unless a total reformation of taste should be effected by a more judicious appreciation of the antique examples of which they are become masters." (p. 414—416.)

When Mr. D. treats of portraits of princes or nobles in MSS. he seems to

forget those on sepulchral monuments; and perhaps he goes too far in affirming that "whole-lengths, with crowns and sceptres, in painted glass, are imaginary *Jewish* monarchs, connected with some scriptural history, and universally so when exhibited in profile." (p. 430.) We doubt whether the term *roial*, applied by Lydgate to glass, means painted, in distinction from the best *plain* glass. (p. 434.) Mr. D. traces the art of painting on glass in this country, to which it seems peculiar, except at Brussels and Ratisbon, where it is particularly fine; not at Rome, or in Italy, except in the convent of St. Maria Novella at Florence, where they nearly resemble those at Fairford, both in design and execution. The labours of Price, Peckett, Jarvis, Forrest, Pearson and wife, and Eginton. "Jarvis, who a few months since has paid the debt to Nature, was first distinguished for exquisitely finishing small subjects. At Lord Cremorne's villa at Chelsea is the most complete collection of his works, consisting of about 20 pieces. The interior of Gothic chapels and castles is exhibited with rays of sunshine producing the richest effect. In priority of excellence, if not of time, the first is the great West window of the chapel at New college, Oxford. This admirable piece of art was completed in 1787; the total expence of the upper compartment 1108l.; of the lower, 820l.; = 1928l. Another fine work of Jarvis, associated with his most successful pupil, Forrest, is the great East window in St. George's chapel at Windsor. Besides this, Forrest has finished three other windows, which add to the late embellishments of that singularly-elegant chapel. In 1776 Pearson stained the chapel-windows of Brazenose college from cartoons by Mortimer of Christ and the four Evangelists. This is his most considerable work. His wife has discovered equal genius, and they have jointly executed numerous small pieces of very great merit, which, having been publicly exhibited, were finally disposed of by auction, 1797. One of the most correct and beautiful of them, the Aurora of Guido, is now at Arundel castle, at this time rising under the auspices and by the sole architecture of his Grace Charles Duke of Norfolk*. To the designs, as much

* If no engraving of this has already appeared, we shall be glad of a correct drawing. EDIT.

* See it described p. 786 of this volume.

as to the patronage, of the Earls of Pembroke and Burlington, Britain is proud to owe the introduction of classical architecture; as the Gothic will its restoration, in all its varieties, to the noble possessor of Arundel." (p. 445—454.)

Mr. Dallaway passes next to old *portraits* among us, and adjudges that ascribed to Henry IV. at Hampton-court, Herefordshire, to an Earl of Arundel. "At Kingweston is a series* of the Cliffords, Cromwells, and Southwells; at Wrest, of the Greys; at Gorhambury, of the Barons; at Ditchley, of the Lees; at Chatsworth and Hardwick, of the Talbots; and of the Ruffels at Woburne abbey†. All these, which strongly recur to my recollection, without disparagement of others which are less known, contain the best works of the masters, who were patronized by the Court and Nobility, from the time of Hans Holbein to that of Sir Peter Lely." (p. 457.) The collection of Hans Holbein's first sketches of persons of quality in the reign of Henry VIII. just completed by Mr. Chamberlaine, is properly noticed; and Mr. D. proceeds to examine the works of eminent portrait-painters in the picture-gallery at the Bodleian, and in the great hall at Christchurch. The majority of the founders in the former were painted by Sunman, attempting the hard manner of some of the originals, which he copied from the different colleges; and, indulging his imagination with respect to the rest, copying an athletic blacksmith for John Baliol, and Jenny Reekes, a celebrated Oxford beauty, for Devorguilla. The Kings of Scotland, at Holyrood house, are all by

one hand; and the Bishops of Chester, in their cathedral, were painted by Bernardi in 1519; consequently, all of them imaginary representations. By Isaac Oliver is Sir Thomas Overbury; and at Wroxton four similar persons in the dress of the age. Oliver's fame as a miniaturist is sufficiently well known. His most admired work, of the three brothers of the Browne family, at Cowdrey, noticed by Walpole, was destroyed by fire in 1793.†.

Of Sir Joshua Reynolds Mr. D. observes, p. 477, that "he was a great experimentalist with respect to the composition of his colours. At first he used preparations from vegetables, which he relinquished for minerals. He is known to have purchased pictures by Titian or his scholars, and to have scraped off the several layers of colouring, in order to ascertain it, and discover his secret. His thinly-painted pictures stand extremely well, as the Cardinal Beaufort, &c."

"As the scope of these observations is chiefly confined to specimens at Oxford, I shall pass to the collections bequeathed to Christchurch by General Guise, 1765, attempting a classification of their schools, with their specific discriminations, and selecting a few pictures which have high pretensions to original excellence. The credit of many collections, as to its foundation in truth, is equally affected by immoderate praise and disesteem; and this, in particular, has been hastily depreciated. There is certainly a great inequality in the pictures; some have no claim to the names they bear, and others have been injuriously cleaned and retouched; there are yet many which are extraor-

* At Broxborn, Herts, before the present possessor of the family seat sold it to Mr. Bosanquet, 1786, was a fine series of the Monsons, now removed to Barton, co. Lincoln. We have heard that the series at Newsted abbey was sold by auction, in London, by the late proprietor. No amateur has noticed the fine collection of portraits at Hinton St. George; nor should those at Warwick castle be forgotten. No portraits have been more dispersed into different hands than those of the Howards and Arundels. Would it not be an object worthy of the present Duke to collect them all to Arundel? At Ashridge was a series of Egertons, condemned to the flames this Summer for not having escaped damp and neglect. EDIT.

† The monuments of the latter, at Cheneys, should not be forgotten. EDIT.

† Account of Cowdry, Mon. Vet. vol. III. This is not the only instance in which Mr. Gough has been misrepresented by Mr. D. He expressly asserts that this picture was among the few saved from the catastrophe; and he asserts it on ocular demonstration, having seen it in the hands of a servant of the family not many months after. He suggested to Mr. Chamberlaine to add an engraving of it to his Holbein Collection, but he never received an answer from that gentleman.—In p. 52, n. Mr. D. gives Mr. G. the credit of having had the monument of Edward II. at Gloucester excellently engraved in his "Sepulchral Monuments," vol. I. It is the only royal monument *not* engraved in that work. Perhaps it is a mistake for Mr. Bowyer's plate, engraved for Mr. Bigland's Gloucestershire Collections.

dinarily interesting, both to the artist and connoisseur." (p. 483.)

"The present Earl of Harcourt has lately presented to the picture-gallery at the Bodleian library a landscape by his own hand, which is the only picture in England by a noble artist which is publicly exhibited. The landscapes of Sir George Beaumont and Sir Richard Hoare deserve every encomium. Mr. W. Lock's *Death of Cardinal Wolsey*, and Mr. S. Lysons's *Delineation of Roman and Gothic Remains*, place them deservedly in the first rank of gentlemen artists." (p. 495.)

"By his present Majesty, justly distinguished for his knowledge and love of the Arts, the collection now at Buckingham house, originally begun by Frederick Prince of Wales, has been increased to its present excellence. The other collections are at Kensington, Hampton Court, Windsor, and Kew. There are some capital works by two Italian painters who have visited England: Canaletti's views of London, and several landscapes by Francesco Zuccharelli, of Lucca, who had been twice in this kingdom before the year 1771. His best pictures are at Hampton Court; and others, somewhat inferior, at Windsor, and at Sir Richard Worsley's, in the Isle of Wight. At the Queen's lodge, Windsor, is the Interior of the Medici Gallery at Florence, by Zoffanii, another most ingenious Italian artist, whose labours were not sufficiently rewarded to detain him in the country, which he left for the East Indies. Incited by the prevalent example of their Sovereign, several of the Nobility have engaged in the pursuit of this branch of *virtù*, with a competition both of taste and expence; and the additions they have made, or the collections they have formed, have eclipsed all that had been done by their predecessors." (pp. 513, 514.)

Mr. D, with a view to illustrate his subject by specimens at Oxford, though he occasionally launches out into a more extensive field, gives this account of the city of Oxford: "It exhibits, in every direction, one of the richest architectural views in England. From Botley-hill, on the North-west, the prospect is more like one from the hills above Cologne than any I saw on the Continent. There is a variety of lofty edifices, happily grouped, and the only fine point for the Radcliffe library as a central object. We have no disgusting monotonous break of the horizontal

line, as in the views of Rome from a similar eminence, where are domes infinitely repeated, from the immensity of St. Peter's to the diminutive cupola of a convent. From the second hill in Bagley wood the landscape is foreshortened, with Christchurch as the principal object, and Magdalen tower to the East. From Ellesfield, Effley, and Nuneham, the great features change their position without losing their beauty." (pp. 64, 65.)

215. *A Charge, delivered at the Visitation of the Archdeaconry of Salop, in the Diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, in May, 1800; and published by Desire of the Clergy. By John Chapel Woodhouse, A. M. Archdeacon and Canon-residentary of Lichfield.*

THE archdeaconry of Salop, we are here told, is 550 square miles, with a population of 64,000 inhabitants; contains 97 churches, not inconveniently situated, and few of the parishes want additional chapels; 53 are in good repair; 21 have, want, and undergone but little; and 12 have lately undergone, or are undergoing, necessary and complete reparation; 3 are about to be rebuilt, and 7 new-pewed or new-paved, by the parishioners*; 29 parsonage-houses never existed; 38 are good habitations; 20 but moderate; and 10 so small and mean as to be scarcely habitable by a clergyman's family. Of the incumbents, 36 are legally resident, and 2 more have resident curacies; 17 reside on other livings, with a legal excuse; 57, therefore, are beyond the reach of reasonable complaint respecting residence. Of the 13 added to the 29 who have no houses, 15 live *near* to their parishes, and discharge their duty, though not strictly resident; 27 chiefly of the 29 parishes or chapelries which have no houses employ curates who do not reside. "The nature and exigency of the present times, the continued attempt, by the enemies of piety and order, to diffuse corrupt principles, of the most shocking tendency, into the minds of the people, the increase of ignorant, self-ordained teachers, and the desertion of our churches, seem to demand, with an imperious call of duty, the *residence of the clergy*. He must be young, in our profession very inexperienced, or must have a heart cold to its calls, and backward in its duties,

* One is entirely unaccounted for, out of the 97. EDIT.

who has not perceived of what vast importance a resident minister *may* become to the welfare of his parishioners. We are honoured with the glorious title of Embassadors for Christ—such an embassy is very faintly performed at a distance, or by a casual visit.” (p. 7.) “The cognizance of such complaints belongs more to a superior jurisdiction, of the vigilant and prudent administration of which we are happy to have had long experience.” We may presume the Bishop of this diocese will enforce residence; and surely there is an imperious call on all diocesans, who have the interest of the souls committed to their care. The author finds that the number of Easter communicants is between 4 and 5000, or about 1-15th of the whole population; and the greatest number of communicants in those parishes which have lately enjoyed the benefit of a resident incumbent. Allowing for the absence of Dissenters, the aged and infirm, and the young, the number is 1-6th or 1-7th part of the congregation. The Dissenters are about 7000, or 1-9th of the whole population, and mostly in manufacturing towns; half of them such as, by their tenets and professions, have not entirely forsaken the Church; the other half is composed of various sects and descriptions. The *revenue* of the clergy of the archdeaconry is the next object of the archdeacon’s remark. The whole amount of their property is 18,000*l.* per annum, which, if divided among the 64,000 inhabitants of the same district, would not exceed 5*s.* 7*d.* each; but, if the laity were to be indemnified for their loss of patronage, the share would not be more than 3*s.* 4*d.* each. Much as we abhor the idea of sacrilegious rapine on the one hand, and the shameless abuse of the liberality of the impropiator of Hackington, stated in our last, p. 717, we cannot but help wishing for a better equalization of ecclesiastical property, that no industrious or deserving incumbent should be sunk below his rank and usefulness for want of a decent pittance, while his stall-fed superiors lose their rank and consequence in idleness and insignificance.

216. *A Charge, delivered to the Clergy of the Archdeaconry of St. Alban’s, at a Visitation held June 5. A. D. 1800. By Joseph Holden Pott, M. A. Prebendary of Lincoln, and Archdeacon of St. Alban’s. Pub-*

lished at the Request of the Clergy present.

WHEN hearing this charge, we could not help expressing a wish that it might be published, in order to render it intelligible. On the most careful perusal we seem to find that it means that, though the law of Christ has set the preachers of Christianity free from the restraints of the Jewish law, they are still to consider themselves subject to their superiors in the Established Church, and not wantonly or hastily to depart from the doctrines which they are enjoined by the Church. We have spoken more favourably, on former occasions, of the Archdeacon’s matter and style than we really can on the present*. Some points which are touched on in this charge are considered more largely in

217. *The Charge of Samuel Lord Bishop of Rochester, to the Clergy of his Diocese, delivered at his second General Visitation, in the Year 1800. Published at the Request of the Clergy.*

THE Bishop of Rochester, in the character of the late Mr. Jones of Pluckley, has drawn his own. “He was a man of quick penetration, of extensive learning, and the soundest piety. And he had, beyond any other man I ever knew, the talent of writing upon the deepest subjects to the plainest understandings.” The history of the rise and progress of Modern Philosophy in Europe is expressed in so comprehensive, so intelligible, so energetic a mode (p. 4—11), that it cannot be too frequently recurred to. We regret that the time did not permit the Bishop to proceed in this detail, or our limits allow us to transcribe all he has said on this interesting subject. His deductions from it are,

“1. That the apostacy of the French nation, and the subversion of the Gallican church, however unexpected at the time in Europe, was not a sudden event, but the catastrophe and accomplishment of a premeditated plot, a plot conceived in mere malice, carried on with steady, unrelenting malignity for half a century; a plot, in which the crooked policy of insatuated statesmen, the wheedling arts of intriguing women, the authority of sceptered

* See a former charge, on the same occasion, vol. LIX. p. 932; sermon for the benefit of the Humane Society, LX. 640; sermons on the festivals and fasts, *ibid.* 340; at the meeting of the charity children, LXV. 504.

pedants,

pedants, allured, by the paltry bribe of literary fame; to league with traitors for the subversion of the thrones on which they sat; a plot in which all these conspired to abet and aid the chimerical project, as it might at first seem, of a few lettered infidels. — 2dly, That the apology, which is sometimes attempted for the French Atheists, and may pass too easily upon persons of superficial information and weak discernment, that their enmity against the religion of their country was excited by a just abhorrence of the corruptions of the Church of Rome; that they were no enemies to the Gospel in its purity, and have even rendered service to true religion, by their successful opposition, as I have heard it said, to intolerance and superstition; is a most unfounded; false assertion. The real object of the settled aversion of the Atheistical conspiracy was nothing that is erroneous and exceptionable in Popery: it was every thing that is good, amiable, and holy in Christianity. They railed, it is true, at Superstition. But Religion and Superstition, in their phraseology, were synonyms; and Religion was the real object of their abuse. They talked in raptures of universal toleration. But what they meant by the word, as appears by their confidential explanations to one another, was neither more nor less than the sacrilegious project of seizing upon all property set apart for the maintenance of any established church of any form, or of any religious institution. Had the twelve Apostles been living upon earth, and preaching the Gospel in France, in the times of Voltaire, D'Alembert, and Diderot; the twelve Apostles, as they would have exceeded all other Clergy in the energy of their preaching, and the sanctity of their lives, would have incurred, more than any other Clergy, the reproach and insult of those Children of Hell." (pp. 12, 13, 14, 15.)

"Still the operations of the enemy are going on. Still going on by stratagem. The stratagem still a pretence for Reformation. But the reformation the very reverse of what was before attempted. Instead of divesting Religion of its mysteries, and reducing it to a mere philosophy in speculation, and to a mere morality in practice; the plan is now to affect a great zeal for orthodoxy; to make great pretensions to an extraordinary measure of the Holy Spirit's influence; to alienate the minds of the people from the Established Clergy, by representing them as sordid worldlings; without any concern about the souls of men; indifferent to the religion which they ought to teach, and to which the laity are attached; and destitute of the Spirit of God. In many parts of the kingdom new conventicles have been

opened in great number, and congregations formed of one knows not what denomination. The pastor is often, in appearance at least, an illiterate peasant, or mechanic. The congregation is visited occasionally by preachers from a distance. Sunday-schools are opened in connection with these conventicles. There is much reason to suspect that the expences of these schools and conventicles are defrayed by associations formed in different places. For the preachers and schoolmasters are observed to engage in expences, for the support and advancement of their institutions, to which, if we may judge from appearance, their own means must be altogether inadequate. The poor are even bribed, by small pecuniary gifts from time to time, to send their children to these schools of they know not what, rather than to those connected with the Established Church, in which they would be bred in the principles of true religion and loyalty. It is very remarkable, that these new congregations of non-descripts have been mostly formed since the Jacobins have been laid under the restraint of those two most salutary statutes commonly known by the names of the Sedition and the Treason Bill; a circumstance which gives much ground for suspicion, that Sedition and Atheism are the real objects of these institutions, rather than religion. Indeed, in some places this is known to be the case. In one topic the teachers of all these congregations agree; abuse of the Established Clergy, as negligent of their flocks, cold in their preaching, and destitute of the Spirit. In this they are joined by persons of a very different cast; whom a candour, of which they on their part set but a poor example, is unwilling to suspect of any ill design; though it is difficult to acquit them of the imputation of an indiscretion in their zeal, which, in its consequences, may be productive of mischief very remote, I believe, from their intentions. It is a dreadful aggravation of the dangers of the present crisis in this country, that persons of real piety should, without knowing it, be lending their aid to the common enemy, and making themselves, in effect, accomplices in a conspiracy against the Lord, and against his Christ. The Jacobins of this country, I very much fear, are, at this moment, making a tool of Methodism, just as the illuminées of Bavaria made a tool of Free Masonry; while the real Methodist, like the real Free Mason, is kept in utter ignorance of the wicked enterprize the counterfeit has in hand." (p. 18—20.)

In remedy of this, the Bishop points out the rule of conduct of the Clergy, both in practice and doctrine. He thus vindicates himself from the charge of discouraging

discouraging Sunday-schools, which it is of the utmost consequence should be known:

"A report has been circulated, by a misrepresentation, I suppose, in the public prints, that, in a debate in the House of Peers, in which I had a considerable share, just at the close of the last session of Parliament, I spoke with decided disapprobation of all these institutions*. The report is false. I spoke of them, upon that occasion, as I have always spoken, and always shall speak, as institutions that may be very beneficial, or very pernicious, according as they are well or ill conducted, and according as they are placed in proper or improper hands. I said, that 'Schools of Jacobinical Religion, and Jacobinical Politicks; that is to say, Schools of Atheism and Disloyalty, abound in this country; schools, in the shape and disguise of Charity-schools and Sunday-schools, in which the minds of the children of the very lowest orders are enlightened; that is to say, taught to despise religion, and the laws, and all subordination.' This I know to be the fact. But the proper antidote for the poison of the Jacobinical Schools will be schools, for the children of the same class, under the management of the Parochial Clergy: Sunday-schools, therefore, under your own inspection, I would advise you to encourage. But you must keep a vigilant eye over them. Leave nothing to the discretion of a master or a mistress. Suffer no books to be introduced but such as have had your previous approbation. And, in the choice of Expositions of the Church Catechism, which are almost the only books requisite in such schools, besides Pfalters, Prayer-books, Testaments, and Bibles, you would do well to fix on some of those, which you will find upon the lists of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge; upon which you will be sure to find none that are in any way exceptionable." (pp. 25, 26.)

He recommends attention to keep up our service of the Church on Sundays and the principal festivals, and more frequent celebration of the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, with suitable discourses on it. The conclusion of this interesting address is worthy of particular notice:

"You may think it strange that I have not touched at all upon a duty which I hold indeed to be of the very first importance, the Residence of the Beneficed Clergy upon their benefices. The truth is, that, in all that I have said, I have supposed your residence. I know not how to talk with a clergyman, about any part of his duty,

without assuming residence as a prerequisite; or without assuming, at least, that, in particular cases, in which non-residence may be allowable, as in some it certainly is, the absent incumbent is represented, in every part of his character, by an adequate substitute; without abatement of an iota of the full duty of the Resident Parochial Priest. The hypothesis, I know, fails me, in too many instances. If the high expediency of non-residence is not suggested to your own minds, by the detail I have set before you of the particulars of your duty, I know not by what words of mine I could hope to turn your attention to the subject. All that I shall attempt to say is this: that it will be highly to the credit of the Clergy if the timely reformation of so serious an evil should appear to come from themselves, without any exercise of a compulsive authority, ecclesiastical or secular. The evil is grown to that gigantic size, that a remedy, in one way or another, can be at no great distance. And, if persuasion prove ineffectual, or take not, indeed, a very speedy effect, other measures must be taken, and other remedies provided. But of that in another place." (p. 36.)

We must not forget to notice a curious disquisition on a various reading, in the edition of our common Bibles, on 1 Tim. iv. 16; of *thy* doctrine instead of *the* doctrine; the first of which, from 1638 to 1767, prevailed over the latter; but, from 1756 to 1788, it kept its ground in the Oxford Bibles. See pp. 29, 30. The Primate of Ireland, in his new translation, renders it *this teaching*."

218. *A Sermon, preached at Dartford, at the Visitation of the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Rochester, on Tuesday, September 30, 1800. By George Robson, M. A. Rector of Snodland, in Kent, and Domestic Chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Rochester. Published by his Lordship's Command.*

IN a correct and plain discourse, from Acts xiv. 15*, the preacher leads his hearers to correct the misrepresentation of the ministers of the Christian Religion by their enemies, who affect to suppose that absolute perfection should attach to their persons, when it is only predicated of their office. St. Chrysostom and Bp. Burnet, in all their encomiums on the priesthood or

* One small inaccuracy we cannot help noticing: *Aeneas* was the name of the paralytick cured by St. Peter at Lydda, not of the lame man healed by Paul and Barnabas at Lystra.

* On this subject see p. 1044.

pastoral care, "had not in view *personal* superiority in the priest above the rest of mankind, But the superiority and excellence of *spiritual* over *secular* concerns. It was the *end* of the ministerial office they sought so highly to exalt." (p. 12.) The high pretensions of some fanciful men may have encouraged an expectation of superiority in the ministers of the Gospel, who are but men; and all that is said in Scripture of their office should serve but to teach them vigilance, courage, skill, and fidelity, in their vocation. Mr. R. obviates the claims of Enthusiasm among Catholics and Protestants, that neither the clergy or the laity may be encouraged to claim more right to teach than is their due, nor the world to form improper sentiments of them.

219. *Modern Infidelity considered with respect to its Influence on Society: in a Sermon preached at the Baptist Meeting, Cambridge.* By Robert Hall, M. A.

MR. H. if we mistake not, is the successor of the celebrated Mr. Robinson. This sermon is in every respect deserving of the highest regard and praise, both for the style and arguments, which are directed against the new Infidelity peculiar to modern times, which not only rejects Religion as *false*, but pronounces it to be *pernicious*. "Revelation, by displaying the true character of God, affords a pure and perfect standard of virtue; heathenism, one in many respects defective and vicious; the fashionable-scepticism of the present day, which excludes the belief of all superior powers, affords no standard at all. Human Nature knows nothing better or higher than itself. All above and around it are shrouded in darkness; the virtues have no room to expand, by the prospect being confined to the tame realities of life; nor are any excursions permitted into that unseen world, the true element of the great and good, by which virtue is fortified with motives equally calculated to satisfy the reason, to delight the fancy, and to impress the heart."

220. *An Examination of a Sermon preached at Cambridge by Robert Hall, M. A. intitled "Modern Infidelity considered with respect to its Influence on Society," with an appendix, containing Observations upon a Critique on the Sermon in the Monthly Review for February, 1800.* By Anthony Robinson.

IT is enough for us to point out this

writer, whether under a real or assumed name, as an avowed advocate for Atheism and Revolution, whose cause, with that of other writers, is pleaded in some of our monthly publications; and even that of metaphysical Platonic Theism, though admitted, at the same time, to be hardly intelligible.

221. *Letters to a Member of Parliament, on the Writings of Baron Swedenborg, containing a full and complete Refutation of all the Abbé Barruel's Calumnies against the Honourable Author.* By J. Clowes, M. A. Rector of St. John's Church, Manchester, and Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.

A CANDID and energetic vindication of the character and theological opinion of the celebrated Baron, whom we always considered as an enthusiast, but of whose system is here given a full exposition, by a clergyman of the Established Church, who appears to be conscientiously attached to it.

222. *Diatessaron, sive integra Historia Domini Nostri Jesu Christi, Græce. Ex IV. Evangeliiis inter se collatis, ipsisque Evangelistarum Verbis apte et ordinate dispositis confecta. Subjungitur Evangeliorum Harmonia brevis.* Edidit J. White, S. T. P. Ling. Arab. Prof. Versionis Syriacæ Pbiloxenianæ Nov. Test. Interpres. Oxonii, & Typographæo Clarendoniano.

DR. W. has judiciously noted, on his margins, the time and the place in which each event happened. A map of Palestine is prefixed; and a most useful, though concise, *Evangeliorum Harmonia* is added at the end of the volume. A second edition of this work is already in the press, and it cannot be too much recommended to the tutors in our Universities.

223. *Letter to the Nobility and Gentry composing the Committee for raising the Naval Pillar, or Monument, under the Patronage of his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence; in Answer to the Letter of John Flaxman, Sculptor, to the Committee on that Subject.* By Alexander Dufour, Architect.

EVERY man in his own way. Mr. Dufour is partial to a temple, or some such monument of architecture. A similar idea was suggested in "The True Briton," March 4, by Mr. Opie, who wished to decorate the building with historical paintings.

224. *A Sermon on the Origin of Government and the Excellence of the British Constitution, preached at the Affairs Holden for the County of Southampton, March 5, 1800,* before

before Sir Soulden Laurence, Knight, and Arthur Palmer, Esq. By Daniel Lancaster, B. A. Curate of South Stoneham.

FROM Rom. xiii. 1. Mr. L. induces the origin of government parental and monarchical, founded on the natural helplessness of man and his dependence on society; and establishes the right of government and the duty of obedience to it, particularly under our present happy Constitution.

225. *Substance of the Speech of Thomas Jones, Esq. F. R. S. F. A. S. and M. P. on his Motion for Peace, made in the House of Commons, May 8, 1800; with a Copy of the Address moved for by him to His Majesty.*

WORTHY of perusal and preservation.

226. *The Systematic or Imaginary Philosophers, a Comedy, in Five Acts,*

HAS not much to recommend it either to the boards or the closet.

UNION WITH IRELAND.

227. *A Letter to the Farmers and Traders of Ireland, on the Subject of Union. By a Farmer and Trader.*

THIS writer dispassionately states to his countrymen what they are to lose by the Union:—the name of a free and independent Parliament—indépendence—religious distinctions—party—patronage and jobbing at the expence of the country—the friendship of the French, who have destroyed mankind to the amount of two millions and a half of souls, and 1691 millions of pounds sterling. “If the real object be the welfare of our country, and not paltry pride, vain consequence, and imaginary independence, we shall, by Union, arrive at what Ireland has ever wanted, a substantial yeomanry, not as soldiers, thank God! but as substantial and independent farmers; property will be secured, and rise in value from 18 and 20 years purchase, the present rate of the best circumstanced estates in Ireland, to 25 and 30 years purchase. Wealthy men will lay out their money and live among us; we shall vie with, if not be superior to, any little island in the universe; our country will become the envy of nations, the granary and the garden of Europe.” (p. 17.)—“When the business of Union is finally settled, you may have a farther address, on the subject of reformation among ourselves, a general plan of industry, and the way to get rich and happy.” (p. 19.)

228. *Speech of the Right Honourable Barry Lord Yelverton, Chief Baron of His Majesty's Court of Exchequer, in the House of Lords of Ireland, on Saturday, March 22, 1800, in the Debate on the Fourth Article of a Legislative Union between Great Britain and Ireland.*

229. *Speech of Lord Hawkesbury, in the House of Commons, Friday, April 25, 1800, on the Incorporation of the Parliaments of Great Britain and Ireland.*

THESE speeches, given more at length than our limits for the parliamentary debates allow, are worth perusing and preserving, in proportion as their subject is interesting.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

A French translation of the Travels of SPALLANZANI, noticed p. 451, has been published at Paris by G. Toscan, librarian of the National Museum of Natural History; with Notes by C. Faujas de St. Fond, and others, historical and geographical, by the translator, on the environs of Naples, as well as on Sicily and Mount Etna; in 6 volumes, 8vo, with cuts.

An Essay on the literary Life and Discoveries of Spallanzani has been published by J. Lourdes, M.D. of the University of Montpellier, who lived many years with him.

P. 962, a. antep. r. “impoverished.”

P. 963, a. l. 45, 46, for “1512,” “1513,”
r. “1519,” “1521.”

P. 964, a. l. 40, 41, r. “found, or transfused.”

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

In answer to VIATOR's enquiry about BECCLES, in Suffolk; which certainly escaped the notice of the last Editor of Camden's *Britannia*, as it did Bp. Gibson, probably because Mr. C. himself had omitted it, we can only refer him to *Magna Britannia*, and Kirby's *Suffolk Traveller*; and, as we do not recollect to have seen any view of the church, with its detached tower, shall be very glad to receive one in addition to the instances mentioned in vol. LXVIII. p. 925.

We have authority to say that the beautiful Verses on a Cat, in our Magazine for September, p. 875, were written by the venerable and learned JACOB BRYANT, Esq. It will be esteemed a singular and curious monument of the union of a playful fancy with profound erudition; and our readers will think the CAT of Mr. BRYANT will descend to posterity equally distinguished at least with the SPARROW of CATULLUS.

The curious buildings near Temple Bar, painted out by A. Z. shall be attended to.

TRANSLA-

TRANSLATION
OF MR. BELOE'S VERSES. (P. 769.)

Tu spem reducis mentibus anxiiis;

Virefque.

HOR.

"D'un esprit inquiet tu ranimes l'espoir."

O! COMBIEN une fille, à l'âge de
seize ans, [nemens!
Doit montrer de vertus, ses seuls vrais or-
D'une mère affligée elle sèche les larmes;
D'un père en son déclin éloigne les allar-
mes.

Un frère errant au loin sur les flots écumans
Devient le cher objet de ses soucis cuisans:
Il lui semble le voir, dans sa crainte mor-
telle, [nelle:
Regretter, mais en vain, la maison pater-
Alors la tendre sœur, fidelle à son amour,
Soupire, offre des vœux pour hâter son re-
tour.

Faut il dans le logis conserver le silence;
Elle fait contenir l'ardente pétulance.
Faisant valoir les droits que donne la raison,
Elle a soin d'établir l'ordre dans la maison;
D'un petit turbulent réprime le tapage,
Et fait regner ainsi la paix dans le ménage.
Si fanfan, par ses cris importuns et perçans,
Redemande une mère à ses embrassemens;
Sa tendresse et ses soins font qu'elle le dis-
pose

Bientôt à se calmer, et qu'enfin il repose.
Mais dans ce monde, hélas! où tout est
inconstant,
Où la fortune fait et change en un instant,
L'on peut voir succéder le trouble et l'in-
digeance

Où n'aguères régnoit le calme et l'opulence!
Alors, l'œil suppliant élevé vers les cieux,
Elle fait des souhaits pour des jours plus
heureux;

Naniment des parens, que le revers désole,
Sa vertu les soutient, son amour les console.
Telles sont les vertus qu'une fille à seize ans
Doit déployer aux yeux de ses tendres parens.

Cependant que des soins la flamme dé-
vorante

N'aille pas consumer cette beauté naissante;
Les plaisirs d'une fille, à l'âge de seize ans,
Doivent être serins et de craintes exempts.
Alors ce tendre cœur, que dieu d'amour
dispose,

S'agite, tressaillit, sans en faveur la cause,
Le jeune favori, qu'inspire sa beauté,
Chantera ses attrouts rayonnans de santé.

Dans ce portrait vivant les yeux d'un
heureux père [mère.

Navis contempleront les charmes de la
D'une épouse en sa fille il voit les agrémens.
Et sent renaître en lui ses premiers senti-
mens. [pense.

Dans l'éloge flatteur, que chacun lui dis-
Ce père éorgueilli trouve sa récompense;
Et dans sa chère fille, accomplie en tous
points,

Le trop juste tribut que méritent ses soins.

GENT. MAG. November, 1800.

Agréable maintien, le fruit de la pru-
dence,

Sourire gracieux, ce don de l'innocence,
Ardent desir de plaire, aisance, belle hu-
meur,

Gaité toujours aimable unie à la candeur,
Charmanes qualités, et mille autres encore,
Qu'avec ravissement des parens voient
éclore:

Que ce beau jour éclaire enfin ces dons
charmans;

Car Jeanne est arrivée à l'âge de seize ans.

N. B. Ce jour, qui doit être célèbre dans
les annales de la vertu, est le 23 Juillet, 1800.

THE CAT AND THE LOOKING-GLASS.

PHILOSOPHERS, who pass Life's
mystic round

In search of that which never can be found,
Let this sage maxim due attention find,
Of one the wisest of the purring kind.

A Cat did once a table pass,
On which there stood a looking glass;
He stopp'd and look'd with earnest eye,
And spied, at least he seem'd to spy,
Upon the watch a brother cat;
Wishing with whom a dish of chat,
He went to join him, but alas!
His speed was check'd by wall of glass.

On this he disconcerted tried
To meet his friend on t'other side.
Here nought he saw; so turning round
Again his second self he found.

He paus'd to think, but then, from fear
His brother puss should disappear,
Whilst he went round, he would not stop,
But leap'd upon the mirror's top;

Across, on this side, now on that,
His restless eyes could find no cat;

Then leaning down put out a paw,
And straight the fellow to't he saw;

And now this one, and now the other,
Close he beheld its very brother.

The scene unable to endure,
And now determin'd to be sure,

He stretch'd his claws to spring prepar'd,
And give the catiff his reward.

He lost his hold, and tumbling down
He scratch'd his nose, and broke his crown.

From this recovering in a trice
He fled to search for silly mice.

"Why," exclaim'd he, "torment my brains
About what still eludes my pains;

That which refuses to be known,
When all our care and labour's shewn,

Why should we fret ourselves about it,
Cats may do just as well without it?"

ON A FAVOURITE NORFOLK BANTAM;

Who travelled more than 300 Miles; and
who, soon after his arrival at Churston,
in Devonshire, was drowned in a Cistern
near Torbay.

BRAVE British seamen drop a tear,
Kindly bedew a stranger's bier;

A bro-

A brother's sufferings pity claim,
And, like yourselves, I'm known to fame.

Like you, the morning watch I keep,
Unfurled my sails, and shake off sleep;
Eager like you, I meet my foe,
And when I conquer, then I crow!

But ah! in chrystal flood, I trace
A rival, meet him face to face;
I stoop to conquer—vain the strife,
By one false step depriv'd of life.

A sprightly Bantam once was I;
Entomb'd in this sweet grove I lie;
*Moor'd head and stern** by seamen brave,
Who found, like me, a wat'ry grave,

Oct. 14.

J. H.

VOLTAIRE'S EPITAPH.

EN tibi lapide dignum
Voltarium;

Qui

In poësi magnus,
In historiâ parvus,
In philosophiâ minimus,
In religiône nullus:

Cujus

Ingenium acre;
Judicium præceps,
Improbilas summa:

Cui

Arrisere mulierculæ,
Plausere scioli,
Favere profani:

Quem

Dæi hominumque irrisorem
Senatus physico-atheus
Collecto ære hæc statuâ
Donavit.

Mr. URBAN,

Cowbit, Nov. 10.

HAVING lately received the following
verses from a much-loved and only
son, when he paid my poor thatched house
a visit, I confess, as a father, I felt so
much satisfaction from them, that, if you
do not disapprove of it, I beg their insertion.

Yours, &c.

J. M.

ONCE more I view the cottage door,
Where no rude storms of pride or envy
low'r;
Once more the voice of soft parental care
Invites an only son those joys to share,

* This alludes to a custom, time immemorial, amongst our brave sailors, of burying their deceased shipmates in this grove, *sans ceremonie*, in preference to the consecrated ground of the neighbouring cemetery. They at the same time are not inattentive to the preservation of the grave; but carefully secure it by briers neatly twisted; and frequently place small head and foot stones as a memorial of their friend, whose tomb they revisit on every return to port. EDIT.

Which Cowbit, lowly seated, thinly sows;
For which, with thanks sincere, my bosom
glows.

O much-lov'd parents! may ye never know
The weight of sorrow, or the pangs of woe;
Nor shall ye, if a son's most watchful eye
Can banish pain, or ward off misery.

O may no fears disturb your peaceful days!
May love and sweet content direct your
ways!

May Virtue, heav'n-born spirit, be your
guide, [vide!

And God, and duty, all your thoughts di-
So shall ye pass thro' life's uncertain vale,
And gain those joys above, which never fail.

A SOLEMN REFLECTION;

BY THE LATE WM. BACKFORD*, ESQ.

WRITTEN IN JULY, 1798.

WHEN Nature sinks exhausted to the
tomb, [bier,

And weeping friends attend th' untimely
How deeply awful is the cypress' gloom!

How sadly eloquent the pensive tear!

When the last word which dust to dust
conveys, [friendly sighs;

And breath'd through fervent lips and
When its full grief, the feeling heart dis-
plays, [eyes;

Which only holds a language through the

Ah! then the exquisite of sense awakes,

And what was sorrow late becomes de-
spair;

The broken mind a darker passion takes,
And sinks oppress'd not knowing how to
bear.

To stem affliction, and excess controul,
Demand the vigour of a Stoic soul.

A Familiar LETTER from Miss BIDDY RUPPEE, in BENGAL, to her Cousin DOROTHY RUSTY, of HAWTHORN LODGE, in DEVONSHIRE. Originally written in Jan. 1785; when encamp'd near CALCUTTA.

MY DEAR DOLLYBELLA,

WITH pleasure I scrawl

Of the honours I shar'd at a *Calcutta* † ball.
Imprints, I've heard, is the *Spanish* for first;
Then thus I begin, or I'm sure I should
burst.

In Europe, a sword may the fair sex
delight, [right;

But in India, dear girl, the pen takes the
For who can resist the dear magical quill,
That turns all to gold? when † sword is
but steel;

* Well known in the literary world as
the author of Histories of France and Ja-
maica; and of several elegant prose and
poetical pieces, printed in different periodi-
cal publications, under various signatures.

† On New Year's Day.

And

And a soldier, (O Lord!) is such a great bore,
That is, my dear Rusty, the soldiers are
poor.

I hate of all mortals such gentry to see;
Do not think a red rag could ever catch me;
Did I quit little England a barrack to wed?
Did I brave the deep ocean for curry and
bread?

For curry and bread is just merely t'exist,
What a reason would this be to enter the
list!

Did I leave, (foolish heart! I pray now be
still;)

Did I leave for such things poor love-stricken
I would have them all know, I have made
up my mind

Not to like man alone, for the sake of
So the bold Sons of Mars, be they ever so
proud,

Though the finest of fellows, will pass in a
Fit food for gunpowder, for cracks in the
head,

Or to guard the *Civilian*, while cozie in bed;
Whose delicate minds are for tenderness
form'd;

They will woo you in sap; never fear to
If such should be rich, and soft nonsense
repeat,

Though you think him a fool, you must
But as it grows late; *je vous salue le bon soir*;
Old *Morpheus* proclaims that 'tis time to
withdraw;

Whose pow'rs o'er the eye-lids are leaden
we're told,

But believe me, in India, he tips them

Old Murphy has giv'n me the sweetest
of nights,

And bewilder'd my fancy with silken de-
If sometimes he troubles with griefs that
are pest,

"To the winds to the waves*" my sorrows
Though, spight of me, thoughts of Old
England will start,

And give a sharp pang to my flexible heart.
But to things of more moment I willingly
turn;

We were made to rejoice as well as to
In a gay *deshabille* I lounge out the dull morn,
In thinking what cap shall my tresses adorn.

Th'important point fix'd, and my palan-
quin ready,

They swim me along, with a motion so
That your Irish sedaners can neither com-
pare,

To the palanquin bearers, for swiftness or
Hircurrahs† before me to clear out the
way;

And Masauls‡ in abundance turn night
Myself in the midst make a brilliant dis-
play.

Thus, mad with delight, I proceed to a
ball,

And the beaux fly to meet me with smiles
Even Hookna's† for sake their obedience to
show,

While their bilious complexions with ten-
Through a lane of *mate* soldiers; I sweep to
my seat,

Scarce knowing or if on my head or my
Good Lord! how delightful! how char-
ming to be

Supported by those, that can well support
On the right, one in council; the left, a
great man,

With a dozen of factors to lead up the van;
While a *ship* favour'd lover, officiously
kind,

The page of my wardrobe, keeps six yards
As for captains‡, that girls make such fuss
on at home,

We treat them as cyphers on ent'ring a
And if one should ask you the "favour to
dance,"

You must say "I'm engaged," although 'tis
Except he possesses, but this *entre nous*,
A lack, then be civil; be killing, if two.

Still keeping in view this grand maxim,
'tis plain,

All lacks, with a lack, you may take to

POSTSCRIPT.

A lack, my dear Rusty, ten thousand good
guineas!

With such lovely Cupids no wonder men
So prithe, sweet coz, bring thy fortune to Ind,
I warrant to make up a match to thy mind.

By fortune, here meant, is a wardrobe
compleat;

Songs, fashions, and health, a *nabobical*
And to prove, (though unseen,) the swain's
fondness for thee,

He shall give thee the meeting, 'twixt this

* Long tubes through which they draw
scented tobacco through a bell containing
water, which is carried by the dresser of it,
therefore called *Hookab badar*.

† Calcutta was then full of King's and
Company's Officers, who were, in general,
lookers-on: a young Engineer, an incom-
parable dancer, had always a partner, being
then about to publish, "*A Bevy of Calcutta*

Beauties." In his panegyric upon a mar-
ried lady, as famous for capriols as himself,
he thus begins,—"*Eclogue, &c. By Moon-*

light. Scene, (in some magnificent place
forgot)—"*Hail, beautiful Maid! &c. &c.*

&c.—"*Cross reading of newspapers, then*
fashionable, when this *naiveré* Work was
advertis'd, read thus—"TO BE DISPOSED

OF"—"BY PRIVATE CONTRACT"—"*A*
BEVY OF CALCUTTA BEAUTIES."—On
this Evening—we envious subalterns soon

forsook—the show, and dedicated it in
plenteous libations "to the girls of Old
England," and did justice to the jolly
god:—the next morning had the honour

of giving birth to Miss Biddy Rupee.

Next

* "A well-a-day song" much in vogue.

† Swift Messengers for show, and to
carry letters.

‡ Lights carried by boys.

Next day he will land thee, in state, at my
house;
The next, God permit, he will make thee
his spouse. A RAMBLER.

*The following elegant Contribution to the Fes-
tivity of the Sailor's Saturday Night was com-
posed to Musick, and sung by an accomplished
YOUNG LADY, on her passage to India,
after doubling the Cape of good Hope.*

WITH joy the stormy Cape we leave,
To milder climes our course pur-
sue,
Far in the West recedes its wave,
Whilst brighter prospects rise to view.
When the broad canvass courts the gale,
Or swells, by gentle zephyrs fann'd,
Can we the breeze propitious hail,
That bears us from our native land?
Not all the wealth the Indies boast
Can e'er the busy thought restrain,
No gems that deck the orient coast,
Can soothe the lonely wanderer's pain.
Still fond Affection fills the eye,
And oft recalls the parting hour,
And Memory breathes a tender sigh,
O'er every favourite grove and bower.
Yet Hope dispels the seaman's fears,
Restores his love, or absent wife,
Cheer'd by its balm, we bound o'er years,
And weather all the storms of life.

PARODIES OF SHAKSPEARE.

Nº. XL.

AT first the *Urchin*,
Tetchy and screaming in his nurse's arms;
And then the *Truant*, mischievous in grain,
For thefts and lyes, and ever-fancy speech,
Unmercifully flogg'd at school; the *idle
Apprentice* next, debauch'd, and playing
false
With matter's niece: and then the *Democrat*,
Loud for reform, and wily as the fox,
Smacking of treason, yet quick in subterfuge,
Stirring the rabble with villain's smooth ha-
rangue, [Sbarper,
Made at the ale house club: and then the
With loaded dice, and false pack'd cards
about him,
Keeping a faro bank, and E. O. table;
In trick adept, and swindling instances,
And so gets thrown in gaol: by shift esca-
ping,
He joins the gang, a desperate *Highbwayman*
With crape on face, and pistols in his pouch;
His booty carried off, a mint too scant
For his rapacious harlot; she, syren like,
First tempts, then ruins, turning evidence,
And smiles upon the deed: last scene of all
That ends this base detested history,
Is the *Old Bailey*; sentence, execution,
Sans friend, sans hope, sans pity, sans re-
prievè. AS YOU LIKE IT. II. 5.

HOW like a fawning Loyalist he looks!
I hate him for that he's a Churchman;
And more for that in cowardly content
He pays his tythes and taxes, and lays
down

Subscriptions gratis to keep up the war;
If once I raise the mob about his door,
I'll make him hail the people's majesty.
He hates the good old cause; and dares to
rail [meetings;
At Whigs, conventicles, and hallow'd
Where Freedom's friends do mostly congre-
gate,
Our loud outcry for bread he not admits
Just cause for insurrection: curse on all plots,
If I waylay him not—

MERCHANT OF VENICE. I. 2.

Why HE is our own;
And we more rich in having such a KING,
Than twenty grand Republics, such as
France, [wealth tho' plunder,
Her soil though drench'd with blood, her
Her consuls tyrants, and her citizens slaves:
His words are bonds; his deeds are boun-
ty's blessings; [cious;
His love sincere; his condescensions gra-
His subjects weal the treasure of his heart;
His life defended, as his right, by Heav'n;
His courage calm and firm; his science
deep; [correct;
His judgement mellow'd, and his taste
And, in a word, (for far behind his worth
Come all the praises Britons can bestow)
He is compleat in feature and in grace,
With all good grace to grace a GLORIOUS
MONARCH.

TWO GENT. OF VERONA. II. 4, 5.

MASTER SHALLOW.

ON THE PREVALENCE OF THE GERMAN DRAMA.

SAY, from what cause proceeds the mo-
dern rage
For German Dramas on the British stage?
Must British tears for ever cease to flow,
Save through the fount which streams from
German woe?
And Laughter lose its empire o'er the pit,
Except when forc'd from heavy German
wit? [which have
Shine Thames's Swans less bright than those
Their silver plumage in the Danube's wave?
Or are their dying notes aught less divine
Than those which echo on the boasted
Rhine?
Immortal Shakspeare! how shall we ap-
pease [these?
Thy shade, indignant now at wrongs like
Thy day declining though true Genius
weeps, [light sleeps;" *
"Still on that bank thy own bright moon-

* Merchant of Venice.

And

And lovely Viola, not yet outdone, [Sun*;
Though rivall'd now by Virgins of the
Unequal'd still, of peerless maids the chief,
"Like monumental Patience smiles at
grief" †.

While furious Richard mounts his fiery steed,
And, proudly emulous of martial meed,
Unsheaths his sword, and calls his warrior
train [again" ‡.

"To scourge these strangers o'er the seas

O Thou, whose wit our plaudits can
command, [band,
Whose genuine Dramas speak a master's
Whose patriot voice so oft is heard to rise
In proud disdain of foreign hir'd allies,
See how thy own once verdant laurels fade,
Since thou canst stoop to call in foreign aid,
Since thou canst join the tame translating
crew,

And banish Avon's Bard for Kotzebue.
Is Indolence the God before whose shrine
Devoutly bend the votaries of the Nine?
Coy are the Muses, and will ne'er inspire
The Bard who slumbers o'er the living lyre;
The blooming garden and the fruitful soil
Yield not their treasures unsubdu'd by toil.

What truths, what morals gives the Ger-
man stage,

In wisdom's paths to guide a fickle age?
There passion lawlets, wild, and unconfin'd,
Usurps its empire o'er the yielding mind,
Spurns at all rule, and, owning no controul,
At length to frenzy drives the feeling soul.
There Sensibility, with sickly mien,
Shedsherpale languor o'er life's vary'd scene,
And at each fancy'd ill with groundless fear
Heaves the deep sigh and calls the starting
tear.

By her enfeebled, can we climb the steep,
Where self-denying Virtue loves to keep
Her awful feat? inexorably just,
She ever mindful of her sacred trust,
Bids by her sons this law be understood,
In partial evil dwells the general good.

S O N N E T.

GAY Hope, the sweet Aurora of Life's
morn, [ing ray,
Gilds our fair prospects with her cheer-
And promises that the approaching day
The Sun of Happiness shall long adorn.

But ah! of all his beams that Sun is shorn!
Shorn of his beams, alas! he will not
stay, [away.

But hides his head in clouds and hastes
Then the chang'd scene, cold, comfortless
forlorn,

Gives but a dreary landscape to our view;
Then the late Heaven a wilderness ap-
pears,

The objects still the same, but chang'd
their hue. [tears;
Nature's once smiling face is wash'd in
Till twilight Apathy, in murky blue,
Others in Death, (kind night!) to veil
our fears.

ON A LADY'S PICTURE.

I F with unskillful hand the lines I trace
That form the semblance of the fairest
face,

If o'er the piece my pencil fails to throw
Those charms which through the living fea-
tures glow; [care

Think with what toil the finish'd painter's
Catches from Beauty's form its graceful air,
And to the canvas, with the nicest art
Can scarce those animated tints impart.
How oft with unsuccessful touch he tries
T' express the liquid lustre of the eyes!
The nose, the mouth, the chin, each fea-
ture still

Demands the utmost efforts of his skill,
Nor willing to resign so fair a spoil
Yields with reluctance to the pencil's toil.
If with advent'rous hand I then presume
Faintly to imitate soft beauty's bloom;
Forgive the ruder sketch, nor think it
strange,

An humbler artist fails to paint a GRANGE.

STANZAS, written in Feb. 1800, on remo-
ving my Daughter's Coffin from a watery
Grave to a dry one on the North Side of
the Church.

W HILST I thy bloom in mem'ry's
record trace, [plore,
And with regret thy short-liv'd stay de-
I view with awful, solemn thought the
place, [more.

Where we must lie till time shall be no
Preserv'd by Lichfield's tender sonneteer,
Her much lov'd sister's lock of hair we
find;

Thus I thy fire, with like affection, here
Record of thee what death has left be-
hind;

For after nine years ravage of the grave,
Thy relics still one mark of beauty show,
Which sometimes living females fail to
have,

A well-set row of teeth as white as snow.

P. S. The representation of the inscrip-
tion on a stone, p. 122, (fig. 3), I agree
with Querist, was probably only a part of a
tombstone from some church, and the in-
scription was, I think, *Domine, miserere
animæ nostræ.* J. M. Cowbit.

EPIGRAM FROM PASCHASIUS.

H ARPALUS dying leaves the poor his
all,
That from his heirs unsign'd tears may
fall.

INTEL.

* Pizarro. † Twelfth Night.
‡ Richard the Third. & Mr. Sheridan.

INTELLIGENCE OF IMPORTANCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Admiralty-office, Oct. 18. This Gazette contains an inclosure from Lord Keith, stating the capture of a Spanish privateer, of 10 guns, and 55 men, by the *Flora*, Captain Middleton; and of *La Mouche* French ship, of 20 guns, and 145 men, and a small Spanish privateer, by *La Minerve*, Capt. Cockburne.

Admiralty-office, Oct. 25. Copy of a letter from the Earl of St. Vincent, K. B. Admiral of the White, &c. to E. Nepean, Esq. dated the 17th instant.

Sir, by the Lord Nelson cutter I have this day received the inclosed letter from Capt. Knight, of his Majesty's ship *Montague*, detailing a very meritorious piece of service performed by the boats of that ship and of the *Magnificent*; and Lieut. Percy informs me, that, on the 1st inst. in the Lord Nelson, he captured and burnt a sloop from Camaret, bound to Bourdeaux, laden with empty casks; and on Monday last drove on shore, under a battery, three brigs and three sloops, apparently empty, which had made their escape from within the Penmarks during the late gales of wind.

I am, &c. ST. VINCENT.

My Lord, *Montague, at Sea, Oct. 13.*

On returning Westward yesterday before L'Orient, I saw at noon a small convoy of brigs, sloops, &c. taking refuge in Port Danenne; which I approached, and prepared the armed boats of the two ships to attack, and, while placing this ship to cover them, dispatched the *Montague's* boats, under the direction of Lieuts. Byfett and Knight, who were followed and ably supported by those of the *Magnificent*, in which were Lieuts. Dunlop and Griffiths, who, notwithstanding the fire kept up from two of the vessels who were armed, and a battery firing round and grape (under which the vessels lay, touching the ground), they boarded, took possession, and brought out 11 vessels, and burnt one: another had been sunk by the enemy's shot, leaving only one, whose situation in the Creek would not admit of getting her out. This little piece of service, completely and expeditiously performed, with the loss only of one seaman killed, and two wounded, of the *Montague*, and one of the latter of the *Magnificent*, has won my approbation, and, I trust, will merit your Lordship's. On this duty, Lieuts. Alexander, Montgomerie, Mitchell, and Jordan, of the Marines, were employed, as was Lieut. Samarin, of the Russian navy, who volunteered his service, all entitled to applause, as were the seamen and marines, for their regular and spirited conduct.

JOHN KNIGHT.

List of Vessels.

Three sloops (one of them sunk), three brigs, and five luggers.

A letter from Lord Keith to E. Nepean, Esq. introduces the following.

Termagant, Leghern, Sept 6.

My Lord, I have to acquaint your Lordship, that, on the 1st inst. in his Majesty's sloop under my command, 30 leagues to the Westward of Corfica, after a chase of two hours, I captured a French national polacre, called *La Capricieuse*, commanded by Citizen Gandferrand, Enseigne de Vaisseau, mounting six guns, manned with 68 men, was victualled for two months, had left Toulon three days, and was bound to Egypt. She had on board 350 stand of arms, a quantity of shot, a French General, and a Chef de Bataillon; but the dispatches (except the two letters I have the honour to inclose) were destroyed before I boarded her. I have also to add, that on the 4th inst. after a short chase, ten leagues from this place, I took the General Holtz French privateer, with two guns, and 26 men, which I scuttled and sunk.

I am, &c. W. SKIPSEY.

Letter from Captain Cunningham to Earl St. Vincent.

Clyde, Plymouth-Sound, Oct. 22.

My Lord, I have the honour to transmit, for your Lordship's information, a list of vessels destroyed, captured, and recaptured during the late cruise of his Majesty's ship under my command: *Deux Amis* Spanish letter of marque, four guns, and 27 men, from Vera Cruz to St. Andero, burnt in the harbour of St. Vincent; captured *El Beloz*, Spanish packet, four guns, and 30 men, from the Havannah to Corunna; *La Rose* French schooner, from Bourdeaux to Guadaloupe; and *La Magicienne* French schooner, from Senegal to Bourdeaux; recaptured the *Dick* guineaman, of Liverpool, taken by the *Grand Decide* privateer; at this time the *Filgard* was in sight, who, I apprehend, captured the latter about two hours after.

C. CUNNINGHAM.

[This Gazette also contains an account of the capture of the *Petit Chasseur* French privateer, by Capt. Durban, of the *Weazle* sloop; *L'Active* French letter of marque, loaded with sugar; *Victorieux* French merchant brig, laden with cotton and coffee; *Le Rey Carlos* Spanish packet, laden with sugar, indigo, and cochineal, by Captain Cockburne, of the *Minerve*; and the *Victor Natalie*, a small French cutter, by the *Profelyte*, Capt. Powke.]

Admiralty-office, Oct. 31. This Gazette reports, that the boats of the Excellent, Hon. Capt. Stopford, under the command of Lieut. Bain, had cut out three large brigs, in a creek to the Eastward of Abreverak. The service was very dexterously and completely executed, and they were all brought out through a very intricate navigation; one seaman mortally wounded.

Admiralty office, Nov. 4. In this Gazette a letter from Lieut. Butcher gives an account of the capture of the Renard French cutter privateer, by the Nile lugger.

Admiralty-office, Nov. 7. Letter from Capt. Hotham, of the *Immortalité*, to Admiral the Earl of St. Vincent.

Immortalité, at Sea, Oct. 24.

My Lord, I have the honour to report to your Lordship, that on the 12th of September I captured a small Spanish vessel, laden with stone, which I was obliged to scuttle, to enable me to chase two French privateer ships (*Le Brave* and *La Bellone*), who hove in sight (coming out of the *Geronde*) at the time I was boarding the Spaniard; but, as it was late in the evening, and as they tacked, and stood from me under every sail, as soon as they discovered *L'Immortalité* to be a man of war, they did not leave it in my power to get near them, although by steering the course in the night that I judged they would adopt to avoid me, I kept them in sight all the next day, but in the second night they escaped; after my having chased them 259 miles to the Westward. However, on the 20th, I retook an English ship (the *Monarch*), of 645 tons, laden with timber, which *La Bellone* had captured four days before, on her passage from Quebec to London. On the 22d of the same month, in the latitude of Cordouan Light-house, blowing hard from the Westward, a French brig of war came in sight to the Northward, to whom I got near enough by sun-set to keep sight of after dark, and to ensure my coming up with her; but, at half-past nine o'clock, when I was within musket-shot, and about to bring her to, we both unexpectedly took the ground (going nine knots) on Nourmontier, where she was totally dismasted and destroyed, but I had the good fortune to get off at day-light the next morning, without any material damage, and with the loss only of a bower anchor and cable, and a boat. Not having seen the land before dark, and not having run the distance of it by the reckoning, I was unable to ascertain what was my exact situation till the day broke, and as it was ebb-tide when we went on shore, I was prevented from getting off before. In the morning, having got the ship under weigh, and worked off from the land, finding myself able to keep the sea, I returned to my station; and the next morning (the 24th) I fell-in with a French schooner letter of marque, bringing coffee and sugar, from Guadaloupe to Bourdeaux, but a Guernsey privateer lugger, who was also in sight, and nearer to the schooner than I was, brought her to before I got up with her.

H. HOTHAM.

Letter from the Hon. Capt. Curzon, of the Indefatigable, to Capt. Keats, of the Boadicea,

transmitted to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty by the Earl of St. Vincent.

Sir, *Indefatigable, at Sea, Oct. 23.*

The ship to windward I made the signal for, and afterwards chased, was *La Venus* French national frigate, carrying 32 guns, and 200 men, from Rochfort, bound to Senegal, and accounted a very fast sailer, which I had the good fortune to come up with and capture so early as seven o'clock in the evening, owing to the *Fisgard* having come in sight in the afternoon directly in the wind of the chase, and turning her, so that both ships crossed upon her course: we arrived up with her nearly at the same time.

H. CURZON.

Letter from Vice-Admiral Lord Hugh Seymour to E. Nepean, Esq. dated on board the Abergavenny, Port Royal Harbour, Aug. 31.

Sir, I have very sincere pleasure in forwarding to you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a letter which I have received from Captain Milne, of his Majesty's ship *Seine*, describing an action which does great honour to him, his officers, and ship's company, and which ended in the capture of the French Republican frigate the *Vengeance*, a ship of very superior force to that which he commanded. Captain Milne has done so much justice to his officers and men, by his report of their conduct on that occasion, that I have only to offer my congratulations to their Lordships upon the success which attended their exertions, and to express my hope that it will receive marks of their Lordships' favour proportioned to the satisfaction which they must derive from the event, which has brought forward the merit of those engaged in it.

I am, &c.

H. SEYMOUR.

His Majesty's ship Seine, off St.

My Lord, Domingo, Aug. 22.

I have the satisfaction to acquaint your Lordship, that on the morning of the 20th inst. I observed a ship on the starboard tack standing to the Northward through the Mona passage; I soon perceived she was an enemy, and made all sail in chase, with very light breezes. The wind having come to the Northward obliged her to tack, as she could not weather Cape Raphael on the St. Domingo shore; she then stood S. S. E. and made all sail. By this time it was near sun-set, and I could perceive she was a large frigate; it was near midnight before I could bring her to action, and then not so close as I could wish, as she always bore up and kept at long-shot; she however did us considerable damage in our rigging and sails, but to appearance she suffered equally; we separated for some time, and I took that opportunity to get our rigging, &c. again in complete repair. On the morning of the 25th I had the pleasure of bringing her to close action; and, after about an hour and a half's hard fighting, an officer came

out on her bowsprit (the only place he could be seen from, owing to the mass of confusion, by the loss of her fore-mast, mizen-mast, and main-top mast having fallen on-board), and said they had struck to the British flag. She was immediately taken possession of, and proved to be the French frigate the *Vengeance*, Citizen Pitot, Capitaine de Vaisseau, Commander, mounting 28 18-pounders on her main deck, 16 12-pounders, and eight 42-pounders carronades on her quarter-deck and fore-castle, and brass swivels on the gun-wale, with shifting guns on the main and quarter-decks: the weight of metal I have mentioned in French pounds. The behaviour of the officers and ship's company was such as has always characterized the British seamen. To my first Lieutenant, Mr. Cheetham, I am greatly indebted for his cool and steady behaviour, and for the amazing fire kept up from the main-deck, which nothing could surpass. My second Lieutenant, Mr. George Milne, fell fighting nobly about the middle of the action. To him his Majesty has lost a valuable and as zealous an officer as any in the service. To my third Lieutenant, Mr. Edeveair (whom I mentioned on a former occasion, when gunner of the *Pique*), I am equally indebted for his services; as likewise Mr. Barclay, the master, and Mr. McDonald, Lieutenant of marines, who was taken down wounded, and came up again when dressed, but was obliged, from a second wound, to be taken below: but, I am happy to state, the life of this valuable officer will be saved, to render farther services to his Majesty. The behaviour of the petty officers, seamen, and marines, was such as does them the highest credit. The *Vengeance* is a very large frigate, five years old, and exactly the dimensions of the *Elsgard* in his Majesty's service, and is the ship which had the action some time since with the American frigate the *Constellation*. Previous to her leaving Curacao, she had a large supply of seamen from Guadaloupe, and was every way completely found, and bound to France. His Majesty's ship under my command has suffered much in her mast and hull; sails and rigging entirely cut to pieces. Your Lordship will perceive the *Vengeance* is superior in size, guns, and number of men, to his Majesty's ship I have the honour to command; but nothing could withstand the steady behaviour of this ship's crew. I have the honour of enclosing a list of the killed and wounded. The loss of the enemy has been very great, but I have not yet got a return.

I am, &c.

DAVID MILNE.

A return of the killed and wounded.

Killed. One officer, and 12 seamen.—
Wounded. Three officers, 22 seamen, three marines, and one boy.

[This Gazette likewise contains letters

received by the Earl of St. Vincent, from Captains Knight, Bowen, and Lukin, of his Majesty's ships *Montague*, *Argo*, and *Thames*, giving accounts of the vessels captured and re-captured by them during their respective cruizes on the coast of France, viz. a large brig, laden with wines and brandy, taken out under the walls of Port Louis, by the boats of the *Montague*, under the command of acting Lieu. Wells;—a lugger, with fire-wood, cut off and destroyed by the *Montague*;—a brig and two sloops, brought out from under the batteries of Croisie, with great intrepidity and alacrity, by the boats of the *Montague*: in this affair, a valuable seaman killed, one seaman and marine badly wounded, and two slightly;—two brigs and a galliot (French), taken possession of by the boats of the *Montague*, within the isle of Noirmontier; but so intricate and shallow the channel, it was judged expedient to fire them;—the Spanish letter of marque *San Fernando*, mounting 12 6-pounders, and 53 men, bound to La Vera Cruz, laden with her iron and bale goods, of considerable value, belonging to the Royal Philippine company, by the *Argo*, who likewise took as under:—a French brig, *Maria Louisa*, in ballast, sent in; a Spanish barque, *Sel Vincento*, laden with iron ore, sent in; and two Spanish barques, names unknown, laden with iron ore, sunk;—*La Diable à Quatre*, French ship privateer, of 16 twelve and six-pounders, and 150 men, by the *Thames*.—This Gazette also contains a letter to Mr. Nepean, giving an account of a French cutter being driven on shore under the village of Gouberville, and inevitably rendered useless, by his Majesty's sloop *Wolverine*, Capt. Wight.

This Gazette likewise contains the following proclamation:

BY THE KING.

GEORGE R.

Whereas by the fourth article of the articles of the Union of Great Britain and Ireland, as the same are ratified and confirmed by two Acts of Parliament, the one passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, intitled, an Act for the Union of Great Britain and Ireland; the other passed in the Parliament of Ireland, also intitled, an Act for the Union of Great Britain and Ireland, to have force from the 1st day of January, 1801; it is provided, that if we, on or before the said 1st day of January, 1801, on which day the Union is to take place as aforesaid, should declare, under the great seal of Great Britain, that it is expedient that the Lords and Commons of the present Parliament of Great Britain should be the members of the respective houses of the first Parliament of the said United Kingdom, on the part of Great Britain: And whereas it is our intention to appoint Thursday the 22d day of January

any next ensuing for the assembling of the first Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, by proclamation under the great seal of the United Kingdom: we do judge it to be expedient that the Lords and Commons of the present Parliament of Great Britain should be the members of the respective houses of the first Parliament of the United Kingdom, on the part of Great Britain. And we do, pursuant to the said articles of Union, and to the Acts of Parliament ratifying and confirming the same, hereby declare, under our great seal of Great Britain, that it is expedient that the Lords and Commons of the present Parliament of Great Britain

should be the members of the respective houses of the first Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, on the part of Great Britain; and the Lords and Commons of the present Parliament of Great Britain are accordingly to be the members of the respective houses of the first Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, on the part of Great Britain; and the said Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, are hereby required and commanded to take notice hereof, and to give their attendance accordingly, at Westminster, on the said 22d day of January next ensuing.

Given at our Court at St. James's, &c.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, November, 1800.

THE resignation by Baron Thugut of the office of prime minister of

GERMANY

was followed by the elevation of the Archduke Charles to the rank of Field-Marshal-General of all the Armies of his Imperial Majesty, with unlimited powers, and wholly independent of the Aulic Council at Vienna. The new Minister, Count Cobentzel, was scarcely seated in his office when he took his departure for Luneville, the place appointed for the meeting of a Congress to consider of arrangements for Peace. On the 24th of October the Count reached that town, but quitted it soon after, and took the route to Paris*. When he had reached Bar-le-Duc, he met Joseph Bonaparte, the French Plenipotentiary, who returned, and accompanied the Count to Paris, where they arrived on the 28th; as did also Ministers from Berlin, Bavaria, Parma, and Holland. Neither the real nature nor the result of Count Cobentzel's interview with the Consul are known with any certainty; but we find, that he arrived again at Luneville on the 7th instant, where he was soon joined by Joseph Bonaparte, with whom he exchanged his full powers. It is, however, a little extraordinary that, at the same time that the Paris Journals gave us this information of the negociation having commenced, they all (*excepting only the Official Paper*) announced,

* Some accounts state, that, on his arrival at the place of negotiation, he found a letter from Bonaparte, inviting him to the capital; others, with more probability, suggest, that, being disappointed in not finding at Luneville a Minister to negotiate on the part of his Britannic Majesty, the Count, uninvited and unexpected, set off for Paris, to declare, on the part of the Emperor, "that his Imperial Majesty would on no account negotiate for a Peace with France, except in conjunction with his ally the King of Great Britain."

GENT. MAG. November, 1800.

that notice had been given by the French Generals to the Austrians, both in Germany and Italy, of their intention to re-commence hostilities on the 22d instant; that General Moreau left Paris on the 17th, to resume the command of his army; that all the other officers in town were ordered to join their respective corps immediately; and that even the Chief Consul's guides had quitted the Capital!

The fortresses of
ULM, INGOLDSTADT, and PHILIPS-
BURGH,

which, in our last RETROSPECT, we stated the Emperor to have placed in the hands of the French, as a pledge of his sincere disposition to negotiate, have been in great part demolished, under the scandalous pretence of their having been (not given in trust, but) formally surrendered, without limitation or condition. It is thought, however, that, on a remonstrance of Count Cobentzel, the orders for their demolition have been countermanded.

England is not the only Power that has been *unfortunate* enough to incur the high displeasure of the Emperor of

RUSSIA;

for, in consequence either of an intimation from the Court of St. Petersburg, or of some indirect suggestions, that an Austrian Ambassador would be received there, the Emperor of Germany appointed Prince Charles of Auersperg, with a splendid retinue, to set off for the Court of Paul I. as Ambassador Extraordinary; but just as the Prince had taken leave, an article appeared in the *Petersburg Gazette*, stating, "that a notification having been made," &c. &c. "it had not pleased his Imperial Majesty to accept either the Embassy or the Ambassador; and his Imperial Majesty had ordered that *no answer* should be returned to the notification." There seems great reason to suspect, that our late faithful and zealous Ally is not quite so indignant against the French as once he professed to

be.

be *. The following circumstance is at least worth notice: Bonaparte must certainly have been aware for some time previous to the actual capitulation of

MALTA, that the garrison could not hold out much longer; and it has been evident enough, that he has studiously endeavoured, by his late measures, to conciliate the Czar. Now, a suspicion has arisen, that, finding it impossible to retain Malta himself, he had offered to surrender it as a boon to the Russian Monarch; a suspicion which has gained considerable credit since it has transpired that the Emperor Paul had actually appointed Prince Wolkousky Governor of that island, and, by the fleet of Admiral Outchakoff, dispatched him with 2000 chosen troops intended to form the garrison. This fleet actually came to an anchor in the Bosphorus, where it was joined by a division from the Baltic, commanded by Vice-admiral Carzoff; but, when thus augmented, 101 on the 28th of September, accounts reached them of the surrender of Malta to the English, and the armament immediately prepared to return to Sebastapol.

Under the pretence of a breach of agreement on the part of the Austrians in

TUSCANY,

the French General Dupont (notwithstanding the existing Armistice) entered Florence on the 15th of October; and General Clement took possession of Leghorn on the following day. All the English property found in either place was confiscated. The amount in value of this has been stated by the French themselves at 15,000,000 livres; but our accounts say, that the English Minister (Mr. Wyndham), aware of their design, sent timely notice to the Merchants at Leghorn, who removed the greater part of their effects on board of ships in the harbour. It is reported, and appears likely, that the French intend to march an army through the Ecclesiastical States, to Naples.

The British Expedition against CADIZ has been relinquished; and 16,000 of the troops embarked in it have, we understand, received orders to proceed to

EGYPT,

whence the French army are only to be driven by force; all attempts to negotiate for their evacuation of the place having been peremptorily rejected.

CURRACOA,

the only island that the Dutch possessed in the West Indies, has fallen into our hands

* While this sheet was in the press, a *Hamburg Mail* brought intelligence, that the Emperor Paul had laid an Embargo on all the English ships in the port of Riga, to the amount of 70 sail; and Mr. Pitt, in the House of Commons, acknowledged, that though his information of this outrage was not official, yet it was of such authority as led him to believe it.

in rather a singular manner. The *Great Nation*, it seems, had taken a fancy to this convenient spot, and intended to relieve its good Ally, the Batavian Republick, from the care and expence of its maintenance: a force was accordingly sent against it; but, by some accident, an English frigate, *La Nereide*, of 36 guns, commanded by Capt. Watkins, reached the island about the same time, though, as it appears, without knowing of the French visit. On a night about the latter end of July, *La Nereide* cut a schooner out from the mouth of the bay, and the next morning sailed in, where she found the French and Dutch firing upon each other. Captain Watkins attacked both; and the Dutch soon offered to surrender the island to the English, on condition of being protected against the French. This was of course agreed to, and the whole settlement was given up. The French frigate *La Vengeance* made her escape from the island on the arrival of the English, but was afterwards met with and captured by the *La Seine* frigate, commanded by Capt. Milne.

PORTUGAL

seems threatened with the dreadful visitation which, under the name of the plague, has almost depopulated great part of Spain, and has now reached the town of Ayamonte on the Spanish side of the river Guadiana, which divides the two kingdoms. In the province of Andalusia it has already carried off from 55 to 60,000 persons, 21,000 of whom died in Seville alone, where 800 or 900 persons daily fall. It is remarkable of this non-descript disorder, that the number of females affected with it is, in proportion to the males, only as 1 to 11. No eruptions appear on the body; the disease begins with violent pains in the limbs, head-ache, strong fever, followed generally by a black vomit; and the body becomes yellow after death.

AMERICA,

too, is at once a prey to a malignant fever and a most extensive and alarming insurrection among the Negroes, incited, as is said, by French emissaries, and urged to slaughter every white person (except French) that falls within their power. Many of these wretches have suffered condign punishment; and it is hoped that the measures adopted by the Government will be effectual in crushing the mischief.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Convention concluded between the French Republic and the United States of America.

The First Consul of the French Republic, in the name of the French people, and President of the United States of America, equally animated with the desire of putting an end to the differences which have arisen between the two States, have respectively named their Plenipotentiaries, and given them

them full powers to negotiate on the subject of these differences, and to terminate them. To this effect, the First Consul of the French Republic, in the name of the French people, has appointed, as Plenipotentiaries of the said Republic, Citizens Joseph Bonaparte, Ex-Ambassador of the French Republic at Rome, and Counsellor of State; Charles Pierre Claret Fleurien, Member of the National Institute, and of the Board of Longitude in France, Counsellor of State, and President of the Section of the Marine; and Pierre Louis Rœderer, Member of the National Institute, Counsellor of State, and President of the Section of the Interior; and the President of the United States of America has, by and with the consent of the Senate of the said States, appointed, as their Plenipotentiaries, Oliver Ellsworth, Chief Justice of the United States; William Richardson Davie, formerly Governor of North Carolina; and William Vans Murray, Resident Minister of the United States at the Hague.

The aforesaid Plenipotentiaries, after having exchanged their full powers, and maturely and at length discussed the respective interests of both States, have agreed:

Art. I. There shall be a firm, inviolable, and universal peace, and a true and sincere friendship, between the French Republic and the United States of America, as well as between their countries, territories, towns and places; and between their Citizens and Inhabitants, without exception of persons or of localities.—II. The Ministers Plenipotentiary of both parties, being unable for the present to form an agreement with respect to the Treaty of Alliance of the 6th of February, 1778; to the Treaty of Friendship and of Commerce of the same date; and to the Convention dated the 14th of November, 1783; no more than with respect to the mutual indemnities due or claimed; the parties shall hereafter negotiate upon these objects at a convenient time, and, until they can come to a decision relative to them, the said Treaties and Convention shall be void, and the relations of the two nations shall be regulated in the following manner:—III. The ships belonging to each government, which have been captured by either power, or which may be captured before the exchange of the ratifications, shall be restored.—IV. The property captured, and not yet definitively condemned, or which may be captured before the exchange of the ratifications, with the exception of contraband goods destined for an enemy's port, shall be mutually restored, on furnishing the following proofs of the right of proprietorship: The first proof is to be a certificate, ascertaining on the part of both governments the tonnage, the number of men, &c. &c. of the merchant vessels, whether armed or not. There are also to be certificates with respect to

the nature and destination of the cargo.—

V. The debts contracted by either of the two nations, with respect to individuals belonging to the other, or by the individuals of one State with respect to those of the other, shall be discharged, or the payment shall be enforced, as if no misunderstanding had taken place between both powers; but this clause shall not extend to indemnities claimed for captures, or for condemnation.—

VI. The commerce between the two parties shall be free; the vessels of the two nations, and their cruisers, as well as their prizes, shall be treated in their respective ports in a similar manner as those of the most favoured nations; and, in general, both parties shall enjoy, in the ports of each other, with regard to commerce and navigation, the privileges of the most favoured nations.—VII. The Citizens and inhabitants of the United States shall be enabled to dispose by testament, deed, or gift, or in any other way, of the property, movable and immovable, which they possess in the European territory of the French Republic; and the Citizens of the French Republic shall have the same privilege with respect to the property, movable or immovable, which they possess in the territory of the United States; in favour of such persons as they may think proper. [Here follow some provisions relative to the subjects of both countries dying intestate.]—VIII. In

order to promote commerce on both sides, it is agreed, should war, which God forbid I break out between the two nations, that there should be allowed respectively to the merchants, and other citizens and inhabitants, the space of six months, during which time they will be at liberty to withdraw themselves, with their effects, which they may either take away or sell, as they may choose, without the slightest obstacle. During that time neither their effects nor persons shall be seized; but, on the contrary, they shall be supplied with passports, which shall be in force for the time necessary for them to return home; and such passports shall be given, not only for their personal security, but for that of their vessels and effects, which they may be desirous of taking away with them. Should any violation of the security granted by these passports take place, complete satisfaction shall be made to the injured party.—IX. The debts, due by the individuals of one nation to those of the other, shall not, in case of hostilities or any national dispute, be sequestered or confiscated, nor the property which may be vested in the public funds, or lodged in public or private banks.—

X. The two contracting parties are empowered to appoint, for the protection of commerce, Commercial Agents, who shall reside in France and the United States.—

XI. The Citizens of the French Republic shall not pay, in the ports, roads, country,

tries, islands, cities, and places, belonging to the United States; any other of greater duties and imposts, of whatever nature they may be, or by whatever name they may be designated, than those which the most favoured nations are, or shall be, bound to pay; and they shall enjoy all the rights, liberties, privileges, immunities, and exemptions, in point of trade, navigation, and commerce, whether in passing from one port of the said States to another, or in going to or returning from any part of them, or in proceeding to any part whatever of the world, as those which are enjoyed, or shall be enjoyed, by the above-mentioned nations. And reciprocally the Citizens of the United States shall enjoy in the territory of the French Republic in Europe the same privileges and immunities, both for their property and persons, as with regard to every thing which relates to trade, navigation, and commerce.—The XIIth article allows the subjects of both Powers to navigate their vessels, and convey their merchandize, with the exception of contraband goods, into the ports of the enemy, of either, unless they should be in a state of blockade. Should such be the case, they shall not be captured, but prevented only from entering the port.—[The other articles, which are 15 in number, define the nature of contraband articles of war, such as gunpowder, saltpetre, balls, bullets, &c. &c.; ascertain the manner in which the ships of both nations are to be respectively visited; and regulate several objects of inferior consideration.]

THE Papers respecting the late Negotiation with France have been laid upon the tables of both Houses of Parliament. They consist of 63 folio pages. The credit of the first pacific overture is due to our Government. It was made by Lord Minto at Vienna. The negotiation was carried on here by M. Otto, the commissioner for French prisoners. The great object of Bonaparte was to get this country to agree to a Naval Armistice previous to negotiating a treaty. His proposal was, an immediate suspension of hostilities between the fleets of the two nations, that our squadrons should withdraw to their own coasts from the blockades of Brest, Toulon, Cadiz, Flushing, &c. that he might provision Malta, Alexandria, &c. and send troops to Egypt; and that Spain and Holland should be included in the armistice. Our government objected at first to a Naval Armistice, as unusual before a treaty was completed; but, the King's desire to obtain a general peace, at length induced him to accede to it under certain conditions;—such as that Malta and the maritime ports of Egypt should only be provisioned for 14 days from time to time; that when our fleets were withdrawn from Brest, Toulon, &c. no ships in those ports should be removed to any other station, nor any military or naval stores thrown into them; and that the naval ports and arsenals of the allies of France should be placed upon the same footing. In a word, the principle of Lord Grenville's *projet* was, that neither of the parties should by the armistice acquire fresh advantages, or any new means of annoying its enemy, which it could not have obtained without it. The answer of Bonaparte to this *projet* was, that it did not offer any advantage to the French, and consequently could not compensate for the serious inconveniences which would result to France from the continuance of the continental armistice, and the advantages Austria would derive from it. Lord Grenville replied, it was the full extent of concession that could be made. Mr. Otto then made another proposal; and a conference took place between him and Mr. Hammond, in which the French Commissioner threw out the most pointed assertions of the determination of France, in the event of the Naval Armistice not being concluded, to pursue the course of her victories in Germany and Italy; and of the facilities that the conquest of Naples and Sicily (events which he regarded as speedy and inevitable) would afford to the French government of obtaining, by force, those objects relative to Egypt and Malta, which it had expected to acquire through the Naval Armistice. The threat had no effect upon the administration; and the negotiation seemed to be then apparently ended; but the papers No. 46 and 47 contain a fresh proposal on the part of the French to negotiate for a separate peace, which was honourably rejected by the British Cabinet. Here the sincerity and generosity of Bonaparte may be fairly said to be put to the test. He receives three garrisons from the Emperor, as the price of the admission of England to a seat in the Congress, and then he proposes a *separate* peace to this country. Let us also recollect, with regard to the purity of the faith and honour of this Chief, that, at the very moment he was negotiating with us a Naval Armistice as the price of the prolongation of the Continental Armistice, he sent orders to break into the latter, and directed his Generals to invade all Tuscany. From a review of these papers, it does not appear to us that Bonaparte was sincere in his desire of peace. Under the cloak of it, he only hoped to dupe both Austria and this country; but our ministers were not to be tricked by his artifices; and the open and able manner in which they conducted the negotiation, the scrupulous regard they have shewn for the faith of treaties and the best interests of the country, entitle them to the greatest praise; and such conduct in those entrusted with the public weal must afford the highest satisfaction to every true subject of the British Isle.

On one of the propositions of Bonaparte, "that six frigates should sail to Alexandria, and return *without being searched*," a morning paper makes the following remarks: "These frigates would have been loaded to the water's edge with men and military stores; the former they would have packed like negroes from Africa, or Irish emigrants bound to America. Bonaparte would have crammed ten thousand of his citizen slaves into these six frigates; and would have sent with them tools enough to cut the throats of all the inhabitants of Egypt. It is hardly necessary to say, that his Majesty's ministers absolutely refused to accede to a proposition like this; and it is somewhat astonishing, that they deigned to give it an answer. With the aid which these six frigates would have carried to the French army, and the farther supplies which that army would certainly have obtained in consequence of another part of the proposed armistice, it would have set all our power, and that of our allies, at defiance. Such an armistice would, in fact, have established the French power in Egypt; and would have rendered completely fruitless and ineffectual the glorious victory of the Nile, and the no less glorious defence of Acre. The envious enemy has long had his eyes on our possessions in India; and, if we leave him in quiet possession of Egypt, it will not be long before we shall feel the effects of that envy. How near this object is to the heart of Bonaparte, of how much importance he looks upon every thing connected with it, we may easily perceive by his obstinacy with respect to Alexandria and Malta. That is the road to the precious mine, which France has long coveted; and of which, if the proposed armistice had been agreed to, she would soon have been in possession. Talk to us of deserts to traverse, and barbarians to resist! Where will a Frenchman not go, while he has plunder in view? And where is the barbarian, with whom he will not either fraternize, or cut his throat? In short, to allow six frigates to go to Alexandria, loaded with the assassins and assassinating weapons of Bonaparte, would be to deliver Egypt into the hands of the French for ever; to deliver Egypt into their hands would be paving their way to India, and laying the foundation of the ruin of England." The substance of the correspondence amounts to this: the First Consul of France having the Emperor, our ally, almost at his feet, states the advantage he has over him; and therefore requires a Naval Armistice with this country, as the price of his forbearance, and as a prelude to a general peace. The correspondence was chiefly carried on by M. Otto (agent for the French prisoners in England), Lord Grenville, Mr. Hammond, Commissioner George, and Eyan Nepean, esq. but principally by the

two first. The first letter is from M. Otto to Lord Grenville, proposing, in consequence of the overtures from Baron Hagut to the First Consul, to open a negotiation between France and Great Britain. This correspondence continued until the 9th of October, when it was broken off. The following are extracts from the two last letters:

"*Hereford-street, 8th October.*"
"The last notes which were exchanged, and several important events which have completely changed the basis upon which the proposed armistice was to have been established, having put an end to the negotiation on foot, I have the honour to inform you, that, notwithstanding the circumstances which are opposed to the conclusion of a maritime truce, the First Consul is invariably disposed to receive any overtures relative to a separate negotiation between France and Great Britain; and that the mode of such overture entirely depends upon the option of his Majesty: that when the King shall think proper to send for that purpose a plenipotentiary to Paris, I am authorized not only to consent to it, but to deliver him the necessary passport. That if, on the contrary, his Majesty should prefer that the preliminary negotiation should be begun at London, special powers will be sent to me for that purpose. OTTO."

To Mr. Hammond, Downing-street, Oct. 9.

"Sir, I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter yesterday; and I am directed in return to acquaint you, that his Majesty's government entirely agrees in the opinion there expressed, that all farther discussions of the terms of a Naval Armistice would be superfluous, as the only object, which it was proposed to his Majesty to secure by such an arrangement, has in the mean time been made the ground of separate sacrifices required from his ally. With respect to the proposal of opening negotiations for a separate peace, his Majesty, retaining always the sincere desire which he has uniformly expressed for the restoration of general tranquility in Europe, must at the same time renew his former declaration of an invariable determination to execute, with punctuality and good faith, his engagements with his allies; and must therefore steadily decline to enter into any measure tending to separate his interests from those of the powers who shall continue to make common cause with him in the prosecution of the war."

(Signed) GEORGE HAMMOND."

To M. Otto, 10th Oct. 1800.
"ROYAL JOURNEY TO WEYMOUTH. 30th Aug. 30th. This morning the Royal Family, with their attendants, accompanied by the Lord Chancellor and Mrs. Erskine, went on board the *Cambrian*, and were saluted,

saluted, as usual, by the ships and Portland Castle. The Princess Charlotte of Wales, with Lady Catharine Poulett and Lady Elgin, took an airing in their sociables upon the Sands. The Royal Family saw "Ways and Means," "Of Age To-morrow," and "The Prize."

Aug. 31. This morning their Majesties went to church, where a sermon was preached by the Rector, Mr. Grovenour. The Princess Sophia took an airing on the Sands, for the first time since her indisposition. His Majesty, and the Princesses Augusta and Mary, went at night to Stacie's Rooms, where they promenaded for about an hour, when they returned to the Lodge: the Queen did not accompany them, her Majesty being slightly indisposed. Lady Poulett and Lord Hinton left Weymouth at night for Hinton St. George.

Sept. 1. Earl Powis came last night; and this morning the Shropshire militia, of which he is Colonel, were drawn out, and welcomed their Commander with three cheers. The King takes great notice of his Lordship and his Corps. His Majesty, after breakfast, accompanied by Princess Amelia, Lady Pitt, Lord Cathcart, and Major Desbrow, rode out on horseback on the Dorchester road. Her Majesty and the Princesses went out an airing to Upway, where they were met unexpectedly by the Duke of Kent, who had just arrived from Plymouth. His Royal Highness alighted from his carriage, and went into the Queen's. The Royal Family returned to the Lodge at half past 2. The Prince of Wales arrived this afternoon at 3 o'clock. The Royal Family, at night, saw "A Bold Stroke for a Wife," and "Sylvester Daggerwood."

Sept. 2. The King, after breakfast, accompanied by the Prince of Wales and Duke of Cumberland (who arrived from Salisbury), on horseback, and the Queen and Princesses, with Ladies Pitt and Durham, Lord Cathcart, Major Desbrow, Mr. and Mrs. Drax Grosvenor, in their carriages, went to the Hulfar Camp, where they remained for some time, being highly diverted with the Germans singing. The Royal Family returned to the Lodge at half-past 2. After dinner his Majesty, and the Prince of Wales, with his Royal daughter Princess Charlotte, and Lady Catharine Poulett, walked on the Esplanade, accompanied by the Dukes of Kent and Cumberland, and the Princesses; and, after inspecting the picquet guard, they returned to the Lodge. A select party spent the evening with the Royal Family. The Duke of Gloucester and Princess Sophia arrived here this night. His Royal Highness resides at the hotel, and the Princess with their Majesties. Princess Sophia is so far recovered as to take her daily excursions on the Sands. Earl Poulett this day inspected his Corps, the Somersetshire mi-

litia, for the first time since he has been at Weymouth.

Sept. 3. This morning, after breakfast, the King, the Prince of Wales, Dukes of Kent, Cumberland, and Gloucester, reviewed the Scotch Greys, and afterwards went to Camé with the Princesses, to pay a morning visit to the Hon. Mrs. Damer, where they walked for some time in the pleasure-gardens; and, after partaking of an elegant refreshment, they returned to the Lodge at 3. Princess Amelia, attended by Lady Charlotte Bellafaye, rode on horseback on the Sands.

Sept. 4. This morning his Majesty, after breakfast, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, Dukes of Kent, Cumberland, and Gloucester, rode on horseback to Monckton Down, and reviewed the York Husfars, who made a fine appearance. The Queen and Princesses, with Princess Sophia of Gloucester, took an airing in their Sociables on the Sands. Princess Sophia bathed in the warm bath, and afterwards rode out on the Sands. The Prince of Wales went to dine at Milton-abbey, the seat of the Earl of Dorchester. Princess Charlotte of Wales is so attached to her Royal Father, that she is never so happy as when she is walking with him, and her little favourite, Lady Catharine Poulett, daughter of Earl Poulett. The Prince of Wales left this place for London, and the Duke of Cumberland for Salisbury.

Sept. 5. This morning, the weather being wet, prevented his Majesty from walking before breakfast. The King at 11, with the Duke of Kent, rode on horseback on the Lulworth road, accompanied by her Majesty and the Princesses in their Sociables. His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester set off from this place for town. Princess Sophia remains with their Majesties.

Sept. 6. Their Majesties this morning set off for Portland island, to take their annual dinner at the Portland arms. They were accompanied by Lord Loughborough, Miss Erskine, the Hon. Mrs. Damer, and Mr. and Mrs. Windham. They spent a very cheerful day. As soon as they arrived at the island, they were saluted by the Castle. The Royal Family proceeded to the church, and afterwards to the Light-house, where they took a view of a fleet of ships passing by: thence they went to see a piece of land purchased by Mr. Penn, and also the quarries, &c. Several poor children presented her Majesty with some curious shells: the Queen and Princesses distributed a number of guineas, for their attention. Their Majesties returned from their excursion soon after 7, and went to see "Laugh when you can," and "Two Strings to your Bow." This being the anniversary of their Majesties nuptials, the Royal Family were complimented on the occasion.

occasion by the nobility at Weymouth. The Duke of Kent bathed in the warm bath, for the benefit of his health.

Sept. 7. Their Majesties this morning attended divine service at Weymouth-church. Mr. England, of Stafford, preached. A messenger arrived at Gloucester-lodge, with the result of the Privy Council held at Lord Grenville's office, on which the King and the Lord Chancellor had a long conference. The Earl and Countess of Westmorland arrived in the evening.

Sept. 8. This morning his Majesty bathed, and afterwards took his usual walk on the Esplanade. After breakfast the Royal Family went on-board the *Cambrian* frigate, with the following nobility: Countess of Mansfield and Mr. Greville, Earl and Countess of Poulett, Lord and Lady Sudley, Lord and Lady Rolle, the Lord Chancellor and Miss Erskine, the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Damer, Mr. and Mrs. Drax Grosvenor, Mr. Drax, Mr. and Mrs. Windham, and Miss Hervey. The Royal Family came on shore at 6 o'clock; and at 7, with their attendants, went to the Theatre, which was very fully attended, and saw "The Deaf Lover," "All the World's a Stage," and the "Rival Soldiers."

Sept. 9. This morning the King walked before breakfast. At 11 his Majesty, and the Duke of Kent, on horseback, the Queen and Princesses in their Sociables, with their attendants, and the General officers, rode to the Camp, where the Somersetshire militia were drawn out in the presence of the Royal Family and their Commander, Earl Poulett; who went through their different manœuvres to the satisfaction of the company present, and passed their Majesties in slow and quick time, the officers saluting. The Royal Family returned to the Lodge at half-past 12, to dress for Earl Poulett's entertainment, which was very elegant: there were three tables covered with fowls, hams, a vast quantity of game, &c. The desert consisted of the choicest fruits. 23 sat down to the first table with their Majesties, and the remainder of the company to the other two. Earl and Countess of Westmorland, Lord Burghersh, his Lordship's son, Countess of Mansfield and Mr. Greville, Countess of Elgin, Earl and Countess of Inchiquin, Lord and Lady Sudley, Lord Sefton, Lord Powis, Lord and Lady Cathcart, Lady Pitt, the Lord Chancellor and Miss Erskine, the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Damer, Mr. and Mrs. Drax Grosvenor, Mrs. Drax, Mr. and Mrs. Freemantle, and Miss Hervey; Generals Goldsworthy and Garth; Colonels Long, Smith, Levins Gower, and Boardman; Majors Wright, Balfour, Skye, and Kennesley; and Captains Legg, Pattison, Goslin, and Ingram, were of the party. Soon after dinner they began dancing, which continued till half-

past 7; and at 8, their Majesties returned to the Lodge. (*To be continued in our next.*)

COUNTRY NEWS.

Oct. 11. A few days ago, as some workmen were digging for a foundation at the N. W. corner of *Caerleon* church-yard, they dug up several large cubic altar-stones, with inscriptions on two sides of them. Upon one of the stones is this inscription:

"D. D. VIII. Kal. Oct"—on one side.
"N. N. Aug. Genio Leg. 2. Aug."—on the other side. Two other large stones have long inscriptions, in great part legible; which it is needless to give, because imperfect. The above is sufficient to shew, what Camden and others have said was true, viz.—That *Caerleon* was the station of the second Roman legion, and from thence had its name *Caer Legio*; in Welsh *Caerleon*.

Nov. 8. This morning, about 1 o'clock, a terrible storm of thunder and lightning passed over the town of *Lancaster*. The thunder was the loudest that was ever heard by the oldest inhabitant of that place.

Nov. 9. From 12 till 1 this morning a most violent storm of wind, accompanied by heavy rain, passed over *Gravesend*, in a S. E. direction. Much damage was done without town. Several ships broke loose from their anchors, many boats were sunk, and considerable injury done to vessels of all descriptions; the most of which sustained the loss of a mast, a bowsprit, or some part of their rigging. The street, for the distance of 100 yards from the river, was filled with boats, which the watermen hauled on shore, and saved from the fury of the storm. At *Dartford* several chimneys were blown down; one of which, at the Bull and George Inn, broke into the kitchen, and spoiled the dinner. On *Blackheath* a post-chaise had its front glasses blown out by the violence of the tornado. At *Harwich* a most tremendous gale of wind, from the N. and N. W. began about one o'clock P. M. and continued several hours with such violence, that scarcely a ship in the harbour could keep her anchorage; many received considerable damage, and were driven on shore; and, among the rest, the *Arrow* sloop of war, Capt. Bolton, drove on shore, but, the wind moderating in the evening, she was got afloat again without any material damage. The effects of the storm were equally distressing on shore. Many trees were blown down in the neighbourhood, houses were untiled, and two horses feeding near one of the dykes in the marshes were blown into it, and one of them was drowned. The storm was generally felt throughout the county of *Suffex*; but with much greater severity at some places than at others. At *Brighton* the effects were not confined to the damage of buildings, but un-

1096 Dreadful Storm in various Parts of the Kingdom. [Nov.

unhappily extended to the melancholy destruction of a fine girl, aged 19, named Coupland, who, as she was attending a young couple of her acquaintance to the church as a bride-maid, was overwhelmed by the ruins of the North wall of the Promenade Grove, which, as she was passing, yielded to the violence of the wind, and crushed her to death. At *Burwash*, scarcely a house in the town remained uninjured; a heavy chimney was blown down on the roof of the house of Philip Weston, blacksmith, at the time the family were assembled under it, and would in all probability have lost their lives, had not the rafters, though very old and much decayed, providentially resisted the violence of its fall. From a chimney belonging to the house of Mrs. Maun, near the Dissenting meeting-house, a solid piece of brick-work, weighing upwards of 56 pounds, was carried by the wind to the distance of several yards. At *Hawkhurst*, among a variety of other damage sustained, a house was in an instant reduced to a heap of ruins, but happily without personal injury to any person. At *Hastings*, a smock windmill, but lately erected, shared the fate of that at *Burwash*, and was greatly damaged by its fall; a boat, 30 feet long, was by the wind lifted from the beach, and carried over a wall upwards of four feet high. At *Wadhurst*, many dwellings were in part stripped of their healings; and a windmill blown bodily down. At *Battle*, several houses were unroofed, chimneys blown down; the whole roof of a church near that town blown off, and a windmill entirely demolished. *Battle* barracks are entirely unroofed. Lord Harvey's house at *East-Bourne* was nearly destroyed; and four persons lost their lives at the same place. A large chimney fell through the roof and two floors of a house into the kitchen, between a man and his wife, as they were sitting before the fire, but happily without any material injury to the persons of either. At *Horsbam*, several houses were unroofed; and at the barracks near that place, no less than 13 chimneys were blown down; but, it luckily happening in the day-time, the soldiery escaped unhurt. In many places the villagers found their cottages so shaken by the wind, that a regard to their own personal safety compelled them to quit them, and take shelter from the storm under hedges. At *Woodford*, in *Essex*, the mill was blown down. The hurricane was so violent, about mid-day, in parts of *Surrey*, that above 150 large beech-trees, besides many fir, were torn up by the roots in the Sheep-lees, the seat of Henry P. Weston, Esq. near *Guildford*. During the violent tempest, as Mr. Rootes, of *Kingston*, was riding on the banks of the Thames, the wind brought with it the groans of some person seemingly in great distress;

they seemed to proceed from some one in a state of suffocation; when, after riding a little farther, he discovered a female floating near the edge of the water; and, procuring assistance from some boatmen, accidentally coming by at the time, they carried her to an adjoining public-house, where Mr. R. with great humanity, superintended her complete restoration. Several trees were blown down across the road between *Reigate* and *Crawley*, which obliged the carriages which passed to go through fields out of the road, otherwise they must have been entirely stopped.

The *Weymouth* mail-coach was blown over, on the road between the Esplanade and the Turnpike in that town. Bartlett, the coachman, is much hurt, and a woman and child passengers were a little bruised. The mail proceeded directly by a chaise.

At *Plymouth*, the wind blew a very tremendous gale, from the S. E. to the W. N. W. attended with heavy rain, and a most mountainous sea. A little before daylight, the ship John, of Boston, Isaac Cotter, master, from Barcelona, laden with wine for the Victualling-office, drove from her anchors in Catwater, and went ashore on the rocks in Deadman's Bay, when she soon filled with water; her rudder was beat off, and the mizen-mast cut away by the board to ease the ship's rolling; soon after which the wind shifted to the Eastward, and, the tide being ebb, she had less motion, and, falling quite a-ground, the larboard side of her bottom was much damaged. The crew by stripping the ship of all her stores, tended much to lighten her.

One of the arches of the bridge of *Launceston* was washed away by the torrent.

The neighbourhood of *Exeter* experienced a most tremendous storm of rain, and sudden gusts of wind; which, with the melting of a quantity of snow that fell on the adjacent moors of Devon a few days before, occasioned a high flood. The damage done is so various that it is impossible to describe the particulars; numbers of small cottages and out-houses were destroyed; cattle and flocks of sheep perished. The walls and outhouses of Messrs. Hore and Co. brewers, sustained injury to the amount of some hundreds of pounds. Mr. Holland and his family, from *Oakhampton*, arriving in two carriages, were stopped on the other side of the New-bridge, just at the entrance of *Exeter*, by the flood, the horses being unable to proceed; the water continued to rise till the horses swam, and till the company in the carriages were nearly up to their chins. The deplorable shrieks of the ladies pierced the hearts of the multitude, who could not give them any relief: after remaining near an hour in this perilous situation, the driver of the first carriage got free with one horse, the other was shortly afterwards drowned. Happily at this critical

tical moment, when all appeared lost, two or three intrepid soldiers of the fourth regiment of Foot boldly dashed into the flood, and rescued the ladies, got them out of the carriage, and carried them safe from the water on their shoulders. Mr. Holland and the company behind effected their escape by means of a boat. A driver of a carriage had a very narrow escape; while endeavouring to save himself, the current darted him instantaneously into an orchard, where, fortunately clasping the branch of a tree, he remained suspended in the air till assistance arrived, which was near half an hour. The water was nearly four feet deep in all the houses in St. Thomas's-street; and several houses were washed away in that parish. Various parts of the Haven banks, near Exeter, have likewise been washed away. The scene on Monday morning round the city was truly distressing; a number of cattle were lost, and stacks of hay and corn were washed away. Several bridges in the different parts of Devon have been broken down, or carried away. One of the bridges at Cowley is destroyed. At Bath, the remaining pier on the North side of Pulteney-bridge, which had hitherto withstood the force of the water, about 11 o'clock this night gave way, carrying with it the house of a stay-maker, erected on it, with the whole of his property, the family having but just time to save their lives; the South side of the bridge still remains firm, and is likely to continue so. The roof of an unfinished house in Camden-place, which stands detached from the other buildings, was torn off by the violence of the wind, and the walls so much shaken as to render their stability very doubtful.

At Northampton, and neighbourhood, there was an extraordinary great flood. 54 fat sheep, the property of Mr. Danes, of Kingshorpe, were drowned in the meadow grounds near that place.

The demand for tiles, since the storm, has been so great, in many places, that the neighbouring kilns have not been yet able to supply a sufficiency for the reparation of the damage. The number of trees torn up by the roots, and rent asunder, in woods, rookeries, hedge-rows, pleasure-grounds, orchards, and gardens, is incredible. At break of day the sky was observed to look remarkably red and angry, at which time, and during the whole of the storm, the mercury in the barometer was remarkably low; but it afterwards rose so rapidly that its motion in its progress upwards was clearly discerned by the naked eye, in a large diagonal tube of Sisson's. The above storm, we believe, has had no equal since the year 1703, when, in the month of November, one happened very similar to it, though much more disastrous and fatal in its ef-

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fects, which filled a volume published the following year, and which are recorded in the Philosophical Transactions.

Nov. 12. The election of Anglo-Saxon Professor came on at Oxford, when there voted, for Thomas Hardcastle, of Merton, A.M. 148 Samuel Henshall, of Brazenose. — 71

when the former was declared duly elected.

Near 100 sheep and lambs have been killed in the neighbourhood of Worktop, by a dog, which has hitherto eluded all attempts for his destruction.

The celebrated library at Portledge-house, consisting of 100,000 volumes, collected mostly during the last century, has been sold to Mr. Woolmer, of Exeter.

The Corporation of Grimsby lately disposed of part of their Common Marsh for 4,000l. and an annual rent of 200l. and in consequence of this increase to their revenue, are about to new-pave and light the town. They have likewise offered rewards for the regular supply of the fish-market, and are purchasing corn, to be sold to the poor at prime cost.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Friday, October 17.

This day Capt. Sir Edward Hamilton (whose brilliant exploit in cutting out the Hermione took place that very day twelve-month) dined at the Mansion-house. The Chamberlain was invited to the entertainment for the purpose of delivering the Freedom of the City, which had been voted to him in a gold box. After the oath of a freeman had been administered with due solemnity, the Chamberlain addressed him thus:

"Sir Edward Hamilton,

I give you joy; and have the honour to present to you the unanimous thanks of the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, of the City of London in Common Council assembled, for your spirited, undaunted, and most unparalleled bravery, in attacking, cutting out, and re-capturing his Majesty's late ship the Hermione, then mounting 44 guns; manned with 392 men belonging to the enemy, and in the face of, and under the fort of, Porto Cavallo, mounted with near 200 pieces of cannon, which incessantly fired upon you and your brave crew. And, as a testimony of the high esteem and regard which the Court entertain of your gallant conduct, I am to present you with the Freedom of the Metropolis of the British Empire in a gold box. It is the privilege of the office my fellow citizens intrust me with, to communicate their sentiments of respect, and their tribute of grateful approbation, to such as have deserved well of their country; and I can, without violation of sincerity,

city, profess the heartfelt satisfaction I experience, when called on to exert it. In the course of the present contest, not meet-ly with the common hostility of rivals in power and ambition, but with the enemies of all mankind, it has been impossible to distinguish many as they have deserved: subordinate rank must hide many a gallant action; but yet I have the proud consciousness of having been called upon, more frequently than precedent entitled me to expect, to praise the magnanimity and reward the bravery of those whom I am happy to call my countrymen. In no instance can I have felt myself more prompt to acknowledge the merit pointed out to my observation, than in that which you, Sir, at a very early period of life, have afforded, in restoring to the British Navy a vessel far superior in size to your own, and infinitely superior to the force with which you attacked her: in which gallant and daring enterprise more than four times the number of the assailants were killed and wounded. Signal as was the exploit itself, which, in the most energetic language of your gallant and experienced commander in chief, "must ever have rank among the foremost of the gallant actions executed by our Navy this war," it is greatly enhanced by the re-capture of a vessel for which the enemy were not indebted to their skill or courage, but to the dissemination of those destructive principles which have deluged the world with blood, and have even influenced a part of a British crew to betray their trust, by basely and ignominiously surrendering themselves, and the ship they were bound to defend, into the hands of the enemy. Justice has already overtaken some, and Divine Vengeance will continue to pursue this horde of detestable traitors to their King and Country.

May a long life afford you many such opportunities!—May the hearts of Britons continue to applaud what their example has now made not unfrequent! And may you, Sir, receive all that this world and the next can bestow, as the meed of one of the most dignified of the human virtues!"

To which Sir Edward Hamilton made the following reply:

"Sir, I receive with great satisfaction at your hands this honorable token of praise from the Corporation of London; and I feel the highest pride at being inrolled as a Freeman of the first Commercial City in the world. This honour will be the more valuable to me, because it is conferred during the mayoralty, and presented to me in the hospitable mansion-house of a Chief Magistrate, whose public services have so justly obtained him the approbation of his fellow citizens."

Wednesday, October 29.

At a meeting at Hackney, of the freeholders of Middlesex, to consider the pro-

priety of presenting a petition to Parliament, to entreat it to investigate the causes of the high price of provisions, and to effectuate their reduction; the proposal was unanimously received; a petition was agreed to; and resolutions to this effect were passed: That the excessive dearth of provision is attended with much inconvenience to the middling classes of society, and crushes the industrious poor with distress which they cannot support.—That a continuance of the high prices of the necessaries of life must either increase the price of labour, or the rates for the poor; must injure the national commerce, diminish the public revenue, and create general discontent.—That the deep-rooted and extensive causes of this dangerous evil, cannot be destroyed but by legislative interference; and that the adoption of palliative regulations, and temporary remedies only, will give vigour to its growth, and permanence to its duration.—That a Petition be presented from this county to Parliament, intreating its immediate attention to the subject, and the introduction of such measures as shall afford not only immediate but permanent relief.—That the principal cause of the present distress is the war in which we are engaged; and that our representatives be instructed to vote against its continuance on every opportunity in Parliament.

Friday, Oct. 31.

This night, about nine o'clock, a fire broke out at Mr. Smith's, a shoe-maker, close to Aldgate pump, which in a short time consumed his house and three others adjoining; namely, Shuter's toy-shop, Jones, optician, and Holdsworth, leather-feller. They were wooden houses, and burnt with great rapidity. At the toy-shop, a lady suddenly finding the fire burning through to the house in which she was, and supposing there was no escape by the stair-case, threw herself out of the two-pair of stairs window. By the fall her arms were broken, and she was otherwise much bruised. She was carried to the hospital, and recovered her senses, but her life is in great danger. No other personal accident happened till about 11 o'clock, when the fronts of three of the houses fell forward on the street, and crushed several persons in the ruins. Two of the firemen were dug out before 12 o'clock. Four firemen were on the tops of the houses when the fronts were falling; but they clung to a stack of chimneys, and were saved. The calamity was occasioned by a person who was manufacturing squibs and rockets, preparatory to the celebration of the 5th of November; and who, by some accident or other, suffered a part of the apparatus to take fire.—On this spot once stood the Priory of the Holy Trinity, rebuilt, in the year 1544, by Lord Audley, and in which his Lordship resided. On his

his demise it went to Thomas Duke of Norfolk, who had married the only daughter and heir of Lord Audley; but who enjoyed it only for a short time, the place becoming confiscate to the Crown, in consequence of some offence given by this nobleman to the government of that day. The place was afterwards allotted to the Jews at that time in England, who had been turned out of what is now called the Old Jewry, and were allowed to take up their residence in this Priory, changing its name to Duke's-place, which appellation it bears to this day. The entrance to the Duke's-place was discernable till the above misfortune, and could be traced in the counting-house of Messrs. Hardcastle and Co. whose house has been burnt down, and which exhibited the rude devices of the time in which it was built. In addition to this, there now exists a curiosity under this spot, but little known, though thousands pass over it daily in their passage through this part of the town; namely, a chapel dedicated to the Holy Trinity, built shortly after the Norman conquest, for the use of the Priory. This chapel may, at this moment, be seen, nearly perfect in all its parts, having two spacious aisles, with columns of Norman architecture, supporting a double-arched roof. The columns appear to have been beautifully inlaid, to represent porphyry; but time has destroyed the colours. The way into this now subterranean place of worship is through the cellaring of the last house on the right-hand side of Leadenhall-street, next Aldgate pump, and was, some years since, appropriated to the uses of a wine-merchant, who, to accommodate himself, filled up part of the space with clay; but, we believe, it has since been removed. The existence of this place is not perhaps more singular, than the extraordinary elevation that part of the town has met with since the period when this chapel was built, as it is not at all probable that the chapel should have been built under ground; there still remaining the apertures of the windows, with the iron work to the casements, quite perfect. The only reasonable supposition is, that after the fire of London this part of the city was raised, previously to its being rebuilt on; and that this chapel, being of stone, escaped the general conflagration.

Sunday, November 9.

A most tremendous storm this morning was the cause of great alarm to the inhabitants of London and Westminster. It was most violent about half past 12. In and about the metropolis, the following occurrences have come within our knowledge:—In the Strand, and in Fleet-street, a variety of houses were untiled. In Liquor-pond-street, the roof of Mr. Price's house, hair-dresser, and that of the public-house adjoining,

were stripped. In Guildford-street, near the Foundling-hospital, part of the stone parapets of houses was forced away. In Gray's-Inn, and Lincoln's-Inn, the attics of the chambers sustained much injury; and such was the violence of the wind, that persons in the field could not proceed against its direction. Part of the coping of Christ-Church, Newgate-street, was forced into the vestry during divine service. A large barn on the Hampstead-road, a little beyond Mother Redcap's, at Camden Town, was levelled with the ground. In St. James's Church, Clerkenwell, the Minister, after the Sermon, offered up a fervent prayer to the Almighty to abate the violence of the storm. In Kensington Gardens eight trees were torn up by the roots, and five broken off about six feet from the ground. Several trees blown down in St. James's and the Green Park. A sentry-box by Kensington-palace blown down; a stack of chimnies in Kensington blown down, and some people hurt. A public-house in Berwick-street, Soho, lost its roof; Mr. Byng's, corner of Berkley-square, was unroofed; Mr. Vincent's stables, Berkeley-square, the same. At Dr. Fraser's, in Lower Grosvenor-street, the stack of chimnies was blown down, part falling through the house and part across the street. At Lord Rolle's, in Upper Grosvenor-street, the pots fell from the chimnies through a sky-light; and at the Foundling-hospital, during divine service, the North windows were blown in, throwing the congregation into the utmost alarm. The lead upon the chapel, and other apartments, of Chelsea-hospital was rolled up by the violence of the wind like a piece of cloth. In Gee's court, Oxford-street, two houses were entirely blown down; they were full of lodgers, but no lives were lost. The gate of Hyde-park, next Piccadilly, was blown down. In the Strand, Somerset-house felt its effects, for a part of the roof was taken off. A house on Holborn-hill was wholly unroofed. The newly-erected manufactory for paper from straw, in Bermondsey-street, Borough, was blown down. In Saltpetre-bank, a house was blown down, whereby several persons were so dangerously hurt as to be taken to the hospital without hopes of recovery. The carriage of Mr. Crowther, the City Comptroller, was blown over near his house on Highbury Terrace; but fortunately Mr. Crowther, and some ladies who were in it with him, escaped injury.

In consequence of some inflammatory hand-bills posted about the metropolis, inviting this day a mob on Kennington Common, the Life Guards were ordered out. The Volunteer Corps were also stationed in the environs. The police officers, in case of disturbances, attended at the Axe

and

and Gate in Downing-street; and the following hand-bill was circulated :

" TO THE PUBLIC.

" Sunday, November 9, 1800.

" Whereas an inflammatory hand-bill has been distributed and posted up, inviting every Journeyman, Artizan, Mechanic, and Tradesman; every Manufacturer, Labourer, &c. to meet this day on Kennington Common, under pretence of petitioning the King and Parliament; and whereas there is reason to apprehend that such meeting would, from its circumstances, endanger the public peace; notice is hereby given, that the magistrates have taken measures to prevent any number of persons from assembling in consequence of such hand-bill; and all well-disposed persons are exhorted to abstain from going to such meeting, and to return peaceably to their houses, avoiding the hazard which they must incur by joining in any tumultuous proceedings."

Monday, Nov. 10.

This day the usual ceremonies took place on the swearing in of the new Lord Mayor; and at six o'clock the company at Guildhall sat down to an elegant dinner, which was well conducted. After several toasts, Lord Nelson was requested to come forward, that he might receive the Sword lately voted to him on account of his very extraordinary services. The gallant Hero of the Nile then presented himself to an admiring assemblage, taking his situation, as requested, under a triumphal arch; when he was thus addressed by Mr. Chamberlain Clark, supported by Mr. Crowther, the Comptroller and Vice-Chamberlain :

" Lord Nelson,

" In cheerful obedience to an unanimous resolution of the Right Hon. Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, I present your Lordship with the thanks of the Court for the very important victory obtained by a Squadron of his Majesty's ships under your command, over a superior French fleet, off the mouth of the Nile, on the 1st of August, 1798; a victory splendid and decisive, unexampled in naval history, and reflecting the highest honour on the courage and abilities of your Lordship and your officers, and the discipline and irresistible bravery of British seamen, and which must be productive of the greatest advantages to this country, and every part of the civilized world, by tending to frustrate the designs of our implacable enemy, and by rousing other nations to unite and resist their unprincipled ambition! And, as a farther testimony of the high esteem which the Court entertains of your Lordship's public services, and of the eminent advantages which you have rendered your country, I have the honour to present to your Lordship this Sword! The consequences of the action I am thus called

upon to applaud are, perhaps, unequalled in the history of mankind! A numerous army, which had triumphed in Europe over brave and veteran troops, commanded by officers of the most established reputation, landed in Egypt, under the command of him who now sways the Gallic sceptre, with designs of the most ambitious and extensive nature. One of their objects, as acknowledged by themselves, was to annihilate, by degrees, the English East India Trade, and finally to get into their possession the whole commerce of Africa and Asia. Such were the gigantic views of our implacable foe; and such confidence had they in the fleet which convoyed them, and in the station it took on the coast of the devoted country, that it bade defiance to the whole navy of Britain. But, at this momentous period, the Almighty directed your Lordship, as his chosen instrument, to check their pride, and crush their force, as a maritime power, during the present contest. The circumstances attending this grand display of providential interposition and British prowess, must interest the feelings of every Englishman. Had a space been chosen to exhibit to the world a struggle for superiority in nautical skill and personal valour, between the two greatest naval powers of the Globe, none could have been more happily selected. The three grand divisions of the Antient World were witnesses; and the shores which had beheld the destruction of the Persian Navy by the Greeks; and the heroic acts of Sesostris, now resounded with the echo of British thunder! To your Lordship belongs the praise of having added glory to such a scene! The heroes we applaud would themselves have applauded us; and he, who ages since led his 300 against an almost countless host, might, on that proud day, have wished himself a Briton. The thanks of your country, my Lord, attend you; its honours await you; but a higher praise than even these imply is yours. In the moment of your unexampled victory, you saved your country; in the next moment you did still more — you exemplified that virtue which the heathen world could not emulate; and in the pious "*Non nobis, Domine,*" of your modest dispatches, you have enforced a most awful truth, that the most independent conqueror felt, in the most intoxicating point of time, the influence and protection of him, whom our enemies, to their shame and their ruin, had foolishly and impiously defied. May that same power, my Lord, ever protect and reward you! May it long, very long, spare to this empire so illustrious a teacher, and so potent a champion!"

After which Lord Nelson, amidst the plaudits of some hundreds of ladies and gentlemen, addressed the Chamberlain in the following short but impressive speech :

" Sir,

"Sir, It is with the greatest pride and satisfaction I receive from the honourable Court this testimony of their approbation of my conduct; and with this very sword (*holding it up in his left and remaining hand*) I hope soon to aid in reducing our implacable and inveterate enemy to proper and due limits; without which this country can neither hope for, nor expect, a solid, honourable, and permanent Peace!"

His Lordship's Address was received with the most rapturous applause; and the whole assemblage was seemingly animated by one grand impulse of gratitude and sensibility for the most signal and most wonderful achievement recorded in any age, or in the history of any nation! The sword, which is of admirable workmanship, cost 200 guineas; it is richly ornamented; the handle gold, with blue enamel, studded with diamonds. The crocodile appears as emblematical of the grand event; and the guard is supported with anchors.

Tuesday, November 17.

This day, about three o'clock, his Majesty went in the usual state to the House of Peers; and, the Commons being in attendance below the bar, delivered the following most gracious speech:

"My Lords, and Gentlemen,

"My tender concern for the welfare of my subjects, and a sense of the difficulties with which the poorer classes particularly have to struggle, from the present high price of provisions, have induced me to call you together at an earlier period than I had otherwise intended. No object can be nearer my heart, than that by your care and wisdom all such measures may be adopted as may upon full consideration appear best calculated to alleviate this severe pressure, and to prevent the danger of its recurrence, by promoting, as far as possible, the permanent extension and improvement of our agriculture.

"For the object of immediate relief, your attention will naturally be directed, in the first instance, to the best mode of affording the earliest and the most ample encouragement for the importation of all descriptions of grain from abroad.

"Such a supply, aided by the examples which you have set on former occasions, of attention to œconomy and frugality in the consumption of corn, is most likely to contribute to a reduction in the present high price, and to insure, at the same time, the means of meeting the demands for the necessary consumption of the year.

"The present circumstances will also, I am persuaded, render the state of the laws respecting the commerce in the various articles of provision, the object of your serious deliberation.

"If, on the result of that deliberation, it shall appear to you, that the evil necessarily arising from unfavourable seasons has

been increased by any undue combinations, or fraudulent practices, for the sake of adding unfairly to the price, you will feel an earnest desire of effectually preventing abuses. But you will, I am sure, be careful to distinguish any practices of this nature from that regular and long-established course of trade, which experience has shewn to be indispensable, in the present state of society, for the supply of the markets, and for the subsistence of my people.

"You will have seen with concern, the temporary disturbances which have taken place in some parts of the kingdom. Those malicious and disaffected persons, who cruelly take advantage of the present difficulties to excite any of my subjects to acts in violation of the laws of the public peace, are in the present circumstances doubly criminal; as such proceedings must necessarily and immediately tend to increase, in the highest degree, the evil complained of; while they, at the same time, endanger the permanent tranquillity of the country, on which the well-being of the industrious classes of the community must always principally depend.

"The voluntary exertions which have on this occasion been made, for the immediate repression of these outrages, and in support of the laws and public peace, are therefore entitled to my highest praise.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"Under the circumstances of the present meeting, I am desirous of asking of you such supplies only as may be necessary for carrying on the public service, till the Parliament of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland may conveniently be assembled. The estimates for that purpose will be laid before you; and I have no doubt of your readiness to make such provision as the public interests may appear to require.

"My Lords, and Gentlemen,

"I have directed copies to be laid before you of those communications which have recently passed between me and the French Government, respecting the commencement of the negotiations for peace. You will see in them fresh and striking proofs of my earnest desire to contribute to the re-establishment of general tranquillity. That desire on my part has hitherto been unhappily frustrated by the determination of the enemy to enter only on a separate negotiation, in which it was impossible for me to engage, consistently either with public faith, or with a due regard to the permanent security of Europe.

"My anxiety for the speedy restoration of peace remains unaltered; and there will be no obstacle nor delay on my part to the adoption of such measures as may best tend to promote and accelerate that desirable end, consistently with the honour of this country, and the true interest of my people.

ple. But, if the disposition of our enemies should continue to render this great object of all my wishes unattainable, without the sacrifice of these essential considerations, on the maintenance of which all its advantages must depend, you will, I am confident, persevere in affording me the same loyal and steady support which I have experienced through the whole of this important contest, and which has, under the blessing of Providence, enabled me, during a period of such unexampled difficulty and calamity to all the surrounding nations, to maintain, unimpaired, the security and honour of these kingdoms."

The Duke of *Somerset* moved an address; which was, as usual, an echo of the speech. His Grace complimented ministers for their becoming zeal in calling Parliament at this season, to devise the necessary means to counteract the misfortunes likely to proceed either from prejudice or from actual scarcity, which alone could be collected from that information which a legislative enquiry would promote.

Lord *Hobart* seconded the motion for the address in a very able manner.

Lord *Holland* moved an amendment, on the ground that the present scarcity was to be attributed entirely to the war. His Lordship ridiculed the idea that ministers were sincere in their wishes for peace; and declared, that they were totally incapable of conducting the affairs of the country at the present perilous crisis.

Lord *Romney* expressed great surprize at the sentiments delivered by Lord *Holland*, and gave the ministers great credit for the services they had rendered their country.

The Earl of *Suffolk* voted for the amendment; and severely censured the conduct of ministry, through whose incapacity, he said, the military character of England had lately been much degraded.

Lord *Grenville* briefly replied to the arguments of the Noble Lords who had preceded him; but declined entering into any observations on the conduct of the war. He noticed, in striking terms, the circumstances of the pending subject, the scarcity of bread corn: but hoped and trusted that the united exertions of the Legislature and the Executive would accomplish the happiest effects, and remove those calamities which the events of unproductive harvests at home have created, to a certain extent, and which unnecessary alarms have still more excited and fostered.

Lord *Darley* was convinced the scarcity was not to such an extent as generally supposed, and that the price had been much raised by the alarm which was spread throughout the country.

The House then divided; and the motion for the address was carried by a majority of 50 to 5.

In the House of Commons, after the usual preliminary business, the Speaker in-

formed the House, that he had been in the House of Peers to hear his Majesty's speech; a copy of which having been read,

Sir *J. Wrottesley* moved an address, which he prefaced by a very elegant speech, calling the attention of the House to the distresses of the poor, and complimenting his Majesty's ministers for the able manner in which they conducted the affairs of the nation.

Mr. *Dickinson* seconded the motion, in a speech replete with much information respecting the state of the present harvest.

Sir *F. Burdett* said, that ministers had not been actuated by a sincere desire for peace; and declared, that the war appeared to him to be the real cause of all our present distress.

Mr. *Pitt* said, he did not see any connection between war and the scarcity now the topic of discussion. If the unfortunate succession of unfavourable seasons had occurred, he could not possibly see any analogy or connexion between them, in their result, and the war; but gentlemen seemed to wander widely from the subject.—The address only replies to the suggestions of his Majesty on the sufferings of the poor from the present scarcity, and promises a co-operation to relieve them by every possible means; it guarantees no more, and merely resolves on that sympathetic zeal, so natural to Englishmen, of alleviating the distresses of the afflicted. For this purpose two modes are proposed; one, the importation of foreign grain; the other, that of adopting œconomy and frugality at home in the consumption; and these were both within our reach, and he hoped would be effectual. In the first, he was happy to state, that it was likely to succeed beyond expectation, both from the bounties likely to be held out to the importer and foreign farmer; and in the other, from the improvements at home in the agriculture; from improvements in housekeeping in all classes of the people, whereby, among other wise and prudent regulations in families, wholesome and nutritious substitutes for bread were happily adopted, and the consumption of that article decreased. He wished, however, to have it generally understood, that too much caution could not be applied in making laws for temporary contingencies, which might be ruinous to the whole regulated system of our vast and extended commerce. The philosophy of the closet could not comprehend the occasions of life; more danger might be incurred by false theory, than by all the scarcity which at this instant seemed to exist; and more real mischief might be done by unnecessary alarm, than ever might occur from an actual dearth. He hoped, that, whenever the subject of peace should be discussed, it would meet an unprejudiced and candid hearing, on which occasion he should be ready to answer every argument advanced by those whose habitual conduct

was to be adverse to him. At present he would content himself by saying, that the war was not the cause of the scarcity.—The grain of last year had been nearly consumed when this year's harvest was got in; the seed intended for the approaching year pressed so close on the farmer, that it was impossible for him to provide seed for his fields, and corn for the market at the same time; this prevented the markets being supplied according to common expectation, but this was a circumstance would now abate—the fields were sown, and the corn would find its way to market. He then entered into an ingenious and convincing strain of argument, to shew that the war had nothing whatever to do with scarcity, and illustrated his observations with comments on the prices of grain during the seven years which this war had already continued, whereby it appeared that the seasons, and not the war, had contributed to rise or lower the price of grain, as circumstances happened.

Mr. *Sheridan* analyzed the whole address; and said, that he so far approved it that he could conscientiously vote for it; but he begged to be understood, that he differed, at the same time, from Mr. *Pitt*, materially; the Right Hon. Gentleman had said, "there was no connection between war and scarcity;" he (Mr. S.) was fully persuaded, there was: 3 or 400,000 labourers, &c. who were converted into sailors and soldiers, and who wasted much more in those capacities than they would have done in the former, must certainly contribute to increase the scarcity. Would not the garrisoning of Malta, from Leadenhall-market, likewise contribute to it. (Here was a cry of oh! oh! from the Treasury Bench, to which Mr. S. replied, oh! oh! was not an answer to his argument.) Mr. S. concluded by saying, God forbid that war should not partly be the cause of scarcity; our situation would then be truly deplorable. We should have then to look only to increasing scarcity, which, in the end, must produce famine!

Mr. *Grey* was of opinion there could be no unanimity, no vigour, no action, while the present inadequate administration ruled. He wished the House to determine whether the present calamities were not to be ascribed partly to a defection of the Emperor Paul; and, if that were the case, whether ministers were not culpable for putting too much confidence in him. The hon. Member, after animadverting in strong terms on the failure of all our expeditions on the coasts of France and Spain, concluded by moving, by way of amendment, "that the last paragraph of the Address be omitted."

Mr. *Dundas* rose: He said he was very willing to meet the argument immediately. [Here Mr. *Grey* and Mr. *Sheridan* said a few words; and the Speaker said, that Mr. *Grey* objected to the last paragraph of the Address, or else that he would have

voted for it.] Mr. *Dundas* continued, and said, that although Mr. *Grey* had seemingly taken very great pleasure in making his speech, he (Mr. D.) could not help being of opinion, that it was not at all applicable to the question. He then proceeded, in a very argumentative reply to the various objections made against the Address, and concluded by giving it his assent.

A farther explanation then occurred between Mr. *Grey*, Mr. *Dundas*, and Mr. *Sheridan*, when Mr. *Jones*, in a very warm manner, opposed the Address upon principles nearly similar to those advanced by the Gentlemen who spoke before him on the same side.

He was replied to by Mr. *Wilberforce*.

Dr. *Lawrence* stated, that in the scarcity which happened in the reign of Edward II. they attempted to fix the maximum of provisions; but the consequence of which was that the next year there was so dreadful a famine, that parents did absolutely eat their own children.

At length the question was put on Mr. *Grey's* amendment, when it was negatived without a division; and the original motion on the address being put, it was carried without a division.

On the motion of Mr. *Pitt*, a committee was appointed, to consider the granting of bounties on the importation of corn and provisions.

He also moved for leave to bring in bills, to prevent the exportation of provisions, to indemnify persons who stopped the exportation of rice, to prevent the distillation of spirits from grain, and, to encourage the importation of foreign hops.—Adjourned.

Saturday, November 29.

The Report of the Committee, appointed by the House of Commons to consider of the present high price of provisions, is replete with information. The Committee state, that their labours have been directed, in the first instance, to such measures as might be proposed for alleviation, as speedily as possible, the present pressure; without entering, at this moment, into a detailed enquiry respecting the various causes which may have concurred in producing it. They then state the different enquiries which Government have directed to be made on this subject, and the numerous returns to those enquiries. The Committee, upon the whole of this information, say, that they have reason to think that "the general deficiency of the crop of wheat in England and Wales, below an average crop, does not amount to quite so much as one-fourth; and that the crops of barley and oats (though by no means uniformly good) have been very productive in many of those counties from which the principal supply is ordinarily furnished; and therefore, that the produce of the kingdom, in those articles, cannot, upon the whole, be considered as materially inferior to an average crop."

P. 805. Mr. Filewood was rector of Mickleham, a living the advowson of which was lately purchased by Sir Charles-Henry Talbot; and by Lady Talbot, his widow, now presented to the Rev. Gerard Andrewes, whose worth as a man is known to many, but whose abilities as a preacher are known to more. Mr. F. was also rector of Dunsfold, in Surrey, a living in the gift of the Lord Chancellor, which he obtained from Lord Thurlow, solely against his inclination, on the command of his Majesty, to whom Mr. Filewood had sold a horse which was much liked, and on the strength of which he made a personal application. Neither rector nor curate resided at Dunsfold, a living worth 300*l.* a year, and the service (we do not say duty) was once a day.

P. 876. Mrs. M. H. Bayley is particularly requested to favour us with her address.

Pp. 898, 1000. When the article respecting the late Mr. Cooper and his widow was extracted from "The Oracle," a correction afterwards inserted in that paper was accidentally overlooked. By the unremitted attention of many years to his business of a brewer, Mr. C. acquired a considerable property, but nothing like the amount stated; nor did he leave 68,000*l.* to "a young woman he had lately married." He had three sons and a daughter by a former wife; two of those sons he established in business. By his second wife, who brought him a handsome fortune, he had three children, two of whom died before him. The business and residue of his fortune (which includes a considerable part of his now widow's) he has divided between her, his youngest son by his first wife, his daughter by his first wife, and his child by his present widow.

P. 1006. Lady Danvers was buried in a vault in Bunhill fields, which had been made to contain her father, mother, and her sister. Her deviseable property she has given in trust for her daughter. Her jointure of 1000*l.* a year devolves to the Hon. Butler Danvers, the present owner of Swithland-hall.

P. 1009, b. l. 45. John Palmer, esq. senior alderman of Plympton, was formerly purser of the late and present Royal George men of war.

P. 1010, a. l. 19. Mr. Lombe, of Cambridge, left, among a great many good and charitable legacies, the following singular one: to three gentlemen of the University (named in his will) 800*l.* each, to be disposed of as they think fit, not subject to the consent or controul of each other.

Ibid. l. 47, for Hucks, r. Hickes.

P. 1011. The Rev. John Spier, rector of Creek, co. Northampton, was the son of Francis S. and was born in the parish of St. John, Wapping, 1715. He received his education at Merchant Tailors school,

whence, on June 11, 1732, he was elected scholar of St. John's college, Oxford, where he was matriculated July 30 following, and proceeded fellow of his college 1735; M. A. Feb. 29, 1739; B. D. May 3, 1745; and D. D. July 9, 1750. On the death of Mr. George Smith he was presented, by his College, to the rectory of Barfreton, in Kent, Oct. 16, 1752, then tenable with his fellowship; which he resigned, 1758, for the rich rectory of Creek, likewise in the presentation of his College. He published "The Christian's Manual, being a Translation from the Enchiridion of Erasmus; with a Preface."

Ibid. Mr. Aubone Surtees was senior alderman of Newcastle, and first partner in the banking-house of Surtees, Burdon, and Co. He has left a numerous family, one of whom is married to the present Lord Eldon.

Ibid. The remains of the Countess of Tyrconnel were deposited in Westminster abbey, with great funeral pomp. Her nephew was the only person related who followed her to the grave, the rest of the mourners consisted of her principal domesticks. The hearse, and four coaches with six horses, adorned with the family-escudoons, moved from the house of Lord Delaval, in Portland-place, and reached the abbey about one o'clock, where the funeral service was performed by the Rev. Dr. Finch. Her Ladyship was in the 36th year of her age, and died at the seat of Lord Strathmore, at Gybside, near Newcastle, in the county of Durham, where she had been on a visit to his Lordship, having left her father's house in Portland-place only about a fortnight before. The immediate cause of her death is supposed to have been a violent cold caught in her journey. She was younger daughter of John Lord Delaval; married, July 3, 1780, to George second Earl of Tyrconnel, being his second wife, by whom he has one son.

P. 1013. Mrs. Mary Mullet died suddenly, while at dinner, aged 54. She was the eldest surviving daughter of the Rev. Hugh Evans, and sister of the Rev. Caleb Evans, D. D. successively pastors of the Baptist congregation at Broadmead, Bristol, and presidents of a very respectable establishment in that city for the education of candidates for the ministry.

Ibid. What attracted the attention of the Royal Personage was the funeral of Capt. Finucane, of Lord Berkeley's militia. Nothing could be more awful and grand than the procession to his grave. The chief mourner walked with a delightful boy in each hand, the one seven, the other eight years old, sons of the deceased; and this affecting scene excited the sensibility of every beholder. Fortunately for those hapless infants and their disconsolate mother, Providence had sent the Prince among

among the spectators—he felt, like a man for their wretchedness, and, like a prince, he softened and relieved their miseries, by instantly following the impulse of his generous heart. The worthy General who commands at Brighthelmston was quickly commissioned with the office, so fitting to his character, of pouring balm into the afflictions of the widow and orphans. He bore the joyful tidings that the Prince intended to adopt the two little mourners; and, to sum up, this trait of humanity, which, like mercy,

“Becomes the throned Monarch better than his crown,”

they are hereafter to be educated and provided for by a purse that is free from ostentatious parade, and has ever been open to the cries of Sorrow and Calamity.

P. 1014. It was Lord Northwick's mother who died in 1766. He succeeded his father in 1775. See Nash's Worcester-shire, vol. I. p. 99.

Ibid. Mr. Macklin was aged 48.

BIRTHS.

Oct. **A**T Madrid, the Princess of Peace, 7. a daughter. A courier extraordinary was immediately dispatched to the Escorial, to announce the event to the King and Queen, who, in consequence, repaired to the capital, to stand sponsors to the infant. The ceremony of baptism was performed in the chapel of the palace, with a pomp and magnificence never used but with respect to children of the Royal Family. The principal lady in waiting carried the new-born infant to the palace in a sedan chair, escorted by the Swiss guard, of which the Prince of Peace is colonel-general. After the ceremony, the infant was conveyed back to the residence of the Prince of Peace, escorted by a guard of halberdiers. Their Majesties afterwards went in person to congratulate the Princess of Peace, and staid to dinner with the Prince her husband. This event, which has surprized the whole Court of Spain, proves the great favour in which the Prince still is with both King and Queen, though he is no longer first minister.

15. At the Barns of Cattle Grant, in Scotland, the wife of Mr. John McLaren, overseer of Sir James Grant's farm there, three sons, all likely to live.

24. At Dalkeith-house, near Edinburgh, the Countess of Dalkeith, a daughter.

28. On St. Stephen's green, Dublin, the Countess of Mountcashel, a son.

29. At Newburgh, co. York, Lady Anne Wombwell, a still-born son.

The wife of Dr. Wm. Melkleham, professor of astronomy at Glasgow, a daughter.

31. At Birmingham, the wife of Capt. Cecil, a daughter.

Lately, in Upper Merrion-street, Dublin, Lady Blaney, a daughter.

GENT. MAG. November, 1800.

At his Lordship's house, St. Finbarry's, co. Cork, Lady Bantry, a son and heir.

The wife of the Rev. Mr. Evans, of Cortham, Wilts, a daughter.

The wife of Joseph Taylor, esq. mayor of Lynn, a son.

The wife of E. Everard, esq. major of the Lynn Volunteers, a son.

The wife of W. Beecher, esq. lieutenant of the Norfolk Rangers, a son.

At Stonehouse, the wife of Capt. Jordine, of the marines, a son.

At Woodlands, the wife of J. Angerstein, esq. a son.

The wife of John Nelson, a journeyman tailor, No 7, Little Tichfield-street, Oxford market, five children, all perfectly formed; and, had not her labour been accelerated by a fright on the water, they would, in the opinion of several medical gentlemen, have lived, but all died soon after their birth.

The wife of — Fosse, a woolcomber at Plymouth, three seven-months children; all christened, and since dead.

The wife of Mr. John Harrington, farmer, of Canvey island, Essex, two sons and a daughter, all well.

A poor woman, residing at No 2, Great Woodstock-street, in the neighbourhood of Nottingham-place, Mary-la-Bonne, one son and two daughters, all likely to live.

Nov. 1. Mrs. Glennie, of Mincing-lane, a daughter.

2. At his house in Grosvenor-square, the lady of the Hon. Mr. Petre, a daughter.

The wife of John Annesley, esq. of Gloucester-pla. Portman-squa. a still-born child.

6. The wife of Mr. Kendal, of the Strand, a still-born daughter.

9. In Ely-place, the wife of Nathanael Atcheson, esq. a son.

10. At Lathom-house, co. Lancaster, the wife of Edw. Wilbraham Bootle, esq. a dau.

11. At her house in Sackville-street, Mrs. Home, a daughter.

12. At her father's house in Baker-str. Portman-square, the wife of A. C. Sober, esq. a still-born child.

Mrs. Johnson, of Hull theatre, a daugh.

13. In Baker-street, Portman-square, the wife of George Beeston Prescott, esq. eldest son of Sir George William P. bart. of Theobald's park, Herts, a son and heir.

The wife of Mr. Charles Wilson, writer, in Kelfo, a son.

At Kirkcaldie, the wife of Capt. Turner, of the Aberdeenshire militia, a son.

14. At the Earl's house in Park-lane, the Countess of Chesterfield, a daughter.

Mrs. Chapman, of Covent-garden theatre, a son.

At Farham, Bucks, the wife of Joseph Vannini, esq. a daughter.

At Winchester, the Countess of Northesk, a daughter.

15. The wife of J. S. Fownes, esq. of Guildford-street, a daughter.

In

In Queen-squa. Westminster, the wife of Capt. Heathcote, of the royal navy, a dau.

In Park-place, Islington, the wife of Thomas Robertson, esq. a son.

16. Mrs. Bruce, of Kennet, in Scotland, two sons.

The wife of the Rev. Mr. Baird, of Eccles, a son.

17. At Kensington, Mrs. Banks, a dau.

18. The wife of Capt. Foote, of the royal navy, a daughter.

At Rossie castle, Mrs. Charnock, a daugh.

19. Mrs. Darby, of Great George-street, Westminster, a son.

22. The wife of Vincent Kennett, esq. of New Cavendish str. Portland-place, a dau.

In Welbeck str. the wife of Geo. Heneage, esq. of Hainton, co. Linc. a son and heir.

MARRIAGES.

June **A**T Bombay, Wm. Hunter, esq. of the East India Company's service, to Miss Charlotte Robinson.

Lately, Sir Charles Syer, of Bombay, to Miss Winsor, daughter of the Rev. Mr. W. of St. Dunstan's in the West.

At Topsham, Nicholas Brooke, M. D. late of Bath, formerly an eminent merchant at Exeter, and author of "Observations on the Customs and Manners of Italy," to Mrs. Vavasor, widow, of Topsham, Devon.

At Broad Hembury, the Rev. J. K. Cleve, of Kentisbeare, to Miss Saunders, of Weeting-hall, Norfolk.

At Eton, Somerset, Mr. P. D. Tuckett, merchant, of Bristol, and a Quaker, to the widow of Mr. Wright, banker, of London.

Oct. 29. At Edinburgh, Rev. Walter Tait, minister of Tealing, to Miss Jane Waugh, dau. of the late Mr. Jn. W. merch. of Lond.

30. Rev. Wm. Bartlett, son of the late Simeon B. esq. of Sidcot-house, Somerset, vicar of Church-hill and Puxton, to Miss Wright, of East Harptree.

31. Mr. George Poulton, of Marlow, Bucks, to Miss Catharine Mellish, only daughter of the late W. M. esq. of Gray's inn, barrister at law.

Nov. 1. At Doncaster, Capt. Geo. Eyre, of the royal navy, to Miss Georgiana Cooke, daugh. of Sir Geo. C. bart. of Wheatley.

2. Mr. Wm. Nicol, of Pall Mall, to Miss Harriet Chesshyre, of Manchester.

3. At Brightwell, co. Oxford, the Rev. John Hyde, M. A. rector of Stoke Talmage, in that county, and of St. Mary Aldermary, London, to Miss Godmond, dau. of the Rev. Isaac G. of Ripon, co. York.

4. At Edinburgh, the Rev. Dr. Andrew Bell, of Egmore, to Miss Barclay, daugh. of the late Rev. Dr. George B. of Middleton.

5. Mr. Thomas Syers, of Manchester, to Miss Good, of Leeds.

6. At Newington, Rev. Wm. Palmer, of Islington, to Miss Gaskin, daughter of the Rev. Dr. G. rector of Stoke Newington.

7. At Bradpole, Col. Gillon, of the North British dragoons, to Miss Mary-Anne Down, dan. of W. D. esq. of Down-hall, co. Dorset.

8. At Stoke Newington, Mr. Thomas Hicklin, merchant, of Bow-lane, Cheapside, to Miss Caroline Fortado, daughter of Isaac Mendez F. esq.

9. Lieut. John Hotchkis, of the royal navy, to Miss Pearce, daughter of the late Richard P. esq. of Westminster.

10. At Achurch, co. Northampton, the Hon. and Rev. Richard Bruce Stopford, youngest son of the Earl of Courtown, to the Hon. Miss Powis, daughter of the late Lord Lilford.

11. By special licence, at Windlestone, co. Durham, Lord Viscount Aghrim, son of the Earl of Athlone, to Miss Eden, dau. of Sir John E. bart.

12. Mr. Morgan Smith, of the Forbury, Reading, to Miss Shackel, only daughter of the late Wm. S. esq. of Baily, Berks.

13. At Leyton, Robert Burchall, esq. of Walthamstow, to Mrs. Cooke, of Leyton, relict of Wm. C. esq. of the former place, who died in 1793.

Thomas Haworth, esq. of the East York militia, to Miss Cartwright, of Sloane-street, Chelsea.

15. At St. James's church, Signor Francis Bianchi, composer to the Opera-house, to Miss Jackson, daughter of Mr. J. surgeon, Sloane-street, Knightsbridge; whose scientific knowledge of music, and every part of liberal education, is only equaled by her resolution and presence of mind, which she evidenced in October, 1794, by preserving from a watery grave, at the imminent peril of her own life, a young lady nearly related to the Earl of Stamford, the noble and benevolent president of the Royal Humane Society, the managers of which presented her with their honorary medal, in the most handsome manner, as a memorial of her having saved the life of a fellow-creature.

16. Joseph Yorke, esq. eldest son of the Bishop of Ely, to Miss Catharine Cocks, eldest daughter of James C. esq. banker, at Charing-cross.

17. Thomas Bagge, esq. of Lynn, to Mrs. Bagge, of Dereham, Norfolk.

18. James Pillans, jun. esq. of Leith, to Miss Anne Wilson, second daughter of Jn. W. esq. of Stoke Newington.

At Walden, Rev. Edmund Fisher, son of Mr. F. of Linton, to Miss Collins.

19. Arthur-William Gregory, esq. in the East India Company's service, to Miss Mariana Grote, of Gloucester-place.

20. S. Feary, jun. esq. of Hampstead, to Gifford, of Islington.

22. Rev. Adam Paterson, minister of Kinghorn, to Miss Shaw, daughter of the Rev. Mr. S. of Abbots-hall.

25. John Addison, esq. of Highgate, Middlesex, to Miss Daukes, of Walworth, Surrey.

DEATHS.

1799. **A**T West Ham, Essex, of a decline, aged 36, Miss Anne Liscoe, sister of Mr. Samuel L. late of Hays's wharf, Southwark. She was universally and justly esteemed for goodness of heart and rectitude of manners.

June 7. At Clifton, co. Oxford, after a slight indisposition, Mrs. Sarah Fletcher, in the bloom of youth.

Sept. 23. At his father's house, Bromley, Middlesex, aged about 18, Mr. Peter Bland, late assistant at the Rev. Mr. Eccles's academy at Bow.

1800. April 29. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. Jn. Wilson, merch. late of Glasgow.

May. . . . At Madras, aged 42 years, 21 of which he served the East India Company, by whose death they have lost a most valuable officer, Major James Rogers, military auditor-general at Ceylon.

Aug. 11. At Charles-town, South Carolina, Mr. Robert Urquhart, a native of Cadboll, in Ross-shire, North Britain. He was a youth of very promising talents, and was carried off by an illness, supposed the yellow fever, in four days.

14. At his country residence near Frankford, of the yellow fever, Mr. Robert Campbell, bookseller and stationer at Philadelphia, and a native of Edinburgh. Having, by a persevering attention to business, acquired a handsome independence, he was about retiring, in the prime of life, to the enjoyment of domestic felicities, and the education of a young family. Returning from Baltimore, by the way of Newcastle, whither he had been to close his professional concerns, he incautiously exposed himself to the rain, and was seized with the yellow fever, which carried him off in five days.

At Minorca, Charles-Henry Mainwaring, esq. of Barnwood.

Sept. 5. At Spanish-town, Jamaica, Benjamin Lyon, esq. third son of the late Benjamin L. esq. of the said island.

6. At St. Jago de la Vega, aged 46 years, 25 of which he had served as a clerk in the secretary's office, Mr. Tho. Wm. Stephens.

13. At Kingston, Jamaica, aged 61, Jas. Foot, esq. the senior captain in the Jamaica trade, having made 44 voyages.

14. On the island of Trinidad, Mr. Jas. Ford Marshall, eldest son of Mr. James M. of Bath.

26. At St. Bartholomew's hospital, Thomas Johnstone the mutineer, so long confined in the Middlesex house of correction. Great pains having been taken to have it believed that ill usage abridged his days, a coroner's jury examined the circumstances of his case with the most minute attention, and, after an investigation of four hours, returned a verdict that he died by the visitation of God.

Oct. 10. Mr. George Forster, of North Seaton. He has bequeathed £200l. for the

purpose of establishing a school for the education of 25 poor children; and has also left a sum to apprentice out ten boys every year to trades.

At North Calder, co. Caithness, in his 90th year, David Murray, esq. of Castlehill.

11. After a few days illness, Mr. John Proffitt; and, on the 24th, his brother, Mr. Richard Proffitt, of Lichfield, maltsters and copartners, and the latter one of the aldermen of that city.

14. Very suddenly, in the 64th year of her age, Mrs. Mary Massey, wife of Mr. Wm. M. of Warminster.

15. At Clifton hot wells, Rob. Finnian, esq. late of Jamaica.

At Queen Camel, aged 12, Edward, and, on the 22d, aged 14, Caleb, sons of Mr. James Barrett, of that place.

16. At Brockdish, in his 39th year, Mr. Coleman, farmer, and one of the people called Quakers. While walking in his grounds, he complained of being ill, and, soon after reaching his house, died.

17. Aged upwards of 80, the Rev. William Sewell, M. A. 1745, rector of Headley, Hants, and formerly fellow of Queen's college, Oxford.

At Poole, Dorset, in his 20th year, Mr. Wm. Hine, son of the late Capt. H.

At Greenwich, Mrs. Brathwaite, wife of Admiral B.

Lieut. Cockburn, a young military officer, cut his throat. It appeared, on the coroner's inquest, that he had, on that afternoon, returned from Portsmouth, under strong symptoms of insanity; inasmuch, that it had been judged prudent to deprive him of his sword previous to his leaving that place; and strict injunctions were given to his servant, on his arrival in town, to apply to a proper person to attend him, lest he should be induced to commit violence on his person. Immediately on coming to his apartments, he desired he might be shaved, which was accordingly done by a barber in the neighbourhood. Notwithstanding this, about two hours after, he insisted on his servant bringing him his razors, that he might shave himself again; the servant replied, "he had been shaved, and that he could not give him his razors, as they were packed up in the luggage." The servant, thinking the situation of his master to be growing dangerous, went out in search of assistance; in the mean time, Mr. Cockburn went up stairs into his servant's room, and, after rummaging about for some time, found an old razor, with which he instantly cut his throat. His servant returned with a keeper, but too late, the dreadful act was perpetrated. Surgical assistance was immediately procured, and the wound sewed up, but to little purpose, as he expired in about four hours after. After having committed the rash action, he appeared perfectly collected, though he did not seem to regret

regret what he had done; said, that he himself had been bred a surgeon, and that he knew his life was gone, though he had not done it to take effect at the moment; desired he might be allowed to commend himself to his God; and pulled from his pocket 40l. which he said would pay the expences of his funeral. He expired in the moment of prayer. A number of officers appeared to prove his deranged state, which was apparent beyond doubt. He was going out on the recent expedition which failed from Portsmouth, but was deemed unfit. The Jury without hesitation pronounced a verdict of lunacy. It was generally conceived that a strong attachment to a young lady, with whom he had lately become acquainted, added to extreme nervous debility, and thoughts of leaving his country and the object of his affections, were the more immediate causes of his mental derangement.

18. John Stevens, esq. of Exeter.

Aged 48, Mr. Peter Harrison, liquor-merchant, of Hull.

In his 84th year, John Berney, esq. of Bracon Ath, co. Norfolk. He served the office of High Sheriff in 1760, and presented the county address to his present Majesty, on his accession to the throne, on which occasion he was offered a baronetage, but declined it, not choosing any thing less than a barony, the younger branch of the house of Berney having been baronets from the year 1620. The family of Berney have served the office of sheriff of the county of Norfolk, from the year 1100. He married first Susannah, dau. and sole heiress of S. Trench, esq.; secondly, Margaret, dau. and sole heiress of Sir Daniel Dollins, knt. by a sister of Thomas Cooke, formerly of Stoke Newington. He had a daughter, married, long since, to Peter-John Fremaux, esq. who left her a widow, 1784, with a daughter, since dead. Mr. B. had a house at Hackney, which probably had been the property of Sir Daniel Dollins. His tenantry, his servants, and the poor, were equally indebted to his liberality and benevolence; and very few have died so universally honoured, beloved, and lamented. On the 30th his remains were interred, with great solemnity, in the family mausoleum at Bracon. The tears of his tenants, servants, and the poor, bore ample testimony of their attachment to him when living, and respect when dead.

19. At Wollaton, Mr. Hunter, steward to Lord Middleton.

Aged 61, Mrs. Wilcock, of Lincoln, dealer in earthen ware, &c.

Suddenly, Mr. Henry King, formerly an officer of the customs at Lynn.

Mr. David Richardson, of Fenchurch-str.

At Edinburgh, Mrs. Mary Palmer, relict of Alexander P. esq.

20. At Woodfield, near Eyrecourt, in Ireland, James Purefoy, esq.

Walter Wakeman, esq. of Little Malvern.

At her seat in Norfolk, Mrs. Maria Ogilvie, widow of Gen. O. of 3d foot-guards.

Miss Palin, of Woodbridge, Suffolk, one of the people called Quakers.

This morning Mr. John Coles, formerly one of the band of Drury-Lane theatre, destroyed himself, at his apartments in Newman-street, by firing one pistol through his right side, and another through his head which blew out his brains. He was originally a pupil of the famous violin player, Pinto, and was patronized by Garrick. About 20 years ago he married a sister of Sir Thomas Apreece, who brought him a handsome fortune; but, being much attached to the situation he held, he continued in the theatre 13 years, and quitted the orchestra and the profession together, about 1793. By his wife he had two children, a son and a daughter; the son, who is bred up to the church, is now at the university; he will in a short time become possessed of 400l. a year. About two years ago Mr. C's wife died, since which he has been observed to be much dejected; and, on the night of the last performance of "The Beggar's Opera" at Drury Lane, he told Mr. Shaw that he was very unhappy; he said that, his wife being dead, his son at college, and his daughter at a boarding-school, he was lost for want of society; but, if he could be re-engaged at the theatre, he should recover his wonted spirits. Mr. Shaw promised him the first vacancy. His despondency increased hourly; he appeared much disordered during the whole of last week, frequently walking about his room for hours together. Independent of his own private property, he was allowed 50l. a year by Sir Thomas Apreece, which was paid quarterly. The fortune of his wife was settled on herself and children. He was free from any pecuniary embarrassments. In his apartments were found 40l. in cash, and many valuable articles. The jury brought in a verdict of lunacy.

21. Philip Alwood, esq. of Lower Seymour-street, Portman-square.

The brave Capt. William Grahme, who so gallantly defended, on the 15th instant, the ship Dick, belonging to Liverpool, of 18 guns and 40 men, in a seven hours engagement with La Grand Décidé, a famous French privateer, of much superior force; in which contest he was wounded in the head, and of which he died, six days afterwards, on-board the privateer. The intelligence was brought to Liverpool by Capt. G's mate, who, with many others, was put by the French captain into a prize, which he sent off as a cartel to England.

22. At Great Hadham, Herts, the Rev. George Buxton, of Ham, co. Stafford, fellow of Worcester college, Oxford, and late curate of Great Hadham.

23. At his house on Clapham common, Surrey, in his 49th year, Tho. Fletcher, esq.

At Childwall, near Liverpool Mrs. Inflow, wife of Arthur O. esq. collector of the customs at Liverpool.

At Grantham, Mr. Wm. Stafford, late trumpeter of the 7th light dragoons.

At Chiswick, co. Middlesex, while drinking tea with Mrs. Mayersbach, widow of the celebrated water-doctor of that name, Mr. Louis Weltje, late clerk, cook, and purveyor to the Prince of Wales. He appeared to be in good health during the course of the day and the evening; but just as he began to drink the second cup, he suddenly fell back and expired. Being a very gross and corpulent man, it is supposed his death was occasioned by a stroke of the apoplexy. The history and fortune of this man are somewhat singular. He was a memorable example of the effects of industry. He was by birth a German, and formerly sold cakes and gingerbread about the streets. He came originally to this country with the recommendation of the present Duke of Brunswick. By the gradual advances of diligence and prudence, he became master of one of the most fashionable taverns in this metropolis, which was the resort of the highest of our nobility. His house, indeed, hardly came under the denomination of a common tavern, as it was chiefly supported by clubs, consisting of the most distinguished characters in the fashionable world. After having been in possession of this house for many years, and acquired in it a considerable fortune, Mr. W. was appointed clerk of the kitchen to the Prince of Wales. By what means he got recommended to the notice or favour of his Royal Highness we know not; but, after he received the appointment of chief cook and clerk of the kitchen, he soon became purveyor to Carlton house and the Pavillion at Brighton, in which situation he acquired a considerable fortune; and continued some years, till the death of his daughter, an only child, rendered the scene of domestic misfortune too painful for his feelings. This daughter, some years since, having taken a liking to a young cook, the subordinate of Weltje, married him, which greatly excited the indignation of her father, who preferred his complaints to his royal patron. He represented with great indignation the *disgrace* and *degradation* of *his* family by so humble an alliance, and warmly solicited the dismissal of the offender. The good sense of his Patron saw the matter in a very different light, which induced him to observe, that the *inequality* was not so great as to outrage the feelings or wound the *pride* of a man who could not entirely forget his own former situation. He was, there-

fore, advised to make the best of the affair, and reconcile himself cordially with his son-in-law and daughter. Instead of prudently adopting this counsel, the enraged father persisted in urging the discharge of the offender against the *dignity* of *his* family, threatening to consign both husband and wife to indigence; to prevent which the illustrious person alluded to discharged Weltje himself, and put the son-in-law into his lucrative situation. Some other unfortunate circumstances conspired with the loss of this child to make him desirous of relinquishing his employment; and he accordingly retired to a house at Hammer-smith, which his own taste considerably improved, and where he lived with true hospitality. It should be observed to the honour of Mr. W. that, when he retired from the service of the Prince of Wales, his accounts, at his own desire, were inspected by his royal highness's four trustees, at the head of whom was the late Earl of Southampton, who pronounced Mr. W.'s statement fair, just, and disinterested beyond example. Mr. Pitt, we are assured, also bore ample testimony to the accuracy and fairness of Mr. W.'s accounts. We conceive it an act of justice to pay this tribute to the memory of a worthy man, whose elevation in life and splendid fortune subjected him to the rancour of envy and the assaults of detraction. He possessed an excellent understanding; and, if had received the advantages of Literature, he might have figured upon a much higher stage of life than that which Fortune had allotted to him. Like all public and all prosperous men, he had many enemies; but his good humour, manly spirit, and liberal conduct, raised him many sincere friends among those who really understood his character; and he has not dropped into the grave without exciting among those friends a strong sentiment of regret.—A will has been found in his iron chest, by which he bequeathed the whole of his property to his brother, reserving to his wife an annuity of 50l. for *her* life only. This very unequal distribution, it seems, has since been altered; and the brother, through the kind and humane interference of a friend, has been induced to cancel the provisions of the will, and make such allowance to the widow as that friend should deem reasonable and liberal. In consequence of this arrangement, the best understanding now prevails amongst the parties interested.

24. Mr. Krause, of Wimpole-street.

Mr. Robert Barret, many years lay vicar and clerk of Salisbury cathedral.

At Lichfield, Mr. Wm. Blythe, one of the senior aldermen of that city.

In Bishopgate-street, aged 31, of a decline, Mr. Daniel Levering.

Sir Arch. Kinloch, bart. of Gilmerton.

25. Peter Belch, esq. banker, of Stirling. At Edinburgh, Catharine Bailie, daughter of the late Thomas B. esq. of Polkennet, and relict of the late Andrew Wardrop, esq. of Turbanhill.

Mrs. Sutton, wife of Rob. S. esq. of Heybridge, Essex.

At Brixton, Francis Biddulph, esq. of Charing-cross, banker.

Suddenly, Mr. John Pywell, of Broughton-lodge, near Kettering.

Aged 56, the Rev. Thomas Brecks, M.A. rector of Hampton Poyle and South Weston, co. Oxford, and formerly fellow of Queen's college, Oxford; of whom an account shall be given in our next.

At his chambers in Garden-court, Temple, John Phelps, esq. Madeira merchant.

Aged 56, Mr. Henry Willey, of New Compton-street, Soho.

26. At Cotgrave-house, near Nottingham, aged 60, William P'Anson, esq. many years an eminent solicitor in the Court of King's Bench.

Robert Mein, esq. late captain of the 1st Battalion Royals.

27. At his house on Blackheath, in his 78th year, George Marsh, esq. one of the commissioners of his Majesty's navy. He had been 64 years in the service of the publick, discharging his duty, in various stations, with a zeal and integrity that will never be exceeded; and, as a man, uniformly supporting an unaffected, pious, pure, and benevolent character.

In Hatton-street, Mrs. Downer, wife of Col. D. from Portland, Jamaica.

At Cheshunt, Herts, Mrs. Jane Auber, widow of the late Rev. John A. rector of Blaisden, co. Gloucester.

In Simmond's court, Dublin, in her 23d year, Miss Sarah Lecky, daugh. of the late James L. esq. of Drumcondra.

At Oxford, of apoplexy, Mrs. Palmer, wife of Mr. P. late of Billesdon Coppice, co. Leicester.

In Lud lane, Cheap-side, John Smith, esq.

28. At Bedale, co. York, aged 94, William Gilbert Marklew, esq.

Mr. Alderman Treslove, of Northampton.

At Bath, Mrs. Lay, relict of Thomas L. esq. of Masfield-hall, co. Salop, and great-grand-daughter of Sir John Floyer, physician to Queen Anne; of whose family she was the last lineal representative.

At Bristol, W. Evans, late a mariner under the memorable Capt. Cook, whom he accompanied in his three voyages round the world, was present at the time of his death, and was one of those sent on shore to recover his remains. He has left a widow and four small children destitute of support.

At Seend, Wilts, in his 81st year, Lord William Seymour, uncle to the present and brother to the two late Dukes of Somerset. He had acted in the commission of the peace for Somersetshire upwards of forty

years, and, till his age and infirmities had rendered him incapable of serving his country, was an active and upright magistrate.

29. In his 71st year, regretted by all who knew or employed him, while he was sitting at Feltham as a commissioner of the Hanworth inclosure-bill, Mr. James Ellis, of Cold Harbour, Finchley, co. Middlesex, land and road surveyor; a man of much integrity, uprightness, and honour, in his dealings, and of real knowledge and utility in his profession. The Whetstone trust, of which he was many years clerk and surveyor, bears marked testimonies of his abilities; all the hills from Highgate to Barnet have been eased, with much judgment and convenience to the traveller, by him and under his direction, and even Barnet hill, lately, conspicuously so; and it is to be lamented that his plan for the easement of Highgate-hill, when suggested, was not adopted: but it too much trench- ed on the property of that greatest of men of his day [Lord Mansfield] to be received favourably. His line of demarcation is still, however, to be seen in an engraved Plan in our vol. LI. p. 212; and only wants the hand of Time and Power for its completion. Finchley common, from the necessities of the day, will, in all probability, ere long, be inclosed; and, should that be the case, the same act of parliament which dictates the inclosure may take under its wing this manifest improvement. Mr. E. was, in other respects, a valuable member of society, ever ready to communicate, and ever ready to execute. Ridge-hill, in Hertfordshire, the beautiful new road turned by the Marquis of Salisbury round his park to Hatfield, and that elegant piece of road in the front of Caen wood, are, with innumerable others, strong existing features of his superior ability in that line; and, had he not been stationary among his friends, when their confidence had placed him in the receipt of rents, and bound him down to their services, the solicitations of the publick, to which he constantly turned a deaf ear, might have called him forth, for his own emolument and for their credit; but gratitude prevailed, and he died one of those instances where a supposed prudent security early in life has been known to confine within its narrow limits men of the first genius. He was placed early under Mr. Sleeth, one of the most eminent land-surveyors of his time, who died 1774 or 1778. Mr. E. has left two daughters, one married to Mr. Power, of Leicester, the other single.

At his house at Hampstead, after only 2 days illness, Cornwall Smalley, esq. a Russia merchant, a man of great worth, and universally beloved by all his numerous acquaintance. The poor in him will lose a friend; and the gentlemen of the Hampstead monthly club will have great reason

to regret the loss of a member whose urbanity of manners and amiable disposition recommended him to their warm esteem.— Mrs. S. died about 8 months ago; an event which, it is supposed, preyed on his sensibility, and hastened his death. He has left four lovely orphans.

Christopher Parker, esq. of Milk-street, Cheap-side, a considerable tea-merchant, in partnership with Messrs. Elton and Hammond, and brother to John Oxley P. esq. of Chelmsford.

At Newbury, on his way to Bath, Capt. John Hall, of the Worcester Indiaman.

At Ripon, co. York. Mrs. Williamson, wife of the Rev. Wm. W. of Pocklington, in the East-riding of Yorkshire.

Mrs. Skill, wife of Mr. S. of the Strand, oilman.

30 At Earl Shilton, co. Leicester, aged 72, Mr. James Perrott, surgeon. The knowledge he acquired in his profession made him extensively useful, for more than 40 years, in the neighbourhood where he resided. His generous attendance on the poor, whenever solicited, was truly amiable. He possessed a capacious mind, well stored with useful knowledge, which rendered him a valuable friend and companion.

31. At Workingham, Mr. Arthur Gilbert Peppin, surgeon.

At the manse of Dalton, Scotland, Rev. Wm. Wightman, minister of that parish.

At the house of her son-in-law, W. P. Pickford, esq. of South Bridge, Edinburgh, Mrs. Chevalier.

Samuel Tyffen, esq. of Narborough-hall, Norfolk, F. R. and A. SS. and formerly of Felix-hall, in Kelvedon, Essex; well known among the collectors of literary Virtù. He married the heiress of Edmund Boddicott, esq. of Hackney, where her mother died just before Mr. T. By her he had several children; and on her death he took a second wife, who survives him.

Lately, at Madras, James Daly, esq. a native of Limerick, in Ireland.

Universally regretted, at Seringapatam, within a short time after the capture of that strong fortress, and the consequent termination of the Mysorean war, Mark Deane Buckeridge, esq. a young gentleman of liberal parentage, of independent fortune, of amiable manners, and of sterling merit; a sound scholar, a tried and gallant soldier, and an unassuming, though most zealous Christian. The writer of this article knew him well. He served with the 12th regiment in Holland and Flanders under the Duke of York, till a hurt on the knee laid him up for a long time. All his brethren in arms can bear witness to Capt. B's unremitted assiduity throughout that unfortunate expedition. He was a captain in the twelfth regiment of foot, a regiment remarkable for discipline; of late too, alas! noted for the untimely death of its

eccentric commander. When it was understood that their services might be required in the East-Indies, Capt. B. who had ever been subject to violent bilious complaints from his earliest youth, called one morning at the chambers of his colonel (Harvey Aston, esq.) and respectfully submitted to his decision, whether a man, whose constitution would inevitably suffer from the effects of so hot a climate as India, might not, consistently with honour, exchange into some other regiment under orders for actual service in a cooler atmosphere. Colonel Aston listened to the young valetudinarian with profound attention, and, when he ended, sat silent for a few seconds. Then, with that dignified politeness for which he was so justly celebrated: "Mr. Buckeridge," said he, "to any other officer of the regiment, I should not have any hesitation to state my mind; namely, that *I myself am assured that India will never agree with my health*; a fever could not fail to prove fatal to me, in a hot climate; yet I go where my duty calls. Such language should I hold to all others; but to you, my dear sir, I shall only observe, that you have my warmest wishes for your welfare, and my fullest approbation of any exchange your health may render indispensably necessary; *although we shall not fail sincerely to regret your loss.*" Mr. B. bowed and retired; need it be added that he continued in the regiment? About the beginning of the year 1799, Capt. B. exchanged into the 74th regiment of foot, and was with it at the ever-memorable storm of the Sultan's prime fortress, on the 4th of May. In a letter written by him on the 9th of June following, amidst a variety of glowing passages, he remarked; "We had a very hard service in the trenches, where we were frequently up to the middle in mud and wet for twelve hours together; and all this time under so severe a fire both of cannon and musquetry, that a man could not shew his head above the parapet, without the greatest risk of having it broken before he could withdraw it. The breach was reported practicable on the 3d of May, and accordingly all the arrangements were made that evening for the ASSAULT on the following morning. The critical moment was delayed till ONE at noon; as it was known that this was the Moormen's hour of dinner, when of course they would be off their guard: they expected we would have stormed *in the night*. Our troops moved out with great rapidity, and were exposed to a most gallant fire for about ten minutes, while crossing the river, which in many places is very rugged, and has a rocky, slippery bed. The enemy also stood resolutely at the breach for some time; indeed, I may say *till they were all bayoneted*, for few or none escaped. After

After our troops entered the place, the business was settled in about an hour and a quarter. The tyrant was killed in an inner gate, and died *like a hero*, confident to the last of the strength of his army, and that Seringapatam could not be taken by "the accursed Christian dogs," as he constantly called us. The revenue of the Mysorean country is estimated at near *four millions sterling* annually. I have had very bad health for more than a year, and have been twice on the confines of the grave, from violent bilious attacks. I was fortunate enough to get through the business of the siege in a whole skin, although *both my own lieutenants were killed*; one by a cannon-ball close by my side, while I was talking to him, and the other in mounting the breach with the forlorn hope! Poor Prendergast was shot above the right ear, as he was ascending the breach. He was carried home to his tent, and considered in no danger, as he was sensible and quite collected; however, dear fellow! he died about six next morning. I hope you will have the goodness to write to his father and mother a few lines on this melancholy occasion; for I find myself unequal to it." The third bilious attack proved mortal. Capt. B's remains lie buried at Seringapatam, where a monument is to be raised to his memory.

At Nevis, in the W. Indies, Mr. S. Hathway, son of the late R. H. esq. of Hereford.

In Holland, Admiral Dedel.

Aged 71, Hans (John) Dennis, the Court poet at Vienna.

Mr. Thomas Henry, of Downpatrick, in Ireland. He was unfortunately thrown from his horse on his way home from the races, whereby his neck was dislocated, and he expired before medical assistance could be had.

By a fall from his horse, Mr. Rich. Aldwell, of Cobman, co. Tipperary.

In Dominick-street, Dublin, Mrs. Sherston, wife of H. S. esq.

In Dame-street, Dublin, Mr. Patten.

At Newcastle, George Grieve, M. D. an eminent accoucheur.

At Gateshead, co. Durham, James Amet Storey, *spirit-merchant* and Quaker.

Rev. Mr. Wilson, curate of St. George's chapel, Kendal, and schoolmaster of Burnside.

At Lutterworth, the Rev. Richard Wilson, rector of Desford, in the gift of the Crown, and curate of the former place.

At North Kilworth, co. Leicester, Mrs. Belgrave; by whose death something considerable devolves to the wife of Mr. Archdeacon Woodhouse.

At Penzance, Cornwall, Mr. Jn. Hewet, bookseller and stationer.

At Ridgeway, Devon, Rev. W. Mayow, curate of Plympton St. Mary.

At Plympton, the Rev. R. Foster, sen. many years vicar, and master of the free-school there.

At Sidmouth, Devon, Capt. John Hume, of Baffendan, in the service of the East India Company.

At Sidmouth, after 10 days illness, Col. Gabriel Harper, late of the East India Company's service.

At Widcombe, near Bath, aged 89, the widow of Mr. Howse, mother of the Chamberlain of Bath.

At Claverton, near Bath, aged 75, James Marcant, 42 years woodman at Priorpark and Claverton.

At Charley farm, aged 77, Mrs. Moger.

At Hertford, Mrs. Archer, wife of Mr. A. butcher, and once mayor of that town, and sister to Mrs. Nash, of Enfield.

At Charter-house Hinton, aged 101, Francis Rose. He was borne to the grave by 5 grandsons and 1 great-grandson. In his 98th year, in company with his son, grandson, great-grandson, and another relation, he reaped 40 acres of wheat for Mr. E. Heal, late farmer of that place. Besides which, he walked twice every day from the field to the farm-house, with 3 gallons of ale or cyder at his back; a distance of 2 miles each journey.

Mrs. Copperthwaite, wife of Mr. C. merchant, of Leeds.

At Howden, co. York, in her 21st year, Miss Hannah Cumpstone, daughter of the Rev. George C. of that place.

Mr. John Wood, of Leeds, merchant.

Aged 48, after three days illness, Mr. Thomas Metcalfe, of Beverley, surgeon.

At Hereford, in his 59th year, the Rev. T. Gwatkin, M. A. of St. John's college, Cambridge, 1784, vicar of Cholfey, Berks. In the retirement of a life eminently distinguished by the mild and amiable affections of his nature, he cultivated, with equal ardour and success, some of the most valuable branches of ancient and modern literature.

At his residence, the Grove, near Boxford, Walter Waring, esq. lieutenant-colonel of the West Suffolk militia.

At Ely, aged 77, H. Morley, esq. many years in the commission of the peace for the Isle of Ely.

At the Oaks, near Wolverhampton, co. Stafford, Dr. James Moseley, of Ludlow. As a physician, his loss will be severely and extensively felt; as a worthy and amiable member of society, he will be long and truly lamented.

At Maidenhead, Berks, Mr. F. Justice, one of the oldest aldermen of that corporation, who twice served the office of mayor with great credit, and, as chief magistrate, gave universal satisfaction to the town and neighbourhood. Also, Mrs. Justice, his wife; a lady whose humane and benevolent heart would have done honour to any situation in life.

Mr. Haynes, merchant, of Whittlesea, co. Cambridge.

At Bath, Robert Hunter, esq.

At

At Woodton, Norfolk, aged 93, Thomas Beckett. He many years occupied a farm in that town of 10l. a year rental, and by his penurious mode of living, saved upwards of 6000l. which he has very properly disposed of among his distant relations. What seems a little strange at his age, he has bequeathed a cottage to his grandmother during her life.

After a long illness, Mr. Lovegrove, farmer, of Upton common.

Advanced in age, at Thornville-Royal, the seat of her son, Thomas Thornton, esq. Mrs. Thornton, relict of the late Thomas T. esq. of Thornville.

Aged 80, Mr. John Tresidder, of Tregennie, near Falmouth.

Mr. Thomas Abbott, many years clerk of Walcot church, Bath.

At Botley, Hants, of a decline, in her 20th year, Miss Jane Wingrove, late of Bath.

At East Brent, aged 67, Mr. Jas. Chapell.

At Bath, Joseph Beech, esq. of Worcester, one of the people called Quakers.

In Barton-buildings, Bath, where she had lived 38 years, much known, much admired, and much regretted, Mrs. Rewand.

Mr. John Atwood, of Grove street, and Amos Vereker, esq. of River-street, Bath.

Aged 77, Mrs. Wing, of Marston, near Grantham, co. Lincoln.

At Belle Air, near Plymouth, Mrs. Shepherd, relict of — S. esq. merchant.

Mrs. Bartley, wife of Mr. B. secretary to the Bath and West of England Agricultural Society.

At Exeter, Laurence Jaase, esq. paymaster to the 2d battalion of the 4th foot.

At Bristol, Mrs. Hassel, wife of Peter H. esq. of Llanesey.

Mr. Edward Knapp, jun. banker, of Winchester.

At Bury, aged 82, Mrs. Burroughs, relict of the late Rev. Dr. Lewis B. archdeacon of Derry, in Ireland.

At West Keat, near Spillby, co. Lincoln, aged 117, after being supported by her parish for many years, Mrs. Elizabeth Shaw. She remembered the Revolution in 1688, and retained her senses to the last hour of her life. Her great age was not known till the twelve months immediately preceding her death; an examination of the parish register ascertained the fact.

Mr. John Miller, ship-owner, of South Shields, whose melancholy fate has excited a general regret. Going from Shields to London, in his own vessel, by a sudden motion of the ship he was thrown into the sea, through the main chains, in the presence of his wife and family, and sunk before any assistance could be given him.

At Ruan, near Tregony, Capt. Thomas, of the royal navy.

At Pendennis garrison, Lieut. Allen, of the royal invalids.

At Warminster, Miss F. Slade, daughter of the late Rev. W. S. rector of Crofley.

After a lingering illness, Miss Morris, daughter of Mr. G. M. of the Rein Deer at Nottingham.

Mr. Nidd, farmer, of Creeton, co. Linc.

Mr. Martin Robinson, who for many years represented the house of Messieurs Charles Wood and Co. of Manchester. He was thrown from a carriage near Barton, co. Lincoln, a wheel of which went over and killed him on the spot.

At Earl's Barton, co. Northampton, the Rev. John Timson, pastor of the Dissenting congregation there.

In his 72d year, Mr. John Townsend, surgeon, of Bristol.

At Buckland, of a paralytic stroke, Mr. H. Adams.

At her house on Blackheath, aged 38, the once celebrated and beautiful Countess of Massarene, lady of Clotworthy 2d. Earl of M. Her death was supposed to have been occasioned by the disorder termed *angina pectoris*. Her body, on being opened by Mr. Fearon, in the presence of Doctors Laforestiere and Mackie, presented some very uncommon appearances. There was literally no lung on one side; whilst, on the other, there appeared a complete pair, with their proper vessels. The heart, without being diseased, was preternaturally enlarged. Lady Massarene was Madame Borcier; twice married to his Lordship in France, and, accompanying him to England, was married to him, a third time, at St. Peter's, Cornhill, Aug. 19, 1789. See his adventures in our vol. LIX. 661, 752.

At his apartments at Brompton, in the prime of youth, most sincerely regretted, Mr. Mieller, whose strength of mind was superior to most, and equal to any, and whose pencil Sir Joshua Reynolds would have been pleased to own.

Mrs. Ore, wife of Samuel O. esq. of Tynedale-place, Illington.

Rev. Waring Willett, M. A. 1776, of Magdalen-hall, Oxford, one of the minor canons of Westminster, and father of Mr. W. of Loughborough-house.

In London, the Rev. John Welchman, M. A. of Christ college, Cambridge, 1738; by whose death the rectory of Dodford, Northamptonshire, in the gift of Robert Andrew, esq. of Harlestone-park, is become vacant.

Mr. Spark, of the Accomptants office in the Bank.

Nov. 1. Suddenly, in bed, at his house at Tottenham, Middlesex, Wm. Hornby, esq.

At Tottenham, where he had just taken a house, aged 66, Charles Hamerton, esq. city pavior, and alderman of Bread-street ward; to which office he was chosen 1797. He was sheriff of London 1789, when the King went first to St. Paul's.

He

He has left a wife and one daughter. His death was brought on by a series of convulsive fits, to which he had been subject for a considerable time past; they first arose from a paralytic stroke he had received about two years since. Mr. H. realised a considerable fortune by the introduction of the Scotch pavement into London. The Lee-bridge mills, which he lately left to the new chartered Company for supplying London with flour and bread, were an extremely lucrative concern; and his connexion with his brother, Thomas Hamerton, of Lynn-mills, Norfolk, added much to his possessions. The greater part of the Alderman's property devolves to his son, Mr. Charles Hamerton, pavior, of Whitefriars.

The only son of the Hon. Capt. Paget Bayly, captain of the royal navy, and nephew to the Earl of Uxbridge.

Aged 73, Mrs. Duncan, wife of the Rev. Dr. D. rector of S. Warmborough, Hants.

At Glasgow, Mr. Quinton Bowman. He retired to rest in apparent good health and spirits, and was found dead in his bed.

At Hill-house, near Dunfermline, in her 72d year, Mrs. Mitchell, relict of Charles M. esq. and mother to Sir Charles and Admiral Sir Andrew M.

Mrs. Luxford, wife of Mr. J. L. printer, of Salisbury, and daughter of Mrs. Parsloe, of St. James's-street.

At Leicester, Mrs. Norton, a maiden lady, far advanced in years.

Aged 73, the Rev. John Wittingham, B. A. 35 years curate of Gorton, in the parish of Manchester, and who had been 23 years afflicted with blindness.

2: At Knutsford, on his way to London, Thomas Whalley, esq. brother-in-law to the Chancellor of Ireland. This gentleman's name will be celebrated for his journey to Jerusalem, by which he won nearly 30,000*l.* and which was remarkable for expedition. Mr. W. was married last January to the Hon. Miss Lawless, the sister of Lord Cloncurry (now a state prisoner in the Tower), and fell a victim to a rheumatic fever, which he caught in Ireland.

In his 18th year, deeply lamented by all who knew him, Edward Garrick Payne, esq. of Trinity-hall, Cambridge, only son of John-George P. esq. and one of the grandsons of George Garrick, esq. brother of the late celebrated David G.

Mr. Samuel Wood, of Threadneedle-street, refiner.

At Leatherhead, Surrey, Mrs. Musgrave, widow of Samuel M. M. D.

Mrs. Hutchinson, mother of Lt.-col. H.

Mrs. Mary Nunn, of Bury, one of the people called Quakers.

3. Aged 93, Mrs. Margaret Turner, of Hull.

At the Abbey-house, Winchester, aged 27, Miss Juliana Weld, eldest daughter of

Thomas W. esq. of Lulworth castle, co. Dorset. At the age of 19, to the great grief of her parents, she insisted upon taking the religious veil in a convent of English ladies, then situated at Bruges, in Flanders, and upon that province being overrun by the French, in 1794, she and the rest of her community returned to their native country, where they found an asylum at the above-mentioned place. Her last illness, which was a violent nervous fever, continued eight days; during which, the only anxiety she expressed was, lest she should not be found worthy of passing to a better world. Her remains were deposited in the Catholick burying ground of St. James's, near that city.

Mary Judding, of Henham, Essex. Passing the door of a house, two dogs of the sporting kind jumped upon her, and pulled her down, but without hurting her; after rising, she proceeded but a few yards before she fell, and in about three hours became a corpse.

4. At Norwich, aged 93, Mrs. Nasmith, relict of Mr. J. N. and mother of the Rev. Dr. N. of Leverington, near Wisbech.

After a few days illness, in her 37th year, Mrs. Barr, wife of Mr. B. printer, of Brydges-street, Covent-garden.

In Falcon-street, Mr. John Guy, stock-broker.

At Kensington, aged 66, Mrs. Eliza Berkeley, relict of the Rev. George B. LL.D. prebendary of Canterbury, &c. &c. the son of the celebrated Dr. B. bishop of Cloyne. Mrs. B. was the daughter of the Rev. H. Frinsham, M. A.; and was left a widow in 1795 (see our vol. LXV, pp. 87, 92, and 436). Perhaps there cannot exist a character more difficult to draw with precision, and with justice to her real merit, than that of Mrs. B. whose portrait, however, may be best exhibited by her own extraordinary pen, in her voluminous Preface prefixed to her son's Poems; but the hand of Friendship wishes to bear testimony to that intrinsic worth which many eccentricities and an exuberance of imagination frequently obscured; also, a strong propensity to satirize those who, by any means, provoked her spleen, was the cause that her publications oftener offended than gratified the public eye, although she assuredly possessed very brilliant talents, had a poignant wit, pleasant humour, and abundance of valuable knowledge, understood French perfectly, and spoke it fluently. She likewise read Spanish and Hebrew, and always took her Spanish Prayer-Book with her to church. In conversation, as in writing, she was extremely entertaining, except to those who wished also to entertain, when she appeared too redundant in her stories and anecdotes, which she poured forth in correct and elegant language. The prominent characteristic of

of her mind through life, which glowed in every vein, which she wished should govern her thoughts, words, and actions, was the unvaried influence of her religion; yet it did not *always* preserve her from inveterate anger and severe invectives, inconsistent with the essence of Christianity and the mild precepts of that Gospel she adored. She was sincere, constant, and zealous, in her friendships; a kind and generous mistress to her servants, whose minds she always improved by her example and precepts, with an unwearied attention to their religion and morals; and, in return, no mistress was ever more beloved by domesticks and dependants. She was regular and fervent in her devotions; always desirous to perform what she thought her duty in every relation of life, especially to her husband and children; and, if she erred, it was not from errors of the heart. Her mind was ever open to every charitable call; and when, by the loss of Dr. B. her income became necessarily very contracted, she lost not an exemplary activity of disposition to assist the indigent, not merely by restraining her own indulgences, and even conveniences, but by every intercession with those who had more power than herself, which betrayed her into many applications, more benevolent than prudent, which strict propriety could hardly warrant. But let the laudable motive excuse an indiscretion not likely to become too prevalent. She endured with pious resignation many mortifications and disappointments in this life; her strength of mind was stronger than her constitution; and her uncommon flow of spirits and vigorous intellectual powers never forsook her under her greatest trials; her true piety, her unshaken faith, were, to her latest breath, her comfort and support. She had long suffered much from a confirmed asthma; was perfectly sensible of her approaching dissolution, which could never assail her unprepared; which she expected, she said, with certain hope of a blissful resurrection; and, in praise and prayer to God, resigned her soul without a sigh or groan.—Her principal publication was the Preface prefixed to her son's Poems; she stands there, as editor, in a point of view which has subjected her to many sarcasms and witticisms from a multitude of readers, to whom the enormous size of a volume swelled by what is called Preface has been thought absurd; but the Preface, had it been intitled *Memoirs, Anecdotes, an Apology*, or had any other modern appellation been affixed, to excuse the multifarious ingredients which compose it, would have been acceptable, as it affords great entertainment, real information, and useful instruction, being replete with her peculiar species of compilation, blending together the comic and the tragic, flying from subject to subject,

with continual digressions, yet always so agreeable that, except when she dipped her pen in gall, where prejudice pointed the sting against particular offenders, and usurped the government over her philanthropy and discretion, her writings would have been read with pleasure and edification by the good and virtuous, and might have exhilarated many a languid hour among those readers who only seek amusement, but, in her miscellany, might be entrapped into serious reflections and affecting lessons of morality and religion. This remarkable volume (see our vol. LXVII. pp. 403, 454, 539, 648, 664, 1011; LXVIII. 930; LXIX. 371, 565, 663) will have that full justice done to it by posterity, which in the present age it has but partially received. Independent of its intrinsic merit, and the small number of copies printed, being a very beautiful book, and containing a most capital likeness of her son (who died in 1793, LXIII. 185), from a painting by the Rev. W. Peters, R.A. this really valuable volume will only be found in the libraries of the curious. The characters in her "Singular Tale of Love in high Life," vol. LXVI. p. 632, were, Miss Talbot, Dr. Berkeley, and herself. In vol. LXVII. p. 82, may be seen her affecting narrative of the last moments of her only son; her description of herself, and obligations to Mr. Chamberlain Clark, at Cowley-hall, *ibid.* 104; and her account of her grandfather Cherry and Tom Hearne, vol. LXIX. 462. During the last five or six years many fugitive pieces by Mrs. B. have occasionally appeared in this widely-circulating Magazine, and several in "The St. James's Chronicle," &c. and many MSS. doubtless remain in her cabinet, as her genius was lively and extensive; and her pen, rapidly flowing, kept pace with the velocity of her fertile imagination. In 1799 she introduced to the publick, by a biographical preface, equally replete with desultory rambling and solid sense, a volume of Dr. Berkeley's Sermons, which we shall soon take an occasion of noticing in our Review.—Mrs. Berkeley was interred at Cheltenham on the 13th instant, in the vault where the remains of her son, George Monck Berkeley, were deposited in 1793; and an excellent funeral sermon, from 2 Tim. iii. 15, "From a child thou hast known the Holy Scriptures, which are able to make thee wise unto salvation, through faith which is in Christ Jesus," &c. a text of her own appointing, was preached upon the occasion by the Rev. Mr. Fawkes, of that place. The funeral rested at Oxford on the 12th, in its way to Cheltenham. It was by her own desire conducted by Mr. Living. of Chertsey, and is the third he has conducted through the city of Oxford.

5. At Brighthelmstone, to which place he went for the benefit of his declining health, aged about 66 years, Mr. Jesse Ramsden, late an eminent optician in Piccadilly, F. R. S. Although this gentleman's great skill and science in the line of his profession enabled him to improve upon the most eminent of his predecessors, and take the lead of those of his own day, yet he had qualities independent of his professional merits which rendered him highly acceptable to the most respectable characters. Amongst those who took most pleasure in the philosophical turn of his mind, the benevolence of his heart, and the urbanity of his manners, are to be reckoned their Graces of Richmond and Marlborough, whose friendly and tender attentions he had the pleasure of experiencing at their residences both in town and country; which, no doubt, tended to assuage those infirmities, which intense studies seldom fail to bring upon a life nearly exhausted. Mr. R. was born at Halifax, in Yorkshire, where he served his apprenticeship to a hot-presser. Soon after his coming up to London, he married the daughter of Mr. Dollond, the optician, in St. Paul's Church-yard; by which means he was introduced to the knowledge of a profession in which his genius enabled him to excel, and attract the approbation of the publick, in the same manner as his private worth endeared him to society.

In George's-court, West Smithfield, Mr. George Strupar, printer.

At Islington, Mrs. Cornthwaite, relict of the Rev. Thomas C. late vicar of Hackney.

At Little Bookham, Surrey, Mrs. Seawell, wife of Thomas S. esq.

At Great Berkhamsted, aged 92, Mrs. Anne Noyes.

Miss C. Waud, second daughter of the late Samuel W. esq. of York.

Found dead within a quarter of a mile of his dwelling-house, Mr. Pitts, farmer, of Edith Weston, Rutland. He had called at Lyndon, in his way home from Uppingham market, and was then well as usual.

Mrs. Susannah Andry Kemeys, spouse to Robert Riddell, esq. of Carzield, Dumfries.

At the Hopse of Park, in Banffshire, Sir Ernest Gordon, bart. of Park.

At Lockerby, the Rev. George Murray.

6. Aged 60, Charles Greaves, esq. of Merton-place, Surrey.

In Hatton-street, Mrs. Davies, wife of the Rev. James D. minister of St. James's, Clerkenwell.

At Edinburgh, Miss Mary Roche Jardine, youngest daughter of Mr. J. writer.

7. At West-Ham, Essex, in advanced years, Mrs. Jackson. Two amiable daughters are left to mourn the loss of a valuable parent.

Mr. John Hunter, an American; who had been, for several years past, in the

practice of spending the summer at Littlehampton. He came this year in the beginning of August, and took lodgings at Week in Leominster, near Littlehampton. On the receipt of some letters his spirits became much dejected, and soon afterwards he became completely deranged. Continuing in this deplorable state, without the tender solicitude of relations or friends, or receiving any pecuniary assistance, he was taken to the parish workhouse where he died, and was buried at the expence of the parish. He appeared to be between 60 and 70.

In a post-chaise which was conveying him from Petty France to Bath, an Irishman, named Thompson; who, an hour before, appeared in perfect health.

At Hastings, Suffex, Mrs. Children, wife of John-George C. esq. of Tunbridge.

Aged 52, Mr. Wm Smith, attorney, and clerk of the peace for the liberty of Peterbor.

A son of Mr. Foster, carpenter, of Wisbech, fell into a rain-water cistern, and was unfortunately drowned.

At Chelsea, in his 73d year, Mr. Lucas Birch, late of Cornhill, London.

Duncan Frazer, esq. late judge-advocate, commissary of musters, and judge of the civil and military courts, at Gibraltar.

In Seething-lane, John D'Oyley, esq. receiver-general of the light duties of Palmoor, in the parish of Hanbledon, Bucks.

Aged 51, of a fever caught from one of his patients, Mr. George Wilson, an eminent apothecary in Bedford-street, Covent Garden. His father, who had long practised medicine in the same neighbourhood, was the friend of the late Doctors Armstrong, Hunter, and Pitcairn, and, when spoken of by them, was usually called, "honest John Wilson." The son was fully worthy of such a father. In the exercise of his profession, indeed, he did not exhibit that solemn attention to trifles by which the conduct of many medical men is so strongly marked; but when danger arose, or aught else of importance occurred in the sick under his care, his services were performed with an assiduity, a tenderness, and a zeal, which money cannot purchase, and for which nothing but a person's own feelings can ever afford an adequate reward. After the occasion was past, his friends had often to blame him for affixing a value to such services far beneath what an ordinary attention to the interests of his family demanded. But it was not only as a practitioner of physick that Mr. W. was distinguished. His father had bestowed upon him, while young, a liberal education; and his own thirst for improvement had led him afterwards, though soon engaged in considerable business, and from an early period of life occupied with the cares and pleasures of a family, to cultivate many parts of learning not

not strictly connected with his profession, in several of which he obtained great proficiency. The knowledge thus acquired, joined to a fluency of accurate expression, a ready wit, high animal spirits, and much good-nature, rendered him a most entertaining, and at the same time a most instructive companion. Sometimes, it is true, he betrayed an ignorance of things in common life, which were well known to many of less general information; but it was the ignorance of a man little inclined to suspect in others what he could find no traces of in himself. To say that his own relations or intimate friends deeply feel and lament his loss, must be superfluous; but it may be mentioned that on the day of his burial many of his neighbours, of very different ranks, were seen to shed tears, and heard to bless his memory, as his corpse passed by. To the poorer part of them he was indeed doubly dear from his liberality, and the kindness of manner with which this was accompanied. Mr. W. has left a widow and eight children; several of the latter are already established in the world, and the remaining part of the family are furnished with a decent provision from the fruits of his industry.

8. In Thoroughgaug-street, Mr. Thomas Carter; a victim, in early life, to the fatal ravages of the liver complaint. This gentleman, in whom the Harmonists, and various musical societies, have lost the "choicest feather of their wing," was, perhaps, better known as the inseparable companion of Mr. Maynard, of Doctors' Commons. Those who had the good-fortune to hear their duets, may well boast of having been regaled not only with the flow of soul, but the perfection of harmony. Mr. C. who had only attained his 32d year, has left an amiable widow.

9. Suddenly, aged 67, Mr. Jas. Lenton, of Stamford, co. Lincoln, one of the county bailiffs. He complained of being very ill while preparing to be shaved, and almost immediately expired.

10. Of the wound he received on the 6th, in a duel with Lient. Stapleton, of the 20th foot, in the yard of the Blue Posts inn at Portsmouth, Mr. Granger, who was going out as a volunteer, on-board the Fortitude transport, to join Lord Robert Manners in the Mediterranean.

Mr. Sam. Grey, of Portland coffee-house. In Essex-str. Strand, Mr. Hen. Corderoy.

11. At his house on Woolwich common, in his 76th year, Lient.-gen. Forbes Macbean, of the royal artillery.

12. In Spital-square, of a putrid fever, caught of one of his patients, Dr. Cruden, brother of Capt. C. of the Tower Hamlets militia (who was lately married to Miss Moody, only daughter of Robert Sadleir M. esq. one of the commissioners for victualing his Majesty's navy). Dr. C's partner, Mr.

Newenton, burst a blood-vessel a little time before.

At Tremear, in Cornwall, Jas. Read, M.D.

At Clapton, in his 92d year, Rd. Hardy, M. D. the last surviving pupil of the celebrated Boerhaave.

13. About 10 o'clock this evening, Mr. Wright, jun. butcher, blew his brains out with a pistol, at his house, No 9, Jermyn-street, St. James's. For some time past, it appears, he had been afflicted with a mental derangement.

14. At Hadley, John Shadwell Horton, esq. a director of the South Sea Company.

15. At her house in Buxton-place, Lambeth, advanced in age, Mrs. Eddie, widow of Alexander L. esq. formerly an eminent seedsmen in the Strand.

16. At Liverpool, William Crosbie, esq. one of the senior aldermen of that town.

17. At his house in Portland-place, in his 44th year, Thomas Boothby Parkyns, first Lord Ranelagh, so created 1795, colonel of the Prince of Wales's (or Leicester) regiment of fencibles, and M. P. for Leicester. His Lordship had been for several months in a declining state of health, owing to an internal decay; which, a short time previous to his demise, terminated in a dropsy, and hastened his dissolution.

18. In Gerard-street, Soho, aged 67, Alexander Hume, esq. formerly captain of a ship in the East India Company's service, but had long retired; and, on the 25th, his remains were interred in the church yard at Wormley, the seat of his relation, Sir Abraham Hume, bart.

19. In St. Andrew's square, Edinburgh, the Hon. Baron Gordon, of Cluny.

20. Mr. Thomas Howell, of King-street, Covent-garden.

21. At Brighthelmstone, in her 8th year, Miss Musgrave, only daughter of James M. esq. of Barnsley-park, co. Gloucester.

22. At the bank of Roberts and Curtis, very much regretted, Mr. Samuel Wood, formerly of the hotel, Covent-garden, and afterwards an inn-keeper at Maidenhead Bridge. In both these having been unsuccessful, he was introduced into his late situation; and it is not a little to his credit, that all the splendors of the Curtisian table, in town and country, owe their origin to his taste; so that he may, with strict propriety, be styled "Curtis's Weltje."

At Holland-house, the Hon. Stephen Fox, infant son of Lord Holland.

23. At Greenwich, aged 44, Capt. John Lee, commander of his Majesty's ship Camel.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

War-office, GARRISONS. Lient. Hector Sept. 27. M'Lean, of the Royal Fusiliers, to be town-major of Halifax, vice Tonge, resigned. Lient. Donald Campbell, of the Royal Fusiliers, to be fort-major in Upper Canada, vice Eyre, resigned.—Staff.

Anthony

Anthony Bartolacci, to be deputy-commissary of musters to the King's troops serving in the island of Ceylon. George Nutt, to be pay-master of a recruiting-district, *vice* Disney, resigned.—*Hospital-staff.* Garrison-surgeon William Straghan, to be assistant-inspector of hospitals at Barbados.—*Brevet.* His Majesty has been pleased to appoint the under-mentioned officers of the Hon. the East India Company's forces to take rank by brevet as captains in his Majesty's army in the East Indies only, the commissions dated the 7th of January, 1796, viz. Lieut. Thomas Parkinson, Lieut. Patrick Maypothor, Lieut. Frederick Peirce.

War-office, Sept. 30. Brevet. Col. Gerrit Fisher, of the 9th foot, to be brigadier-general to the forces serving under the command of Lieut.-gen. Sir James Pulteney. Capt. Robert-Alexander Dalzell, of the 1st foot-guards, to be major in the army.—*Hospital-staff.* Dr. Joseph D. A. Gilpin, to be assistant-inspector of hospitals to the forces.

War-office, Oct. 11. Staff. Major John Thomas, of the 28th foot, to be deputy-adju-tant-general to the forces serving in the West Indies, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the army, *vice* Cuyler, who resigns.—*Garrison.* Lieut. Nash, of the Minorca regiment, to be town and fort-adju-tant to the garrison of Ciudadella and its dependencies, in the island of Minorca.

Whitehall, Oct. 21. John Hookham Frere, esq. to be his Majesty's envoy-extraordinary and minister-plenipotentiary at the Court of the Prince Regent of Portugal.

Whitehall, Nov. 3. The King has been pleased to grant unto Jonathan Cruse, of Durrington-house, in the parish of Sheering, in the county of Essex, esq. his royal licence and authority that he may take and use the surname, and bear the arms and crest, of Feake only, in compliance with a direction contained in the will of his late wife, Anne-Charlotte Cruse, deceased (eldest daughter of Samuel Feake, late of Durrington-house aforesaid, esq. deceased, some time president and governor of Fort William in Bengal, and sister and coheir of Samuel Feake, also of Durrington-house, esq. deceased) as well as to testify his high respect for the family of his said late wife, and his affection for her memory; such arms being first duly exemplified according to the laws of arms, and recorded in the Herald's Office: and also to order that his Majesty's said concession and declaration be registered in his College of Arms.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

JAMES PAYN, esq. elected recorder of Maidenhead, Berks, *vice* Hayes, dec.

Rev. Michael Marlow, D. D. president of St. John's college, appointed vice-chancellor of the University of Oxford for the year ensuing, being his third year. Rev. John Cook, D. D. president of Corpus Christi college; John Wills, D. D. warden of Wadham college; Whittington London, D. D. provost of Worcester college; and Henry Richards, D. D. rector of Exeter college; appointed pro-vice-chancellors.

Rev. William Gretton, D. D. master of Magdalen college, chosen vice-chancellor of the University of Cambridge for the ensuing year.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

HON. and Rev. Archibald Cathcart, M. A. collated to the prebend of Bainby-upon-the-Moor, in York cathedral, *vice* Smith, dec.

Rev. Dr. Whitfield, rector of St. Margaret's, Lothbury, collated to a prebend in Chichester cathedral, *vice* Calland, dec.

Rev. W. Beloe, M. A. collated to the prebend of Milton Manor, co. Oxon, in Lincoln cathedral, *vice* Whieldon, dec.

Rev. F. H. Cary, Kingibury V. co. Warwick, *vice* Stevens, dec.

Rev. J. Evans, Welch Bicknor R. co. Monmouth; and Rev. Dr. Luxmore, dean of Gloucester, Taynton R. co. Gloucester; both *vice* Parker, dec.

Rev. Robert Leman Page, B. A. Kettlebaston R. and Rev. Thomas Fiske, B. A. Shimplingthorne R. both co. Suffolk, and both *vice* John Fiske, dec.

Rev. Temple Chevallier, M. A. Mickfield R. and Rev. Temple Fiske Chevallier, M. A. Badlingham R. both co. Suffolk.

Rev. John Skinner, M. A. Camerton R. near Bath, *vice* Prowse, dec.

Rev. Joseph Hepworth, M. A. Gunton R. with Hanworth V. annexed, *vice* Parkinson, dec. and Suffield R. Norfolk.

Rev. John Hepworth, M. A. St. Michael at Thorn perpetual curacy, Norwich.

Rev. Thomas Hoe, Kynalton V. co. Nottingham, *vice* Wright, dec.

Rev. Barrington Blomfield Syer, B. A. Kedington and Great Wratting RR. both co. Suff. and both *vice* Rev. Dey Syer, dec.

DISPENSATIONS.

REV. William Folter, D. D. to hold Mereworth R. co. Kent, with Clewer R. Berks.

BILL of MORTALITY, from October 21, to November 25, 1800.

Christened.		Buried.			
Males	715	Males	1020	2 and 5	250
Females	674	Females	999	5 and 10	84
Whereof have died under two years old		542		10 and 20	59
Peck Loaf 5s. 10d.; 5s. 10d.; 6s. 1d.; 6s. 1d.;				20 and 30	144
os. od.—Salt 14s. per bushel; 3d. $\frac{1}{2}$ per lb.				30 and 40	208
				40 and 50	210
				50 and 60	186
				60 and 70	153
				70 and 80	120
				80 and 90	54
				90 and 100	8
				120	r
				AVERAGE	

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending November 15, 1800. [1119]

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlef.	130	1	70	4	64	9	44	3	61	3
Surrey	127	8	61	0	69	6	42	9	62	0
Hertford	121	8	60	0	67	0	36	10	55	9
Bedford	135	5	104	4	71	6	39	0	00	0
Hunting.	136	3	00	0	78	8	31	4	47	10
Northam.	124	4	88	0	75	0	35	4	81	0
Rutland	125	0	00	0	77	6	39	0	72	0
Leicester	113	1	108	2	79	7	42	4	00	0
Notting.	122	10	77	6	74	0	42	0	85	0
Derby	121	8	00	0	77	8	42	4	86	10
Stafford	122	3	00	0	74	11	46	1	75	3
Salop	119	11	90	8	80	5	42	0	00	0
Hereford	124	9	76	8	71	11	42	1	67	8
Worcest.	145	5	80	0	79	6	44	4	78	6
Warwick	146	7	00	0	83	5	48	8	82	8
Wilts	132	8	60	0	62	6	37	0	77	0
Berks	133	8	00	0	66	0	40	6	62	6
Oxford	126	2	00	0	58	11	39	4	65	6
Bucks	124	4	00	0	65	10	37	8	57	7
Montgo.	105	8	00	0	67	3	35	6	00	0
Brecon	116	10	92	8	73	6	40	0	00	0
Radnor	116	2	00	0	67	4	35	2	00	0

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

119 4|77 4|67 8|38 5|69 7

Average of Scotland, per quarter.

00 0|00 0|00 0|00 0|00 0

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Essex	122	4	59	6	66	4	43	10	55	6
Kent	123	10	66	0	59	6	37	6	58	9
Suffex	112	8	00	0	60	0	38	2	00	0
Suffolk	110	11	80	2	55	6	39	10	55	11
Cambrid.	117	8	68	6	54	10	24	2	47	7
Norfolk	101	10	68	0	54	11	40	2	54	6
Lincoln	109	10	80	0	66	10	32	8	00	0
York	98	10	67	5	61	0	35	8	80	1
Durham	109	7	73	11	58	5	37	0	00	0
Northum.	104	8	67	8	55	4	35	3	00	0
Cumberl.	114	0	79	2	70	1	47	9	00	0
Westmo.	123	11	97	2	64	6	47	10	00	0
Lancast.	120	0	00	0	70	3	47	9	76	0
Chester	112	2	00	0	00	0	51	10	90	8
Flint	109	9	81	2	87	10	40	5	00	0
Denbigh	121	8	00	0	82	5	40	11	89	8
Anglesea	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
Carnarv.	101	4	60	0	66	4	32	0	00	0
Merion.	112	4	90	8	69	2	33	6	0	0
Cardigan	98	8	80	0	56	0	25	9	00	0
Pembroke	94	11	00	0	58	2	29	3	00	0
Carmart.	110	0	00	0	58	8	27	4	00	0
Glamorg.	115	11	00	0	70	1	33	2	00	0
Gloucest.	146	11	00	0	79	6	41	5	73	11
Somerset	136	7	00	0	63	7	41	0	77	0
Monm.	131	5	00	0	80	7	00	0	00	0
Devon	110	11	00	0	52	10	34	1	00	0
Cornwall	88	5	00	0	50	0	29	9	00	0
Dorset	127	0	00	0	62	1	34	0	00	0
Hants	128	11	00	0	62	1	36	8	71	1

AVERAGE PRICES, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
Districts	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1	124	9	67	3	61	0	43	8	63	9
2	112	7	74	4	55	4	35	2	55	0
3	101	10	68	0	54	11	40	2	54	6
4	103	3	67	10	63	5	33	4	69	7
5	107	1	69	9	56	3	35	8	69	7
6	117	4	85	2	68	2	47	9	69	7
7	117	10	77	4	70	3	48	9	80	10
8	112	3	77	4	75	5	37	3	89	8

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
Districts	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
9	104	2	80	0	59	9	28	11	69	7
10	139	2	77	4	72	11	41	3	75	5
11	99	8	77	4	51	5	31	2	69	7
12	128	2	77	4	72	1	36	1	71	1
13	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
14	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
15	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
16	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0

PRICES OF FLOUR, November 24.

Fine	110s. to 00s.	Middling	100s. to 140s.	Horfe Pollard.	14s. 0d.
Seconds	95s. to 105s.	Fine Pollard	21s. to 26s.	Bran	13s. 0d.
Thirds	75s. to 95s.	Common ditto	00s. to 16s.		

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, 68s. 9d.

PRICE OF HOPS.

Kent Pockets	14l. 14s. to 17l. 0s.	Suffex Pockets	16l. 0s. to 18l. 0s.
Ditto Bags	14l. 14s. to 16l. 19s.	Ditto Bags	14l. 15s. to 17l. 0s.
Farnham Pockets	17l. 0s. to 18l. 10s.	Essex Bags	14l. 14s. to 16l. 13s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, November 24.

St. James's—Hay	4l. 14s. 6d. to 6l. 6s. 0d.	Aver.	5l. 10s. 3d.
Straw	1l. 16s. 0d. to 2l. 6s. 6d.	Aver.	2l. 1s. 6d.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the returns made in the week ending Nov. 19, 1800, is 74s. 6d. $\frac{1}{4}$ per cwt, inclusive of the duty of Customs paid or payable thereon on the importation thereof into Great-Britain.

SMITHFIELD, Nov. 24. To sink the offal—per stone of 8lb.

Beef	3s. 8d. to 5s. 0d.	Pork	5s. 4d. to 6s. 0d.
Mutton	4s. 4d. to 5s. 4d.	Lamb	4s. 4d. to 5s. 4d.
Veal	4s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.		

TALLOW, per stone of 8lb. 3s. 10d.

COALS. Best in the Pool 54s. 0d. to 0s. 0d. Sunderland, 00s. 0d. to 00s. 0d.

SOAP, Yellow, 72s.—Mottled, 80s.—Curd, 84s.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN NOVEMBER, 1800.

Day	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Bk Red.	3 per Ct. Confols.	4 per Ct. Confol.	5 per Ct. Navy.	5 per Ct. 1797	Long Ann.	Short Ann.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	S. Sea Stock.	New Ann.	Old Ann.	Exchg. Bills.	Om-nium.	Irish 5 per Ct.	Imp. 3 per Ct.	Irish Prizes.	Irish Lott. Tickets.	Eng. Lott. Tickets.
28	166 1/4	62 2/3	63 3/8	63 3/8	98 1/8	—	18 1/8	5 1/4	205 1/2	—	—	—	—	1 dl.	2 1/4	92 3/4	—	86	8	16 15
29	166 1/4	63 3/8	64	—	99	—	18 5/8	5 3/8	205 1/2	—	—	—	—	1 pr.	3 3/4	—	—	86	8	16 15
30	166 1/4	62 7/8	63 3/8	—	98 3/4	96 1/4	18 1/4	—	205 1/2	—	—	—	—	1	2 3/4	—	—	86 1/2	8	16 15
31	165	62 7/8	63 3/8	—	98 3/4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	3	—	—	86	8	16 15
1	Sunday	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	166 1/4	63	64 3/8	—	98 5/8	96 1/2	18 3/4	5 1/4	—	—	68 3/4	—	—	2	3 3/4	93	—	86	8	16 15
3	166 1/4	63	64	—	—	96 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	92	—	86	8	16 15
4	166 1/2	63 1/4	64 1/4	—	—	96 1/4	—	5 3/8	—	—	—	—	—	2	3 1/4	93	—	86	8	16 15
5	167	63 1/4	64 1/4	—	99 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3 3/4	92 1/2	—	86	8	16 15
6	166 1/2	63 1/4	64 3/8	—	99 1/4	97 3/4	18 3/4	5 1/4	206	—	—	—	—	6	3	93	—	86	8	16 15
7	166 1/2	63 1/4	64 3/8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	166 1/2	63 1/4	64 3/8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	Sunday	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	165	63 3/4	64 1/2	—	99 1/2	—	18 3/4	5 1/4	205 1/2	—	69 1/2	—	—	2	3 1/4	92 1/8	—	86	8	16 15
11	165	63 3/4	64 1/2	—	98 1/2	—	18 1/4	5 1/4	205 1/4	—	—	—	—	6	3 3/4	92 1/8	—	86 1/4	8	16 15
12	165	63 3/4	64 1/2	—	98 1/2	—	18 1/2	5 1/4	—	—	—	—	—	1	2 3/4	92 1/8	—	86 1/4	8	16 15
13	164 3/4	63 3/4	64 1/2	—	99	—	18 1/2	5 1/4	—	—	—	—	—	2	3 1/4	92 1/8	—	86 1/4	8	16 15
14	164 3/4	63 3/4	64 1/2	—	99 1/2	—	18 3/4	5 1/4	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 1/4	93	—	86 1/2	8	16 15
15	Sunday	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	165	63 3/4	64 1/2	—	99 1/2	—	18 3/4	5 1/4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17	165 1/4	63 3/4	64 1/2	—	99 1/2	—	18 3/4	5 1/4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18	165 1/4	63 3/4	64 1/2	—	—	—	18 3/4	5 1/4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19	165 1/4	63 3/4	64 1/2	—	100	—	18 3/4	5 1/4	205 1/2	—	—	—	—	1	3 3/4	94	—	86 1/4	8	16 15
20	165 1/2	63 3/4	64 1/2	—	99 1/2	—	18 3/4	5 1/4	206	—	69 3/4	—	—	—	3 3/4	94 1/2	—	86 1/2	8	16 15
21	166 1/2	63 3/4	64 1/2	—	99 1/2	—	18 3/4	5 1/4	—	—	—	—	—	1	3 3/4	94 1/2	—	86 1/2	8	16 15
22	166 1/2	63 3/4	64 1/2	—	99 3/8	97 1/2	—	5 1/8	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 1/4	94 3/4	—	86 1/2	8	16 15
23	Sunday	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24	166	63 3/4	64 1/2	—	99 3/8	97 3/8	—	5 1/8	207	—	69 3/4	—	—	1	4 1/4	95	—	86 1/2	8	16 15
25	166	63 3/4	64 1/2	—	99 1/4	97 1/4	—	—	206	—	—	—	—	2	3 3/4	95	—	86 1/2	8	16 15
26	166 1/2	63 3/4	64 1/2	—	99 1/2	—	—	—	206	—	—	—	—	—	3 3/4	—	—	86 1/2	8	16 15
27	166 1/2	63 3/4	64 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	206 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	3 3/4	—	—	86 1/2	8	16 15

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THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE 9

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 GENERAL EVEN.
 Lloyd's Evening
 St. James's Chron.
 London Chron.
 London Evening
 Whitehall Even.
 The Sun—Star
 London Packet
 English Chron.
 Times—Briton
 The Porcupine
 Morning Chron.
 Morning Herald
 Public Ledger
 Gazette & M. Post
 Courier—Ev. Ma
 Courier de Lond.
 London Herald
 Oracle & Dai. Ad.
 Morning Advert.
 18 Weekly Papers
 Bath 3, Bristol 5
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BY SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Printed by NICHOLS and SON, at Cicero's Head, Red-Lion Passage, Fleet-Street, London; where all Letters to the Editor are desired to be addressed, POST-PAID. 1800.

1122 Meteorological Diaries for November and December, 1800.

Days	Wind.	Barom.	Thermom.		Hygrom feet in.	State of Weather in November, 1800.
			1.	2.		
1	S	29,92	46	46	14 4.0	flight showers
2	E	43	49	49	.4	rain A. M. sun and pleasant P. M.
3	SW	18	43	44	.0	black clouds, showers, sun at intervals
4	SW	20	39	41	.2	sun
5	NW	28	42	43	.0	rain A. M. clears up P. M.
6	SE	47	41	42	3.3	rain
7	SW	40	50	49	4.0	gloomy day, stormy night
8	SW	18	48	48	.2	gloomy, flight showers
9	NW	16	45	46	2.2	heavy rain
10	SE	65	37	40	3.6	rain
11	SW	18	38	38	.7	showers
12	SW	40	39	42	4.1	showers
13	SW	80	44	44	.2	gloomy, sun at intervals
14	SW	60	47	47	.0	fair
15	SW	26	46	46	.4	showers
16	NW	44	47	48	2.4	showers
17	NW	50	43	43	4.1	fair
18	NW	95	35	38	.2	sun and clear blue sky
19	SE	30,15	42	36	3.1	sun and pleasant
20	SE	28	40	41	.9	foggy
21	SW	16	46	46		rain A. M. sun P. M.
22	SW	12	45	45	.6	foggy
23	SW	29,55	45	45	.8	heavy rain P. M.
24	S	50	40	40	.7	rain, sleet, snow
25	N	18	36	38	4.2	rain and sleet
26	W	22	36	37		showers of rain and hail
27	SW	48	35	36	3.6	snow
28	N	75	28	31	.1	foggy, sun at intervals
29	NW	72	40	40	.2	showers
30	NW	89	45	45	.4	fair

3. Woodcocks arrived.—7. Flashes of lightning in the evening.—9. The sea in motion, and noisy.—10. Flashes of lightning with storms in the evening.—13. Snow-drop blades appear.—16. The sea has continued in motion, with noise at intervals, for several days.—19. Gossamer floats.—21. Astonishing quantity of gossamer in a small space of time.—25. A primrose in flower.—27. Fieldfares appear; wild geese migrating.

Fall of rain this month 4.29 inches. Evaporation 1.8 inches.

Walton, near Liverpool.

J. HOLT.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for December, 1800.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

D. of Month.	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Dec. 1800.	D. of Month.	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Dec. 1800.
Nov.	0	0	0			Dec.	0	0	0		
27	29	41	36	29,20	fair	12	44	47	44	29,62	small rain
28	29	38	36	,60	fair	13	43	46	42	,81	rain
29	42	51	46	,90	fair	14	41	47	40	30,00	fair
30	46	50	42	,86	fair	15	40	44	39	,04	fair
D. 1	41	47	39	,72	fair	16	39	44	38	,18	cloudy
2	38	45	37	,56	showery	17	38	41	37	,09	cloudy
3	37	44	34	,32	fair	18	37	37	34	,08	cloudy
4	32	37	47	,0	rain	19	36	41	45	29,90	cloudy
5	35	36	35	28,78	snow and rain	20	47	50	47	,85	cloudy
6	36	39	34	29,10	cloudy	21	48	52	49	,94	cloudy
7	35	35	34	,51	cloudy	22	47	53	47	,95	cloudy
8	35	36	34	,50	cloudy	23	48	50	45	,75	cloudy
9	35	37	35	,51	cloudy	24	46	49	43	,50	fair
10	34	34	33	,72	cloudy	25	40	44	37	,51	fair
11	36	44	46	,70	small rain	26	37	39		,52	cloudy

W. CARY, Optician, No. 182, near Norfolk-Street, Strand

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For DECEMBER, 1800.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 4.

HE inclosed letter from Mr. Pope to William Lord Digby will doubtless prove an acceptable article to your numerous readers, and is much at your service. It is literally and correctly copied from the original in Mr. Pope's hand-writing. M. GREEN.

"My Lord, *Twickenham, Sept. 8.*

"I beg you to use an unlimited power over those verses, which have nothing in them that is not defective or alterable, except the affection that prompted them. The second line may be as it was at first, or (if you better like it)

knowledge

"Of modest wisdom, and of candid truth."

"I do not see any material objection to the word *associate*, though some time did really pass between the death of each. Will *attendant* do? Or these.

"And thou, too close attendant on his doom, Blest maid! hast follow'd to the silent tomb, Trod the same path—

"Or,

"And you, blest maid, sad follower of his Succeeded pensive to— [doom, Took—

"I hope one of these will remove that ambiguity. I have of late been conversant with nothing but melancholy subjects; my own mother's decays giving me a daily dejection of mind, which has very much affected my own state of body. I should long ago have written to Mr. Digby, but for my own indisposition; yet, I assure him, to hear he is happy is one of the best amends I receive for the melancholy about me.

"Your lordship is too good in saying a word more on the few lines I writ on this mournful occasion. It is you, my lord, that perpetuate your family the best way, by transmitting through yourself all the virtues of it into your posterity. Your whole family is an example of what is almost now lost in this nation, the integrity of ancient no-

bility. That you may long live to see them imitate (and that after your death the world may long see them continue) you in all those virtues, is the sincere wish of, my Lord, your true honoured, and most obliged humble servant,

"A. POPE.

"Go, fair example of untainted youth,
Of modest reason, and pacific truth:
Go, just of word, in ev'ry thought sincere,
Who knew no wish but what the world
might hear;

Of gentlest manners, unaffected mind;
Lover of peace, and friend of humankind;
Compos'd in sufferings, and in joys sedate,
Good without noise, without pretension
great!

Go, live! for Heav'n's eternal year is thine;
Go, and exalt thy Moral to Divine.

And thou, too close attendant on his doom,
Blest maid! hast follow'd to the silent tomb,
Steer'd the same course to the same quiet
shore,

Not parted long, and now to part no more!
Yet take these tears, Mortality's relief,
And, till we share your joys, forgive our
grief;

These little rites, a stone and verse receive,
'Tis all a father, all a friend can give!

"A. POPE."

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 5.

MANY reasons concurred to induce me to finish my summer's rambles by a view of the city of York. I was well acquainted with its antient history, and its former grandeur and importance, under the government of imperial Rome, as well as during the reigns of the Norman kings; and had excited in myself some degree of enthusiasm, from the expectation of tracing amongst the relics of its edifices and ruins the vestiges of its past fortunes. This zeal was not abated at my approach; for it was evening, and the sun had illuminated the cathedral and every spire and turret with its inimitable blazonry of living gold; and my rapture was so heightened by the low, but awful rumbling

rumbling of my chariot wheels under the portcullised gate: that, fancy recoiling at once to the time of the Edwards, I began to be surprized at the absence of the guards, and almost to suspect some stratagem or treachery.

As soon as I arrived at the inn, I sprang from my carriage, and hastened to the walls; where I viewed with transport the height of the rampart, the width of the ditch, the gates, the turrets, the Roman foundations indignantly bearing the Norman ruins, the lofty keep, and all the ragged fragments of edifices scattered around; which appeared like so many testimonials ready to illustrate the story of its greatness.

I had admired the opulence, and gazed with pleasure on the growth and expansion of Liverpool, Manchester, and Birmingham; but York, in decay, inspired a reverence far above the flaunting prosperity of those unwieldy daughters of Trade; its streets ceased to be narrow and dirty; its overjutting houses no longer seemed ready to fall upon your heads; its Antiquity apologized for every inconvenience. I felt my heart glow with the spirit of a Yorkite, and no longer wondered at that partial affection which Yorkshiremen are supposed to feel towards their country; because I considered this their metropolis as a sacred banner, which they might regard with common sympathy and veneration: and, as I returned to my inn, I resolved to seek out for an habitation where I might reside amongst so many interesting objects.

It is my custom, to make myself as well acquainted as possible with every circumstance relative to the place where I happen to be; so I sent for one of the York papers, where I observed in the first page a solemn resolution, by authority of the magistrates, to apply to parliament for leave to pull down and remove these gates and walls, the objects of my enthusiasm; not to

give up repairing them, and leave time and chance to moulder them into something, but actually to take them away as nuisances; to open and expose the contraction of their streets, the unsocial scantiness of their causeways, the nodding terror of their plastered buildings, with all their inconveniencies, to the scorn of every traveller.

I need not attempt to describe my feelings:

“A shivering horror crept through all my frame;”

and with a trembling hand I hastily rung the bell, eager to know whether that glorious fabrick the cathedral was involved in the same proscription; for I began to apprehend that, since the evil demon of demolition had thrust his Gallic hoof into the council-chambers of this corporation, he would find no difficulty in persuading them how much more *reasonably* that useless pile of stones might be converted to citizen's villas or pig-styes; and that the money expended in its support would be much more satisfactorily employed in the purchase of port and venison: or, perhaps, their appetites might be whetted by the recollection of the voraciousness of their renowned countryman of Wantley:

“Houses and churches,

Were to him geese and turkies;”

a couplet of no unpleasing gingle in the ears of a body corporate. But I was relieved from this portion of my uneasiness by the information, that it was in the management of others, who were more zealous to restore than destroy.

Sitting down with some consolation, I began to reflect upon the extensive and mischievous influence of modern Philosophy, whose subtle spirit penetrates the remotest and darkest corners of the globe, and whose greatest boast seems to be the power of reducing every thing within the skeleton grasp of dry, cold Reason; stripping objects of all their visionary tints, and imaginary charms by which the heart

is warmed, and its finest qualities excited and called into action.

There are dispositions, perhaps, not strictly denominated virtues, as having no obsolete intrinsic usefulness in themselves, but are yet very respectable on account of their connexions; amongst these may be numbered *veneration for antient edifices*. That it is of no base origin, will be confessed by all whose souls are not held groveling to the earth by mercenary pursuits, or benumbed by poverty or want of cultivation; and it is connected with some of the "noblest graces that we owe."

Its nearest relation, and from which indeed it is inseparable, is *respect to the heroes of other times*, the founders or protectors of these very buildings; an admiration of whose virtues; their magnanimity, their hardihood, their hospitality, their independent spirit, with all the generous but despised qualities of chivalry, is the best promoter of that zeal which produces great actions: but, when you consider that these heroes were your countrymen, your very ancestors, and these their relicks draw your regard by so many attractions of common sympathy, your heart grows warm with that enthusiasm which is the legitimate source of patriotism.

Another virtue with which it is in close alliance is the *spirit of preservation*, a virtue of great value in these times to protect us from the demon of destruction, whose iron scourge has laid waste many a fair district on the Continent. This spirit draws a sort of sacred circle round whatever bears the mark of antiquity, and guards it from the hasty and sacrilegious hands of the mob, who are ready to tear it to pieces upon the suggestion of every new fancy.

I know very well that the spirit of the times would gladly represent what I am saying as an overweening rhapsody; for, with a mean and timid jealousy, it is desirous to remove every object which can re-

call to mind the greatness of former days, in order to make way for its own idol, modern Philosophy, with the attendant doctrines, illumination of reason, universal civism, perfectibility of human nature, and such unmeaning but dreadful jargon.

I could easily pursue these thoughts farther, and trace its affinity with other virtues, with arts and sciences, such as architecture, painting, history, learned languages, &c. but, weary with my journey and out of humour with the advertisement, it is better to retire, as I shall leave the town early tomorrow morning and see it no more.

PHILOCHTHES.

Mr. URBAN;

Sept. 30.

YOUR correspondent, p. 617, who justly reprehends the intruding into your Magazine slight and imperfect sketches of persons and places, does not *himself* quite gratify the curiosity he excites by his remarks on Powderham castle, having left its picturesque situation, beautiful grounds, and respectable interior, wholly undescribed; so that a little farther information on the subject, from one who well knows the spot, may not, perhaps, be unacceptable to you or your readers; though my recollection, as to the *interior*, does not serve me so completely as I would wish. I went a few years since to view the castle, which then contained some good family portraits, and many curiosities, in particular a remarkable fine set of dressing plate, a royal present to an ancestor of the family. There were several antient noble apartments, and some modern ones, all of which, I believe, have been much embellished and adorned by the taste of the present possessor. There were some fine old lemon-trees, in full bearing, that grew in the natural ground at the end of a terrace, which were remarkable for being the first planted in the open ground in England. They were covered with glass frames

frames only in the severity of winter; for the climate there, though rather less healthy than the opposite shore, is indisputably the Montpellier of England. There were also at that time at large in the park a nice breed of pyed pea-fowls, in which the late Lady Courtney, whose prudence and good conduct in her once unexpected high station were always exemplary, took great delight.

The situation of Powderham, though low, is extremely beautiful, upon the banks of the river Exe, there a full mile and a half broad at high-water. It commands the view of Topsham, and all the shipping that come up there; Sir Alexander Hamilton's elegant place, called The Retreat; Lord Heathfield's (late Sir Francis Drake's) picturesque old mansion at Nutwell, with its pleasant embowering groves; the view of that delicious spot for prospect Woodberry-hill, now ornamented with clumps of firs by Lord Rolle; Exmouth, and the pretty village of Lymington, with its rosy cliffs; and many other interesting and agreeable objects; besides a full command of sea to the West; and from the *Belvidere castle*, situated upon an eminence in the park, a view of Torbay, with all the rich country below Hall-down, and the hills of Dartmoor in the *lointain*. To the last there is a distant prospect of the city of Exeter, wherein its ancient cathedral stands conspicuous. The *Belvidere* is built upon the model of that at Shrub's hill, Windsor, erected by William Duke of Cumberland, and is itself a most distinguished and elegant ornament to the surrounding country. The pleasant parsonage, situated close upon the river, and a boat-house belonging to Lord Courtney, are, as well as the castle, seen to great advantage from the opposite shore.

If you will credit one perfectly well acquainted with that part of the country, a more de-

licious spot cannot be found than the Southern banks of the Exe opposite to Powderham castle, which it commands with all its advantages, as also the obelisk and plantations in the park at Mamhead, the seat of Lord Lisburne, Star Cross, Kenton, &c. &c. surmounted by the heights of Hall-down, which form a magnificent back-ground to the picture.

The descriptions of places and notices of families form not the least *valuable* and entertaining part of your truly interesting Miscellany, which has now for an unparalleled length of years so justly and decidedly borne away the palm of merit and precedence from all its contemporaries, and will ever secure it a superiority, not as an "*ephemera* of the day," but as a book of reference and authority. Yet it is much to be wished that your *Obituary* should always come forth as *correct as possible*; which, to use the words, and adopt the reflections, of your intelligent correspondent, p. 633, "affords to my turn of mind its greatest amusement and pleasure, and is my supreme gratification to muse over." The illustrations and sentiments he bestows on that article are so useful and beneficial, that a continuation of them from himself and others, impressed with proper views of the subject, is very desirable.

Should any of your correspondents be possessed of information respecting Shillingford castle, in Berks, upon the borders of Oxfordshire, lately inhabited by Lord Ashbrook, or can tell who were the original founders; how it came by that name; who were the antient occupiers; and who the present possessors; with any other particulars that may occur, as Camden and other Antiquaries do not seem to afford any light on the subject; such communication would be acceptable to your new correspondent, but steady old friend,

INVESTIGATOR.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Mallow, Nov. 17.*

SEATED in an inn in this town, and left to the enjoyment of uninterrupted reflection, Spenser would naturally occur to an admirer of that delightful poet. After wandering for some time through that "wilderness of sweets," the "*Fairy Queen*," I have just laid down the book to express my surprize to you, Mr. Urban, that in this age of graphic embellishment, an author who is so rich in imagery of every kind, and whose descriptions are so clear and distinct, should remain neglected, while the effusion of every young poetaster's brain are ushered into the world with all the pomp of elegant engravings, and wove-paper hot-pressed. But I trust justice will, at length, be done a poet of which England has reason to be proud; a poet whomay rank with Shakspere and Milton.

In collecting materials for a life of Spenser, recourse might, I think, be had to descriptions and allusions in his poems, which his former biographers seem to have neglected. In "*Colin Clout's come home again*," several of the rivers and mountains in the neighbourhood of his residence are particularly mentioned. In Book VII. cant. VII. of the "*Fairy Queen*," he not only describes the source and course of the Allo, a river which ran through or near his grounds, but pathetically alludes to the injury his property had sustained from wolves and thieves:

"Those woods, and all that goodly chase,
Doth to this day with wolves and thieves
abound,
Which too-too true that land's in-dwellers
since have found."

In book IV. cant. XI. he speaks affectionately of Cambridge, where he had been educated. In book V. cant. X. it may be presumed he describes, under the character of Belge, the persecution and sufferings of a widowed friend, whom some

"Tyrant had her now depriv'd,
And into moores and marshes banisht had,
Out of the pleasant soyle and citties glad,
In which she want to harbour happily."

And though the name of Rosalind is not mentioned, it may be supposed she is shadowed under the ideal form of the "fourth mayd," whom Calidore discovered in the act of dancing with the Graces, to the musick of Colin's pipe. Book VI. cant. X.

It is to be regretted that the eloquent pen of Johnson had not been employed to delineate the poetic character of Spenser. As the spirit of party would not have warped his judgment, it may be presumed the bard would have received ample justice at his hands. In a commentator he has been fortunate. Yet Mr. Warton has left a good deal to be done; and some one, I hope, will be found to complete what he began*.

I am informed by "mine host" that a descendant of Spenser resided, a few years since, in this town; and that a gentleman, whose name he does not recollect†, had collected from him a good deal of information concerning his great ancestor; and he added, that he believed the same gentleman had made a drawing of the house or castle in which the "*Fairy Queen*" had been written. It is hoped, Mr. Urban, that, if a new edition of Spenser's works should be undertaken, the gentleman alluded to will not withhold from the public either his drawing or the result of his enquiries.

Before I close this letter, permit

* Some conjectures concerning the origin of Spenser's fictions, or tales, are offered in "*Hist. Mem. of the Irish Bards*," p. 96, 136.

† Since writing the above, I have learned that the gentleman alluded to is Mr. J. C. Walker, author of "*Hist. Mem. on Italian Tragedy*," published by Harding, in Pall-mall, London, last year. Having mentioned this work, permit me to ask, what was the fate of Pope's translation of the *Merope* of Maffei, mentioned in p. 337?

me to ask some of your correspondents, who was the Willy lamented by Thalia in the "Tears of the Muses?" It could not be Shakspeare; for Shakspeare survived Spenser at least seven years.

Yours, &c.

EDWIN.

MR. URBAN,

Dec. 13.

AS every means of saving the use of bread should be adopted in the present time of scarcity, I doubt not but that you will readily give a place in your valuable and respectable Publication to these few lines.

In the practice of surgery, the application of bread and milk poultice is one of the most frequent remedies now in use. That it is one of the most soothing to inflamed parts is not to be denied; but that a poultice composed of linseed, meal, and water, will answer every purpose expected from the bread and milk poultice, in almost every case, is certainly true. This was the opinion of the late ingenious Mr. John Hunter, and is confirmed by experience.

In large hospitals, the consumption of bread and milk in this way is very considerable, and is also more expensive than linseed would be. The linseed poultice has the farther advantages of not being liable to become sour as the bread and milk is apt to do, especially in warm weather. A—, SURGEON.

MR. URBAN, *Horsley, Gloucestershire, Nov. 12.*

I BEG you to announce, that Mr. William Ashman, hatter, of this place, has this day been with me, and asserted, that he has discovered the *perpetual motion*, i. e. that he has invented, and *actually possesses*, a self-acting machine, which, when once set going, will continue so till worn out. He also says, it is applicable to the greatest objects and most useful purposes. I have thought it my duty to communicate his assertion to Sir Joseph Banks.

T. D. FOSBROOKE.

MR. URBAN,

Dec. 15.

YOU permitted a garrulous old man to occupy a place in your valuable Miscellany, p. 207, on the subject of the *increased difference* between the old and new style, which would be occasioned by the omission of the Bissextile, 29th of February, in the Gregorian calculation of 1800. I believe that those remarks of mine, or rather truisms (for they were little better), were the first which had been published on a question that the disputants, in the heat of their controversy about the close of the 18th, and commencement of the 19th century, seem to have lost sight of. I perceive now, however, that the Almanacks and Ephemeris for 1801 are nearly right in their calculations, and that the 12th day is very properly taken into the account.

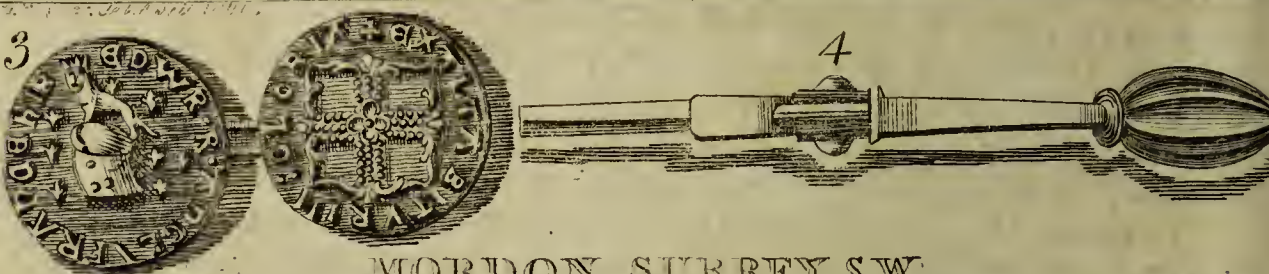
One error still remains, however, to be corrected in the *Fasti Britannorum*. The *fourth of June*, which has so long been dear to the loyalty of my countrymen, is a festival no more. Our gracious Sovereign, born on the 24th of May, 1738, completes his 63d year on the *fifth of June*, 1801. The Duke of Cumberland's birth-day, and that of his royal father, must hereafter, in point of propriety, be celebrated together. Whether our governors will think this alteration necessary, time will clear; but they cannot do otherwise with consistency or accuracy.

For many years, my worthy old friend, may British loyalty, the *united* loyalty of three united kingdoms, celebrate the *fifth of June* as the holiday of duty and gratitude!

I am flattering myself on retaining the title under which I addressed you last spring—my fourteenth *lustrum* is expired, and I am entered into the seventy-first year of a life which has known many public and private vicissitudes, but never witnessed such a tempest of evil working as now sweeps over the political and moral world. God send us all a good deliverance!

SEPTUAGENARIUS.

Mr.



MORDON, SURREY, S.W.



Mr. URBAN, *Kendal, April 28.*

HAVING never been able to obtain any satisfactory account of Kendal castle (of which *Plate I.* gives a North view*) in any book that I have hitherto met with, I should be particularly obliged to any of your ingenious correspondents to favour me with any farther particulars respecting it. In the mean time, I beg leave to throw in my small mite of information, which may, perhaps, prove acceptable to some of your readers.

The remains of this castle are seated on a fine hill on the East side of the river, opposite the town. The greatest part of the inclosure wall still remains, with three towers, two square and one round; but the upper parts and embattlements are entirely demolished. By a drawing of it in Mr. Tod Hunter's Museum in this town, copied from one which was taken when the castle was in its original splendour and magnificence, it appears to be of Roman architecture, and probably raised by the first barons of Kendal. It is built of rough stone and cement, without any arms or ornaments, or even the least traces whereby to form any ideas. It is round, inclosing a court of the like form, and surrounded with a very deep moat, over which has been a drawbridge. Tradition says, that Catharine Parr, consort to Henry VIII. lived here; and that it held out, and was battered down by Oliver Cromwell; but of the truth of this I am rather doubtful, and should be glad if any of your correspondents could clear up this point, as it seems by its present appearance to have been in ruins before Cromwell's time. There is a subterraneous passage betwixt the castle and an antient house in the suburbs of the town, called the Castle dairy, but it is now almost choked up, and appears to have been adapted to the purpose

* The ruins considerably reduced since Mr. Buck drew it in 1739. EDIT.

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of carrying provisions to the garrison in time of danger.

Qu. Who was the first baron of Kendal? GEORGE HOPPER.

* * Dr. Burn (*Hist. of Westmorland, II. 83*) gives no other account of this castle, than that it is situated Eastward from the town, on the opposite side of the river, on a hill, with a fair and beautiful prospect. It was old and decayed even in Camden's time, and hath never since been repaired. There was a large demesne belonging to the castle, and a park with deer, which was disparked in the 8th year of Queen Elizabeth. The administration of the affairs and revenues thereof seems to have been divided into two distinct stewardships, bearing the name to this day of *Upper Graveship* and *Nether Graveship* *. Opposite to the castle, on the other side of the town, is a large artificial mount, called *Castle-brow hill*, which from its name seems to have been intended as a fort. It is within sight of the Roman station at *Watercrock*, and is very like the exploratory mounts, Mr. Horsley, p. 484, observes, which are to be seen in other places, especially near military ways. But whether it is Roman, and relates to the station, or more modern, and erected with a view to the castle, he does not take upon him to determine. The outermost of the two South ailes of the church is called *Parr's aile*, which belonged to the *Parrs*, of Kendal castle. Sir Thomas P. knight, is commonly supposed to have been interred under a large tombstone without any inscription, there having been in the glass window over it, until demolished by Cromwell's soldiers, the following distich:

"Pray for the soul of Sir Tho. Parr, knight,
Who was squire of the body to Henry the Eighth."

But, as it appears that he was buried in the Blackfriars church in

* Qu. if equivalent to upper and lower lordship, from *grave*, a title of honour among the Germans? EDIT.

London,

London, this stone most probably belonged to his father, Sir William, the arms on it being encircled with the Garter; and he was the only one of the family dignified with that honour except his grandson, William Marquis of Northampton, who was buried at Warwick.

The first baron of Kendal was Ivo de Tailboys, brother to Fulk Earl of Anjou, who came in with the Conqueror, and had from him that part of Lancashire which adjoins to Westmorland, and so much of the latter county as is now called the *Barony of Kendal*; and hence this Ivo is styled the first baron of Kendal. The barony was divided about the time of Henry III. between three sisters; but the younger dying without issue, the other two possessed the whole under the distinct names of the *Richmond fee*, and the *Marquis and Lumley fee*. The two first reverted to the Crown, and were last leased to the Lowther family. The third is in the family of the Howards, earls of Suffolk and Berkshire. The family of Roos had a grant of the Marquis fee; and by marriage of their heiress it came to the Parrs in the reign of Richard III. William was created, 30 Henry VIII. Lord Parr and Ross of Kendal; 35 Henry VIII. Baron of Hart, in Northamptonshire; and 1 Edward VI. Marquis of Northampton; and from thence that part of the barony which he held received the name of the *Marquisote*, which it still retains. Burn, *Ib.* 30—63. The castle and its demesne lands, and two parks, from various branches, came, 1765, to three private gentlemen of the county. *Ib.* 30, 51.

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 23.

MR. SHARP, in his description of the newly-discovered half florin of Edward III. p. 945, mentions, that one quarter florin only is at present known, that in the cabinet of the late Dr. Hunter. This is likewise asserted in Pinkerton's *Essay on Medals*.

I have lately obtained two half florins, in very good preservation, resembling that mentioned by Mr. Pinkerton. As I believe that the quarter florin is not generally known, I have sent a drawing of (*fig. 2*), should you think it worth inserting in your valuable Magazine.

J. K.

Mr. URBAN, *Elmsthorpe, Nov. 23.*

YOUR Magazine is so peculiarly the repository for Antiquarian curiosities, that I make no apology for sending you a drawing (*fig. 3*) of a broken sword, with the hilt of a rude make, as it was found in making the Ashby canal across Sutton Arme Beame*, formerly called Bosworth-field, or Red-moor, where the memorable battle was fought between Richard III, and the Earl of Richmond. It is about 10½ inches long. The guard is eaten away by the hand of Time; about 3 inches of the blade (which had two edges) remains to the hilt, which appears to have been broken at the time it was lost. As no piece of this kind of weapon is known to have been found on the spot where this memorable battle was fought, it may rather be called curious, though rude in workmanship. Two pieces of sheet-lead were found very deep in the ground in making the canal in the Arme Beame wood, each 5 or 6 feet long, with large nail-holes; but for what use I know not, as I never saw them. Some foundations of buildings were also discovered, and other fragments, bones, wood, &c.; but *Navigators†* are not very curious in these matters. I wish some of your intelligent correspondents could tell me what author Mr. Hutton quotes, when, in his *Battle of Bosworth Field*, p. 49, he says, "On the 17th of August King Richard marched out of Leicester. He arrived that night at Elmsthorpe. As accommodations could not be found in a village, his officers slept in the church." But where the king slept he is silent.

R. FOWKE.

* See *Bibl. Top. Brit.* XLIII. p. 332.

† Canal-makers are so called. EDIT

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 25.
OF the church of Mordon in Surrey, of which I inclose a view (*fig. 4*), I shall only say from Mr. Lysons, whose ingenious work it is intended to illustrate, that the present structure was erected about 1636; that at the West end is a low tower; and that the windows, which are of stone and of Gothic architecture, appear to have belonged to the old church.
 Yours, &c. B. L.

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 26.
IN repairing the church of Cullumpton, Devon, last year, the workmen, scraping the mortar off the walls and doors, laid open many paintings both of landscapes, buildings, and figures, all of them sacred subjects, and emblems of the Passion, &c. surrounded with interlaced borders, and explained by scrolls in black letter. Some of your correspondents in the neighbourhood may, perhaps, give you a fuller account of these paintings, which the ignorance of rusticks whited over immediately. If these were of the time of John Lane, who built an aisle or chapel adjoining to the church, 1526, they are of the 16th century. Mr. Polwhele (*II. 254, 255*) ascribes the nave to the time of Edward I. B.

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 2.
AMIDST severer studies, I observe with pleasure that you sometimes condescend to investigate the origin of singular customs; and perhaps the following may be new to many of your readers. On the annual aquatic procession of the lord-mayor of London to Westminster, the barge of the Company of Stationers, which is usually the first in the show, proceeds to Lambeth palace; where for time immemorial they have received a present of 16 bottles of the Archbishop's prime wine. This custom, I am informed, originated at the beginning of the present century. When Abp. Tenison enjoyed the see, a very

near relation of his, who happened to be master of the Stationers' Company, thought it a compliment to call there in full state, and in his barge; when the Archbishop being informed that the number of the company within the barge was 32, he thought that a pint of wine for each would not be disagreeable; and ordered at the same time that a sufficient quantity of new bread and old cheese, with plenty of strong ale, should be given to the watermen and attendants; and from that accidental circumstance it has grown into a settled custom. The Company, in return, present to the Archbishop a copy of the several Almanacks which they have the peculiar privilege of publishing.

Yours, &c. M. GREEN.

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 3.
IHAVE the pleasure to acquaint your Stamford correspondent (*p. 1024*), that a complete and correct edition of Drummond's Poems is now in preparation by Dr. Robert Anderson, of Edinburgh, the accurate and well-informed editor of our "British Poets." Numerous original MSS. by the bard of Hawthornden, repositied in the Scottish Society of Antiquaries, are to be collated with the printed copies of his works, and a new arrangement is to take place. Mr. Pinkerton long since declined his projected publication in consequence of other literary pursuits; and the undertaking could not have devolved on a more competent successor than Dr. Anderson.

Sir Will. Alexander, the friend of Drummond, and a poet of kindred genius, is deserving of similar attention; judicious selections from his various pieces will merit reprinting. His "*Parænesis*" is styled by Mr. Pinkerton *a noble poem*. His "*Aurora*," containing the first fancies of the author's youth, is a pleasing and elegant performance, though it does not possess the interesting pathos of Drummond's amatory effusions, from being directed, perhaps,

perhaps, to an ideal mistress. Drummond, however, evidently followed the same Petrarchian track which had been pointed out by his poetical associate; and to "Aurora" we are probably indebted for the sonnets and madrigals devoted to Auristella. Mr. Pinkerton suggests, that Milton may often be traced in the Scotian Petrarch, and proceeds so far as to think, that, "if we had had no Drummond, we might never have seen the Doric delicacies of *Comus*, *Lycidas*, *Il Penseroso*, or *L'Allegro*."

If Mr. Gilchrist, or any of your curious readers, should happen to possess W. Quin's elegiac poem to the memory of Bernard Stuart, Lord Aubigni, printed in 1619, a transcript of the sonnet prefixed by Sir William Alexander would be considered as an agreeable favour.

It is possible that the Editor of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, p. 1074, may be better informed respecting the family-pictures at Broxborn-bury than your present correspondent; but, when I last visited that quarter, report had consigned the whole series to a lumber garret over the stables. I previously remember to have seen many of them much injured by being removed from the Gothic gallery of that once-venerable mansion, and treated as playthings by the children of a Mr. Rogers, who resided there as Lord Monson's representative, and bailiff of the manor, till Mr. Bosanquet purchased the estate. A considerable number of the portraits appeared to be ancestors of the Somers family, from whom, I believe, the place descended by marriage to the Monsons. T. P.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 3.

THE following is an exact copy of a letter in my possession, which if you think merits a place in your valuable *Miscellany*, is very much at your service, from

Your constant reader and occasional correspondent,

E. C.

January 4, 1659.

"My beloved daughter;

"I see you can as handsomely sett out your letters in obliging expressions as you doe your bankets with rarities in a singvlar manner. It is your natvral genious not flit thus to deliver your mind in print. I shall doe you nor myself no injustice if I esteem you the fenix of our times, and the non-such of our age; elloquence, that comes to others by studie, flowes from you so naturally as waters from the otion. All in your letter is in a high degree eminently praiseworthy, it shows how well you can writt and speak; but I one it not as disfarving it. Your letter, deer daughter, needed no present to accompany it, it was a rich present of itselfe. Love and bovnty are strong attractions to draw affections; but I doe assver you in that respect they come to lait; my love and my affection bares datt with my first acqvantance with you, and neere relation to you; and time cannot ware it out. Your so bytiffvll letter, and your presant so nobell and bountifull, commands exceptance, and a thankfull acknowledgement, both which I tender as the frvt of a gratefull mind; and because nothing can be spook or writt to the hight of your disfiart, it is excvlabell that I am so silent.

"For newes I refer you to the papers sent down. So long as the prayers of God's peepell are upon the wing, I shall hope well. Lambath is, fvm say, upon his march to London; whether for to except of a pardon, or to stand it out, is unsartain. I hope wee may have some alterations for you before the Spring. I am perswaded, if our friends would pray for us more in the Cyntry wee should some see an all'traction in the Sitty. Pray present my hartly love to my 2 sonnes, and my deere daughter; I hope to see you all in London in the Spring; and give them many thanks from mee for thar kind remembrance of me. Really it dvs trvbell mee you all should give so many good things from yourselves. I doe acknowledge your love and one your goodnesse, and wish as well to you all as to my one soal. So, with my love and respects to you, I doe unfainedly acknowledge myself your most affectionatt mother, MARY LUMLEY.

"If Mr. Crackerwood bee with you, praye present my sarvis to him."

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 6.

I N your vol. LXVIII. p. 465, I lately read a letter from one of your correspondents, who signs himself Eusebius; but, however laudable his motive, however ingenious his attempt, I expected to have found in your succeeding pages some able and learned enquirer into truth, who would have set him right. But as the Learned World by their silence seem to thank him for his praise-worthy attempts to prove the purity, and establish the morality, of Virgil, however he has failed in his undertaking; I cannot refrain from troubling you with my humble sentiments on the subject, if you will honour them with a place in your Magazine.

The pious author of the "Practical View" appears to me to argue on sure and indisputable grounds on the *general* mention of the subject before us; that, I presume, Eusebius will not attempt to refute. If, in defending Virgil, he takes upon himself to rescue the whole body of the Antients from the imputed crime; how will he defend the love of Anacreon for Bathyllus, of Horace for Ligurinus, and others? How will he account for the connexion between Giton and Encolpius in Petronius? How will he do away the cool declaration of Ovid?

"Odi concubitus qui non utrumque resolvunt," [nus.]

Hoc est quod puerum tangar amore, mi-

Or how will he account for the impassioned lines of Catullus to Juventius? But this is a ground too untenable even for the ingenuity of Eusebius. The existence of the crime appears to me fully proved by the bare mention of it by Virgil; all then that Eusebius can intend to prove is the purity of Virgil in his second Eclogue; and from thence throughout the whole of his life.

In this enquiry we must be guided by the antient commentators on the life and writings of Virgil, from whom more truth and clearer light must naturally be expected

than from the most ingenious critics of the present day. But all these authorities Eusebius boldly rejects, and opposes a new system of his own to the united testimonies of so many learned writers. He does indeed hint at one note of an antient commentator, which answers well his design, and who says, that he was called Virgilius "of *virginales mores*." This appears unlikely. The *cognomen* was frequently altered, and indeed generally originated in accident; but I never knew the family-name changed, which must have been the case in the present instance. These writers, I believe, unanimously agree, and indeed the contemporary writers prove, that the crime obtained in great excess in the time of Virgil; and why should any man, however modest, be ashamed to confess the force of that passion which no one in those times blushed to avow? If an avowal of this passion would have been thought disgraceful, Horace would not have hazarded his favour with Augustus by several of his Odes now extant: and surely Virgil had no more reason to conceal his sentiments than Horace. Besides, we are told by Pomponius Sabinus, one of the oldest commentators on Virgil, "*proclivem in amores puerorum fuisse Virgilium, nam aiunt, cum recitaret quartum librum Æneidos, non potuisse se continere ab osculo Marcelli, nepotis Octavii.*" Servius and Pomp. Sabinus both agree, that by Alexis is meant Alexander, a beauteous boy, whom Pollio gave to Virgil. They add, that others say this Eclogue was written in praise of a boy belonging to Pollio, or Augustus, who were flattered by the praises bestowed on the beauty of their boys. In either case the purity of Virgil is out of the question. But, if we can for a moment suppose the latter to be the case, no one will doubt the probability of Virgil's addressing a boy *in propria personâ*. He could not be ashamed of what pleased his patrons.

trons. The commentators also affirm, that Virgil received another boy from Mæcenas, whose name was Cebes, and a girl called Leria. They add, that Cebes is intended by Menalcas, and that he was an Egyptian* (a brunette); for which they quote Apronianus, and which accounts for the epithet *niger*; and that by Amaryllis is meant Leria. Servius adds, that Virgil hints at the fate of Narcissus in the enumeration of his flowers, and delicately cautions Alexis to beware the same fate as a punishment of his cruelty. By the *mala lanugine tenerâ*, Servius will have it the poet alludes to "*mala Cydonia quæ†*," he says, "*lanuginis plena sunt, sed non propter obliquitatem, nam, ut in Æneide, apud Cretenses infamiæ genus juvenibus fuerat non amatos fuisse; & verecundi supprimit rem inhonestam, quam Theocritus aperte commemorat.*" From these observations it appears, that under the character of Corydon Virgil meant himself, and by Alexis Alexander; and of the nature of the application no one of the antient commentators seems to have entertained a doubt. They do, indeed, in some places attempt to give an allegorical explanation; but Servius frankly finishes with these words: "*melius simpliciter capimus hunc locum, quia nihil habet, quod possit ad Cæsarem trahi.*" I am aware that Eusebius may object, that I have only given the opinions of the commentators, which he knew before; but I have stated them for the benefit of those who did not know their opinions, and were liable to be misled by his letter. It is my opinion, that this Eclogue may justly give offence to a modern Christian; but whoever reads it with a classical taste ("not merely tasteless commentators and superficial readers"), and allows for the barbarous manner of the times,

traces of which are every where evident in the writers of those days, must admire the beauty and delicacy of expression, and the harmony of the verse, although in so bad a cause. And the more flagitious the intent, the more we must admire the delicacy of his Muse, who could seduce such an advocate as Eusebius to her cause. Every one must allow that this abomination in the time of Virgil particularly prevailed; and why should his meaning be tortured to free him from the imputation of a crime in which all his contemporaries indulged with the utmost freedom? Or who will defend the delicacy of the reputed author of some of the *Priapeia*? The impertinence or indelicacy of Virgil in asking for Alexander, I do not see. It is more than possible that he wrote the Alexis in private, and published it after the boy, upon some slight hint, was given him. But if otherwise, I can see no harm in asking for one out of the many which they probably kept. We read that Commodus had 300 boys. But that he wrote it to amuse himself, and published it afterwards, I think, will do away all the *objections* started by Eusebius.

A few words remain to be said about his hypothesis. He affirms it to be a fiction; which, if any part of what I have said deserves credit, he can no longer affirm. That it was written *ingenii causa* there can be no doubt; but it does not follow that it is a fiction. Which of Virgil's Eclogues, Georgics, or Æneids, was not written *ingenii causa*? The representations of consequence, riches, person, &c. may be fairly allowed as *poetical hyperboles*. To say that Virgil imitated Theocritus, who is notorious for having imbibed the manners of the times in which he lived, and which his licentious writings evince, is rather an argument against the purity of the second Eclogue. The "folly and madness, fears, jealousies, torments, amorous phrenzy, idle

* "*Nequitias tellus scit dare nulla magis.*" MARTIAL.

† See Æneid. X. "*Tu quoque flaventem,*" &c.

idle pursuit, conflicting passions, inglorious condescension, incurable fury," &c. &c. which, Eusebius says, the poet so accurately describes as the effects of an irregular passion, I believe poets have often introduced as the natural effects of the *mania* attending the most regular love. That it is a satire, then, on licentious love, I cannot allow. If Eusebius will, unprejudiced, read it over again, and consider how each line answers the purpose of a satire, I am persuaded he will alter his opinion. The beauty of the lines, the earnestness of invitation, the simple urbanity of the whole, act rather as so many allurements than preventatives. And even if it was possible to carry the idea of a satire to the last line, there an impassable barrier arrests the passage of the most ingenious disputant.

"*Invenies alium si te hic fastidit Alexin.*" This consolatory line is ill adapted to deter, but rather serves as an incentive to a new pursuit.

If there must be an allegorical interpretation given of this Eclogue, I prefer that of Ludovicus Vives. He explains it in this manner. Cornelius Gallus was employed by Cæsar in a distant province, where Virgil could not enjoy his company; and this Eclogue was addressed to him in a free and easy manner as to an old friend. If you apply the personal qualifications and accomplishments of Alexis to the mental endowments and virtues of Gallus (according the antient philosophy το καλον αλθον), it will answer very well throughout with this little assistance: Gallus was himself a poet; hence, *nec te pœniteat calamo trivisse labellum*, The *duo capreoli quos tibi servo* were the Eclogues and Georgics; which Virgil meant to have dedicated to Gallus. *Semiputata vitis* he explains to mean the *Æneid*, which required finishing and revising.

This is what I had to offer in answer to the vindication of Virgil's second Eclogue; and I hope I may observe ("without being reckoned

a person of monstrously debauched imagination, or a tempter to myself"), that, however I abhor the subject, I admire the beauty and delicacy of the composition; and that this Eclogue (considering the times and manners in which Virgil wrote), taken in its original and most obvious sense, pleases me more than the tortured interpretations of the most ingenious critics.

PHILO-URBANUS.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 1.

IN the newly-inclosed fields, on each side of the road from Stockbridge to Basingstoke, one sees a multitude of women and children of both sexes employed in picking up the stones which cover their surface, and throwing them over the banks, to be afterwards laid on the roads. The idea is, that they do a mutual benefit to the fields and the road. In other parts of the kingdom, such as the Dorset downs, &c. stones are encouraged, as the best protection to the corn both from heat and cold. In antient husbandry, Columella de Arbor. III. Ib. II. 2, and Palladius, I. 6, condemn stones as prejudicial to vines and trees, by retaining the cold in winter and the heat in summer. See also Isaiah v. 2, and Bishop Lowth's note on it. B.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 2.

MR. BRITTON will find an answer to his enquiries concerning crosses in the 13th volume of Archæologia, art. 20; and a general view of opinions about Stonehenge and Abury in Brit. Top. II. 368—373.

It is probable that the tower at Stanton St. Quintin, p. 1025, was part of the mansion of the St. Quintin family, great barons of the North, who had possessions in Wilts and Dorset from the time of Richard I. to the reign of Edward III. Hutchins, I. 503, under Frome St. Quintin. There is exactly such a tower and adjoining building at Thorpe by Peterborough, which is supposed to have been the court-lodge,

lodge of the manor. Bridges, II. 571.

If the Architect, p. 1053, has no better authority for disbelieving the Gunpowder-plot than he assigns in his note, or rather in his *reference*, p. 627, I am afraid he may set aside all historical evidence. I would refer him to Dr. Sturges's *Reflections on Popery*, p. 185, 8vo.

Bishop Henchman, p. 664, was baptized at Barton Segrave, Dec. 22, 1592. Bridges's Northamptonshire, II. 221. William Henchman was rector there from 1652 to 1686, and buried there, (Ib. 220); and was a prebendary in the second stall at Peterborough. (Ib. 565). Richard Henchman was rector of Cottesbrook, 1614, for one year. (Ib. I. 556). P. Q.

MR. URBAN, Dec. 13.

FOR the origin of the name of *Rhedycina*, given to Oxford, we must recur to the Warwickshire Antiquary, John Ross, who, in his *History of the Kings of England*, published by Hearne, 1745; p. 21, ascribes to Mempricius the foundation of a city called after him *Caer Memre*, in process of time *Bellofitum*, then *Caer Bosfa*, then *Ridohen*, or *Ridchen*; and, last of all, by the Saxons, from a certain ford in its neighbourhood, *Oxonia*, or *Oxenford*. This was put into Latin verse by Daniel Rogers in the following Latin epigram, printed in Agas's plan of Oxford:

"*Bellofitum* terite vocant; Oxonia, patres;
Namque sitū bellūm qui magis orbe tuo?
Rhidocæ primis sub nomine cul a Britannis
Quam vagus irriguis Ihs aderrat aquis
Non ingrata suis, quæ crevit regibus; ortam
Mempricio sese, Vortigeroque refert."

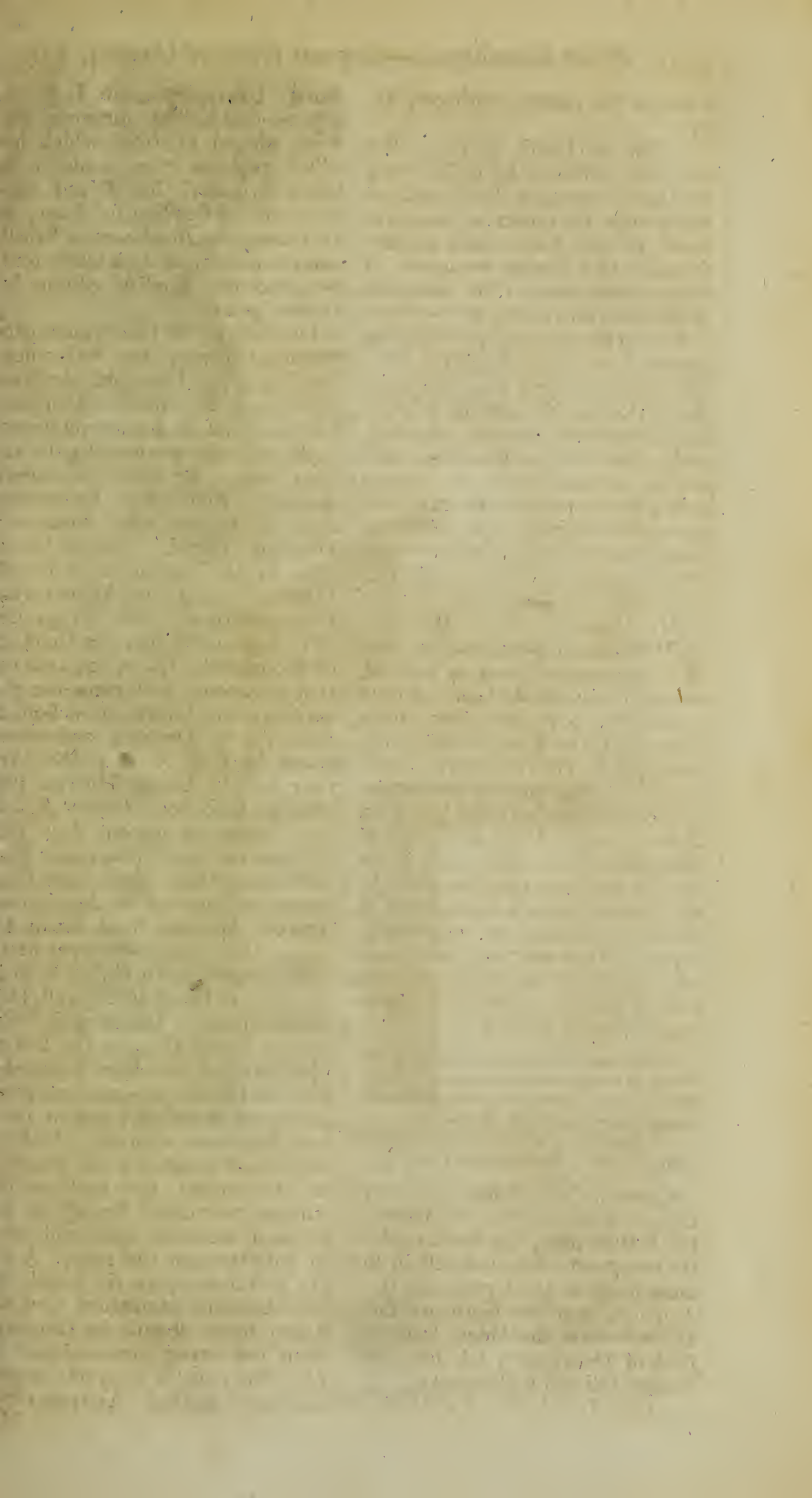
Camden (last edition, I. p. 287) says, "whatever was its name in the British time, the Saxons called it *Oxonford*, and evidently in the same sense as the Greeks did their *Bosphori*, and the Germans their *Ochenfort* on the Oder, from the ford of *Oxen*, in which sense our Britons still call it *Rhidychen*."

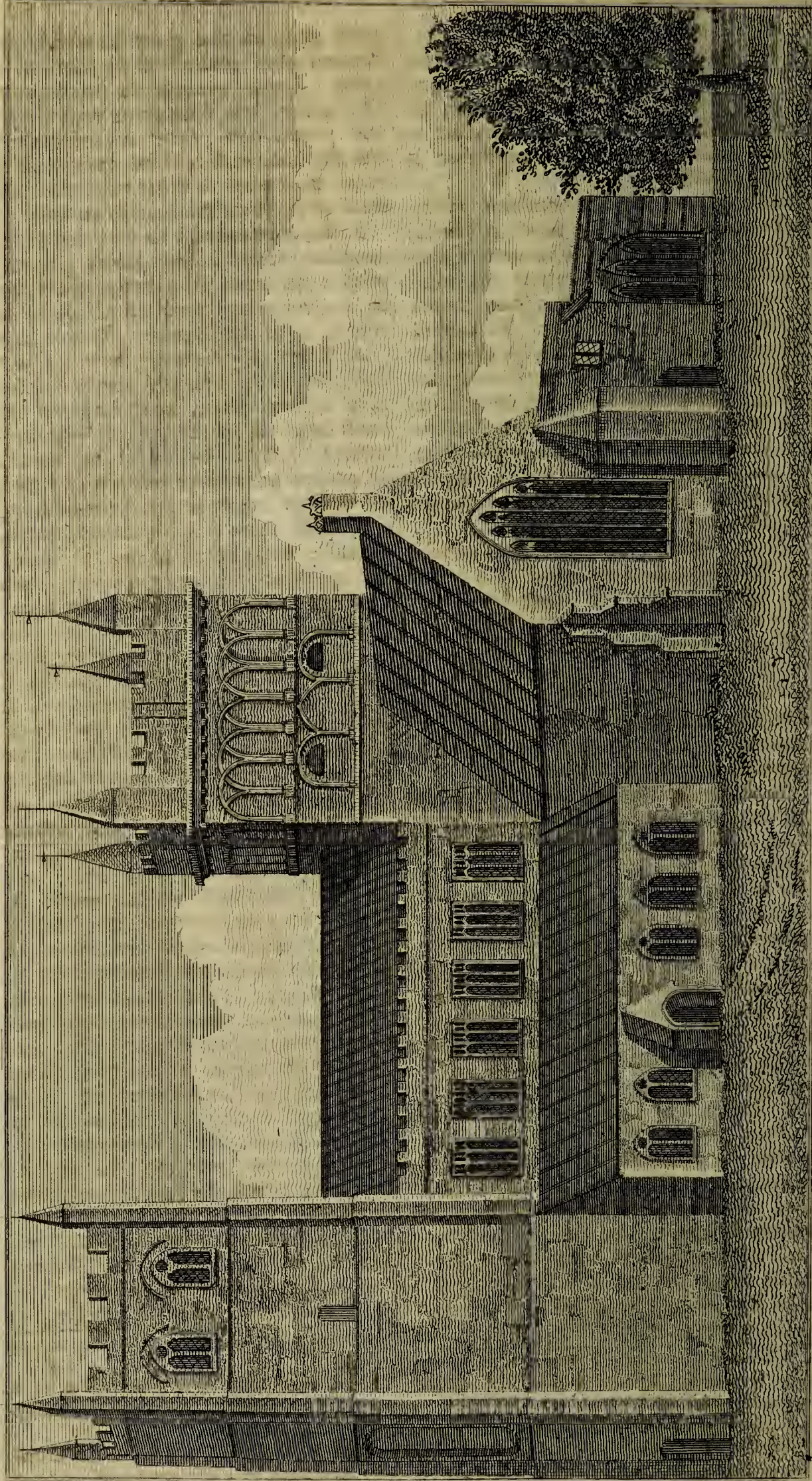
Anth. Wood, in his *Hist. &*

Antiq. Univ. Oxon, lib. I. p. 10, tells us, that Gildas, surnamed the *Wise*, studied at *Iren*, which his editor explains "an academy in Great Britain;" but Wood conceives it a misreading for *Ichen*, or *Icen*, meaning *Rhydychen*, a British name synonymous with *Oxenford*. See also the English edition by Gutch, p. 26.

Ortelius, in the synonymous geographical names, has "*Oxonium Angliæ urbs; Oxenford Anglice; Rhydychen Britannice*, Humphr. Lhuyd;" and in his second index, explaining the modern by the antient names, he says, "*Oxenford Anglice; Rhydychen Britannicè; Albionis insulæ urbs; Oxonium. Humphr. Lhuyd.*" Lhuyd, however, in his *Fragments of British History*, says, it is not known what name it antiently bore, on account of its high antiquity; yet Geoffrey of Monmouth, IX. c. 12, tells us, that to Arthur's feast came the governors of the several cities, Boso of *Rydoc*, i. e. Oxford; and afterwards he says, X. c. 4, that Arthur sent to Lucius Tiberius two consuls, Boso from *Vadium Bosini*, &c.; where we not only have *Rydychen*, but an obvious reason why it was called *Caer Bosfa*, from Boso, consul of the city of *Rhydychen*. Twyne, *Apologia Acad. Oxon.* II. § 55. And with this agrees Mauritiuſ, who wrote a chronicle from the birth of Christ to Cedwall, king of the Britons. Twyne adds, "the Saxons found that, in the British name *Rhydychen*, *Rhyd* signified a *ford*; and *ychen*, of *oxen*, and devised a corresponding name in their own language, expressive both of the antient name and the situation of the place; the ford in the Thames now called *Broadford*, capable of admitting oxen and cattle to pass through the river," § 61. He therefore, § 62, 63, totally rejects Leland's insinuation, that the Saxon name should be *Ouseford*, from the Saxon pronunciation of *Isis*, which may as easily be changed into *Oxas* into *Ouse*. ACADEMICUS.

Mr.





MR. URBAN, Nov. 22.

WINBORNE has many pretensions to the notice of the Antiquary; but, I believe, has been almost neglected. Such information as a few hours research has produced is here subjoined.

It has been usual to attribute to the *VINDOCLADIA* of the Itinerary the situation of the present *Winborne*. Camden's authority has sanctified this conjecture, and the opinion has passed current to the present day. However, the many corrections of his commentators prove that he was far from infallible, even where he has spoken from his own observations. It is much more probable that *Vindocladia* was situate at the present *Badbury*; which may be established on the following considerations.

It will be easily granted that, where the Romans called any place by a name not significant in their own language, they must have retained the British appellation, smoothing the asperity of the word, and adding a convenient termination for the purposes of declension*. The idle guesses of Camden make the meaning of the original British word as hopeless as it is unimportant.

A town among the antient Britons was intended for purposes very different from modern towns. The petty states into which the island was divided seem not to have equalled the size of a modern county†: and, as they were ever quarrelling, it behoved each state to have a place of security for their wives and cattle when threatened by an invasion of their neighbours. Forests were usually chosen for this purpose; but in open districts some insulated hill was fortified for a refuge. Such was Old Sarum (*Sorbiadunum*), such was Badbury; and both of them were improved to Roman purposes by these conquerors. Their towns were garrisons, which collected the tribute of the neighbourhood; and as that tribute was chiefly paid in corn, many granaries must have been necessary to receive this bulky commodity‡. Hence an immediate appearance of a town

* Thus *Batavia* was formed from *wat-awe*, wet soil; *Britannia* probably from *brat-anic*, tin-country, &c.

† *Cantium* (Kent) was divided into four principalities; indeed, it probably included part of Suffex.

‡ It is said, that 800 small decked vessels were once employed to transport corn

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must arise in the place to which the Britons were compelled to carry their corn. Some complaints are extant, that money was sometimes extorted by the procurators (the commissaries), lest the natives should be compelled to carry their corn to distant garrisons instead of those in the neighbourhood.

If any one expects to find the quadrangular form in all Roman earth-works, he unwarily extends the form of the legionary camp to purposes to which it is inadequate. The square was chosen only because their constant discipline thus arranged every soldier in a known place, and prevented the confusion of promiscuous encampment*. A square is by no means adapted to permanent defence; for that a circle is much better, since nothing is weaker than an unflanked angle. Silchester and Old Sarum prove plainly enough that their town fortifications were more frequently in a circular form.

Of Badbury-rings this is a brief account. The two inner rings were the repository of stores and the habitation of the garrison. The space inclosed is about 300 yards diameter; the area of course about 14 acres. Without the two inner rings another skirts around at the distance of 40 or 50 yards; leaving a space for those of the natives who chose to live under the protection of the garrison, but who could not safely be admitted to reside within its limits. The necessities of the garrison for traders and labourers must soon attract this kind of suburb around them. The outer ring is about a mile round, and, as well as the others, rather exceeds in height and steepness the ramparts of Old Sarum, which has also an inner inclosure for the garrison. The very narrow summit of the ramparts at Badbury proves that it was never wall-ed round; nor, perhaps, was any antient town where the foss and ramparts are double.

In the rings at Badbury are entrances, one opening on the Roman road to Old Sarum (visible in the beginning of this century†), another to- from Britain to the legion on the German frontier.

* At Hod-hill, near Blandford, is a complete specimen of the legionary camp in high preservation.

† Bp. Gibson, the translator of Camden, mentions this circumstance, and the coins, on the authority of a neighbouring gentleman, Mr. Anthony E Burke.

wards

wards Dorchester (*Durnovaria*), of which some trace is still extant on the downs. Combined with this second entrance, in the outer ring is a third pointing towards Blandford, and in use to communicate with the stationary camps at Hod-hill and Shilleston, near that place. The evidence of these military roads, and many Roman coins dug up at Badbury, leave no doubt of its being the situation of the antient *Vindocladia* of the Itinerary of Antoninus, whose routes are good and valid, though his military distances (like all other Roman numerals) are exceedingly mutilated by copyists.

In Saxon times this place was called *Baddan-byrig*, the memorial of some chieftain there buried. So usual was this cause of altering an antient name among the Saxons, that at last the general name of every town became *Borough*, because it so constantly ended in *Berig*, or *Bury*, a word derived from *berighe*, to hide or cover; whence also *rabbit-burrows*, and the monumental hillocks called *barrows*. *Bad-dan-berig* is first mentioned by that name in the reign of Edward the Elder (A. D. 901), as a post occupied by that prince against his rebellious cousin-german Ethelwold, who had fortified himself at Winborne.

The Saxons have given a specimen of their constant preference of a low situation, in changing their habitation from Badbury to Winborne. Their reasons for moving were probably much the same as in after-ages influenced the people of Old Sarum to descend into the plain*. Whatever was the cause, the removal must have been very early, as in the 8th century a nunnery was founded at Winborne, which lengthened the name to *Winburn-ham-minster*. *Burn* still means a rivulet in the constant language of the North, and is very applicable to the brook (the Allen) which at Winborne falls into the Stour. *Ham* is as certainly home or habitation. *Minster* is an abbreviation of *monasterium*, or mo-

nastery, a foundation for either male or female religious. The first syllable *Win* is of more dubious origin. *Twinn* borne, a *junction* of two rivers (whence *Christchurch* had its name *Twineham*); or from *Whin*, which is the Saxon for a furze-bush; or an abbreviation of *Winter-burn**, a common name in this county. These are not improbable guesses; though, considering that the Saxons have often retained the first syllable of the Roman name prefixed to their own tedious appellations, we may perhaps venture to assert, that it is only the first syllable of *Vindocladia*. Thus *Dorchester*, *Winchester*, and *Ringwood*, in this neighbourhood, have their first syllable from *Durnovaria*, *Venta*, and *Regnum*.

Previous to the year 705 (says Tanner, in his *Notitia Monastica*), in the year 713 (says Camden), Cuthburga, daughter of Kendred, sister of Ina, kings of the West Saxons, resolved to quit her husband, king of Northumbria. After a divorce, which the usual superstition of the age ascertains to have been merely on religious motives, she founded a nunnery at Winborne for her own residence in retirement. But the rude edifices of those early times were little calculated for duration; and time had probably destroyed the nunnery before the incursions of the Danes, in which, otherwise, it was doubtless demolished. An accident, however, in the succeeding century, probably gave to Winborne a much superior edifice, which still remains almost perfect.

In the year 872 (according to the Winborne inscription, but according to history in the preceding year), King Ethelred and his younger brother, Alfred, fought a successful battle against the Danes at Witchampton†, near Winborne. The king, however, was mortally wounded there, and, after languishing some days, died at Winborne.

* This name also suits the Allen; exactly the *Χαμαγενος* which furnishes Homer with many similes.

† Milner, in his *History of Winchester*, says, that Ethelred received his wound in a battle fought at Merton. But, unless there be such a place between Winborne and Salisbury, he must be wrong; for, that there was the seat of war is evident, because the Danes rallied at Wilton, where they fought Alfred immediately after. Perhaps it might have been at Horton, which is adjoining to Wichampton. C. W.

Alfred.

* Thus says a contemporary writer on that occasion:

“Est tibi defectus lymphæ, sed copia cretæ,
Sævit ibi ventus, sed Philomela filet.”

“Plenty of chalk, but a scarcity of water;
bleak winds, and no shelter for singing-birds.”

It is not impossible that even the Romans left *Vindocladia* for *Winborne*, when the province became quite settled and peaceable.

Alfred by his brother's demise became king of England; and, after attending the funeral, proceeded to extirpate the barbarous invaders with success. So far goes history; and we must have recourse to circumstantial proof to ascertain that the great Alfred was the architect of the church at Winborne. In his youth he had resided some time in Italy, the most polished country in Europe at that dark period. Here he imbibed a taste for architecture, which induced him to appropriate a sixth part of his revenue to adorn his kingdom with useful and ornamental buildings. This enabled him in the course of his active reign almost to obliterate the traces of the destructive Danes.

It is certain that Shaftsbury was erected and fortified by Alfred in the year 880*: London also, and Winchester, are recorded as objects of his improvements. Of Winborne nothing specific is recorded; but it is morally certain that, according to the superstition of the age, the burial-place of a beloved brother would be among the first essays at ornamental architecture†. In that turbulent age bulwarks were necessary; we may, therefore, be sure they were the first employment of Alfred's foreign workmen. Alfred reigned from 871 to 901. He fortified Shaftsbury in 880. Between that year and his death we may fix the structure at Winborne; as he built two or three monasteries afterwards, we may say between 880 and 890‡. This date subtracts somewhat from the supposed antiquity of Winborne-minster, but adds much more splendour to it by the illustrious name of such a founder as Alfred. This king, the glory of his age and country, civilized England from barbarism and devastation in the short space of 30 years. In 500 years the legislators of Ireland have not performed this task of reformation on their savage countrymen! He was, indeed, a specimen of the utility of learn-

ing and the arts; nor could the beauty and finishing of the architecture of Winborne-minster be safely referred to so early a date, unless such a genius as Alfred's be supposed to have exerted itself there on a favourite task*.

(To be concluded in our Supplement.)

MR. URBAN,

Nov. 26.

THAT admirable illustration of the Periplus by Dr. Vincent, reviewed in pp. 856—867, led me to peruse a French life of Prince Henry of Portugal, or rather a translation of that written in Portuguese by Father Freira, printed at Lisbon, 1758, by the Abbé de Cournaud; also printed at Lisbon, 1781, in 2 vols. 12mo. In a long preliminary discourse, the translator properly distinguishes between Alexander the mad conqueror, and Alexander founder of colonies from Egypt to India to unite all nations by the bands of commerce; as also between the Infant Don Henry conducting destructive expeditions into Africa, and the same prince extending navigation over the world. He considers navigation as equally natural to mankind with the art of swimming, taught by the floating of their own bodies to trust those bodies on floating timber. Voyages distant from the shore are the effort of people in a state of civilization, first practised by the Egyptians and Phenicians, and borrowed from the latter by the Greeks. "There are," he observes, "moments in which trading nations are, if we may use the expression, forced to assume a spirit of conquest, for fear of being themselves ruined for want of exerting all their resources. Carthage did not neglect this moment to conquer Spain, and employ certain ambitious citizens, who wished to be so employed; with a design, perhaps, of afterwards enslaving their own country." "Nothing," he adds, "is more famous in Antiquity than the voyages of Pytheas and Euthimenes; one of whom penetrated to Iceland, which may be considered as one of the greatest efforts ever made by the antients in sea-voyaging." He is of opinion that Necho sent out Phenicians, who, sailing from the Red-sea, doubled the famous Cape of Good

* From an inscription seen there by William of Malmesbury.

† Alfred founded monasteries to enlighten his subjects, by introducing learned foreigners into those foundations. In a dark age the piety and learning of the monks was conspicuous; afterwards they altered for the worse.

‡ He also probably fortified Winborne; or Bishelwold, in 901, would not have chosen it as a place of defence against Alfred's son, Edward the Elder.

* Christchurch was built long after by a favourite of William Rufus, one Flamhard, a great villain, about the year 1100. The architecture remarkably rude and coarse; an exact contrast to Winborne.

Hope, proceeded to the Pillars of Hercules, and reached Egypt by the Mediterranean. Sofala is supposed to have been the Ophir with which Solomon traded. "Commerce has softened the manners of nations, and rendered peace necessary, which permits them to enjoy the benefits of Nature and the advantages of Art. We may assure ourselves a day will come when these happy effects will be better felt, and mankind will completely understand their own interest. Already a prince, whom history will place among the few beneficent kings who have consoled the earth for its misfortunes, has caused his powerful voice to be heard all over Europe, and announced to the nations the freedom of the seas. The soul of the great Henry, still awake to the glory and happiness of humankind, will leap for joy at this event in his tomb."

Prince Henry was born at Porto, March 4, 1394; and, after the best education, discovering a turn for war, he required the honour of knighthood from his father, who declined complying with his request till he had performed something to entitle him to that honour. He undertook the reduction of Ceuta, and succeeded. At his return to Portugal he applied himself to the mathematicks; but, receiving advice that Ceuta was threatened with a siege by the Moors, he flew to its assistance, and raised the siege. In a subsequent expedition he besieged Tangier, but was obliged to retire with loss. With this ended all his military enterprises, and he applied himself entirely to voyages of discovery. He determined to make an effort to discover Cape de Nain, which no one in Spain had yet ventured to double, nor even Cape Bojador, 60 leagues on this side of it. The first party which he sent out discovered the island of *Porto Santo*, which was peopled in a second voyage, and the island of *St. Lawrence* discovered, afterwards named *Madera*, and divided into two captainships, *Frinchal* and *Machie*. The Canary islands had been discovered and conquered by Jean de Betancourt, a subject of France, who not being able to maintain his ground there, his nephew ceded them to the Infant Henry, who afterwards found it expedient to cede them to Spain. After much discouragement in his attempts to discover Guinha, Gil Eannes, one of his officers, had the good fortune to double

Cape Bojador, and at length got 30 leagues beyond it, and afterwards a little further. These expeditions happened before the unfortunate expedition to Tangier. The minority and regency which followed on the death of Edward I. of Portugal, 1438, checked the spirit of the enterprize. In 1440 he resumed his designs; and his ships proceeded to the extent of former discoveries; and Nuno Tristan, who commanded one of them, reached Cape Blanco. Pope Martin V. granted all the territory discovered to the crown of Portugal. Nuno in a second expedition discovered the island of *Arguin*, and returned in 1443. Companies were now formed in Portugal to share the profits of these discoveries. Six ships were sent to the island of *Herons*, and the island of *Nar* was taken possession of with other neighbouring ones. The year 1445 was fruitful in discoveries; only one miscarried under Gonçalo de Centra, who with seven others lost his life, the first loss sustained in these expeditions. Three ships were next year dispatched toward the Gold coast and Senegal river. Cape Verd was discovered, and the *Azenegues* [Assenhaj], a Moorish nation. Arguin was again visited, and the remaining Canary islands. Capt. Lancelot reached the Senegal river and Cape Verde; and, 1446, Nuno Tristan discovered Rio Grande, where he died by a poisoned arrow. Another captain discovered the river Tubira. *Commercial* intercourse was now opened with these countries. In 1481 the Azores were discovered, and the first in order peopled with some of the first nobility of Portugal; the rest, in the space of a few years, with colonies from other parts of the Continent.

The Turks having made themselves masters of Constantinople, Pope Calixtus set on foot a league of Christian princes to recover it. Alfonso, king of Portugal, set out with a great fleet and army to conquer Africa, beginning with Tangier, which the Infant chose, in order to retrieve his loss of credit and success before it. After a long siege, Alcazar surrendered on terms, and was besieged without success by the king of Fez.

The next discoveries were of Cape de Verde, the islands of Bonnevue, St. Jago, St. Philip, and Mayo.

The Infant fell sick at his country-house at Sagra, and died Nov. 23, 1460,

1460, in his 67th year, and was buried with great funeral pomp in a handsome and spacious chapel on the side of the principal door of the abbey-church of Batalha, where was afterward erected a monument*, with his statue in white

armour, with mail, his crown formed of laurel with a rose in the centre. At the head of the tomb is a similar but larger crown, with his motto, *Talent de bienfaire*. He was of a stout and active make, with curled hair, and of an interesting figure, set off by a complexion of red and white; of great piety, zeal, generosity, and charity; exemplary in his family, a protector of the learned, eminent for his private virtues and purity of manners. Fond of military exploits from his infancy, and possessed of intrepid courage, he aimed to render his name further famous by enterprizes till then unexampled. He conceived and executed the design of discovering unknown lands and seas; in defiance of expence and popular clamour, during a course of 40 years labour and perseverance, in which time he discovered 360 leagues of coast, from Cape Bojador to Sierra Leone, extending the glory and commerce of Portugal, and opening the way to navigation to all the nations of Europe. His house was called "the school of virtuous nobility," and his knowledge in mathematicks and cosmography unbounded. D. H.

Original Letter from Dr. HUMPHREY PRIDEAUX to Dr. THOMAS TENISON, Archbishop of Canterbury. Norwich, March 27, 1695.

ABOUT this time twelvemonth there occurred to me a passage at Ipswich, where I was then on my visitation, which I hope may be to the service of the Church to acquaint your Grace of it. There then came to me one Mr. Bantoft, who had formerly been a preacher of the Dissenting congregation at Bury, being about the age, as I conjectured, of six-and-twenty. He told me that, being convinced it was his duty to join with the Church of England, he had totally withdrawn himself from the Dissenters, and joined in communion with us. And the ministers of the place gave me a very good account of him, both as to his constancy in coming to prayers, and the

The book we allude to was sent by the Infante to one of the kings of Naples; and it was seen in the city of Valencia, in Arragon, in the cabinet of the Duke of Calabria (the last descendant in the male line of that king), who went to Naples, and ended his days with the title and command of viceroy." Murphy's *Batalha*, pp. 36, 37.

laudableness

* "The second sepulchre in the abbey-church of Batalha is occupied by the next in age, the Infante Don Anrique, duke of Vizeu, lord of Cavilham, and master of the order of Christ. It is said that he was elected king of Cyprus: indeed it appears, by the effigy over his sepulchre, that he was dignified with a royal crown. However that was, we know that his soul was crowned with many and exalted virtues. He led in perpetual continence a retired and philosophical life, cultivating all the useful sciences, and in particular those of cosmography and geography, by which he opened the way to the first discoveries of the seas and unknown lands of the coast of Africa. For this purpose he lived at Sagres, in the kingdom of Algarve, in a small village, which at present is called after him *Villa da Infante*. In these sublime pursuits he was blessed with a long and tranquil life, and a peaceful death. His escoccheon bears the device of the Garter, with which he was invested in his early days, because he was related to the king of England; and another escoccheon bears the cross of the order of Christ. Among the sculptures are to be seen little stalks with tender branches shooting out of them, the forms and fruit of which resemble the evergreen oak with its acorns, the branches are short and twisted, and the leaves set with sharp points. He who purposed to cultivate the deserts of Libya with infinite danger by sea and land, which at first was the object of his discoveries; and the beginning towards humanizing that barbarous country, and giving it the knowledge of the true God, might well express his intentions, and the difficulty attending the enterprize, in the hardness of an oak, and by the dry fruit which it yields. His motto is also expressive of this undertaking: *Talent de bienfaire*, i. e. *A disposition to do good*.

"Though this expedition put him to great expence and trouble, he never entertained a thought that it would be attended with more advantage than the oak and its fruit are to the mountains, as may be inferred from a book which he caused to be written on the progress of these discoveries, wherein he conveys the same thought under other emblems very antient, and pointed in their signification, namely, the pyramids, the works of the antient kings of Egypt, which, though raised with immense expence and labour, and reckoned among the wonders of Antiquity, yet serve for no human purpose.

laudableness of his behaviour in all things else. I asked him what motives induced him to this change. He told me he was educated at Leyden; where being many others bred up with him for a supply to the Dissenting congregations here in England, it was their custom to debate among themselves the points controverted between the Dissenters and us; and he assured me, that all that were there from England in his time of this party were by their own debates so convinced of the unreasonableness of this separation, that they made a unanimous resolve to come into the Church the first opportunity; and that Mead, son to the famous Dissenter of that name, was the person that chiefly influenced them to this resolution. And he told me further, that, when he came over, there were twelve of them that came together, and that Mead was one of them! and that, when they parted, they all shaked hands, in a mutual promise to come into the Church with the first opportunity; and that Mead was the forwardest to prompt them thereto. Since this, the father and other relatives of this young man have used him so ill, that they have turned his brain; for they have locked him up in a garret, and would let no one come to him; and we were forced to engage the recorder of the town to interpose his authority before he could have his liberty. On my being at London, I had the curiosity to make enquiry concerning this Mr. Mead; and I had it from several, that, where he might do it freely, he was very forward to express his dislike of the party he is engaged with; but durst not disoblige his father, between whom and his conscience he has been so much crucified, that now, to avoid the uneasiness which he suffers thereby, he is going to travel; for a brother of his being to go to Padua to study physick, he hath prevailed with his father to let him go with him. He is a person of more than ordinary parts, and hath a stock of learning much above the rest of his party, and consequently is able to be a useful member in the Church, or a troublesome adversary against it, according as he is set. How far your Grace may think fit to take notice of this occurrence, I know not. But since a full account of all matters of fact relating to the Church is that which is to give our governors their best aim in

ordering all their measures for its advantage, I thought it proper to lay this matter of fact before your Grace. Hoping, that by your wisdom you will be able to make use of the information to the benefit of the Church, I humbly crave your Grace's blessing; and am, my Lord, your most dutiful humble servant, HUMPHREY PRIDEAUX.

[From Bp. Gibson's papers in the MS library at Lambeth, vol. V. No. 1. In the same volume, No. 2, is "The present State of our Factories and Plantations in the East Indies, inscribed by Dr. Humphrey Prideaux to Abp. Tenison in March 1695." A. C. D.]

MR. URBAN,

Nov. 23.

WARWICK CASTLE stands unrivalled among our national Antiquities for that perfect uniformity of ancient style which has been preserved in it even to the outer fosses, which are preserved in beautiful plantations and walks; and every tower is entire except one or two, which want only windows.

As the pictures in this fine collection are very frequently made to change their places, you will not be displeased to receive another catalogue of them, taken since that communicated to you in 1798, and inserted in vol. LXVIII. p. 836. Both will but serve to make your readers regret that a scientific catalogue of them has not long ago been published.

In the breakfast-room is a whole-length of Old Parr, in a grey beard, a staff in his hand, brown coat, and ragged belt. Vandyke.

A Dutch burgomaster. Rembrandt.

The wife of Sneyder. Vandyke.

Over the chimney, the Marquis of Spinola.

Gondamor, in black hair, dressed in a cloak and white laced cap, left-hand in a glove. Vandyke.

Man in armour. Rembrandt.

In the china closet. Charles I. on a dun horse, a page following with a helmet. Rubens.

In a bed-chamber. Lions. Ditto.

In the dining-room. Fulke Greville first Lord Brooke.

Frederick, Prince of Wales, in the robes of the garter.

In the great hall. Whole-lengths of Lucy Countess of Carlisle and Anne of Denmark; Henrietta-Maria; the Dutchess of Orleans, her daughter; Duke of

of Valentia; Charles I.; Lady Brooke, in white satin, with a ruff and white gloves.

In another room. A capital whole-length, by Reubens, of Ignatius Loyola, in a rich embroidered cope, looking up to glory, right-hand extended; on a book open before him, "Ad majorem Dei gloriam quicumque hinc Christi militiæ nomen dederit die novibus immoti superbos et tam grandes . . . bini solutionem esse, eber . . ."

Thomas Earl of Arundel, in armour, helmet under right-hand.

Prince Rupert when young, whole-length, in armour, right-hand on a truncheon, left akimbo.

Richard Earl of Warwick, whole-length, his right-hand with a truncheon in it reclining on his helmet.

In Queen Anne's bed-chamber.—Margaret Dutchess of Parma, by Titian, her hand on a carpet spread on a table, her head-dress feathered, a necklace of large single pearls round her neck, and medal appendant, a tasseled girdle in left-hand.

A marble bust of the Black Prince.

An original portrait of the Earl of Essex before his execution. Zucher.

Boy with a basket of roses. Vandyke.

In the cedar drawing-room. The Muse of Painting. Patoun.

Circe, three-quarters, with a wand. Guido.

Don Ferdinand de Toledo, a Spanish commander, three-quarters. Vandyke.

Charles I. in robes of the garter, right hand on a table, in his left gloves.

Lacy Countess of Carlisle, whole-length drawing, back a curtain, and stepping up a little, a dog at her feet. She wears her hair, and has a necklace round her neck; another, double, falls on her breast; double bracelets on wrists; black gown, sprigged petticoat, lace ruffles, and handkerchief.

Anne of Denmark, whole-length.

Another of Henrietta-Maria.

Marquis of Montrose, three-quarters, in armour, black hair and whiskers, right-hand on a truncheon.

Ricard, the painter, in a Turkish dress and whiskers. three-quarters.

Wortley Montague, three-quarters, in Turkish dress, staff in right-hand, sabre and turban.

Marquis of Huntley, a head, in armour and laced ruff, hair, piked beard. Vandyke.

In ovals, three sons of Lord Brooke killed at Lichtfield.

Head of Machiavel, arms crossed, wristbands to shirt, in left-hand a scroll.

Little boy blowing bubbles from a faucer.

Another boy in gown and laced cravat.

Head in ruff and armour.

Both these last by Vandyke.

Charles I. and his queen.

A head, with a gold cordon and medal, ruff, black beard and hair. Vandyke.

Another, in a stiffer ruff. Davila.

Earl of Lindsey, killed at Edgehill.

In the dressing-room.

Princes Maurice and Rupert.

Anne Bullein, { Holbein.

Mary, {

Hay Earl of Carlisle, small whole-length.

Dutch boors at tennis. Teniers.

Henry IV. of France, whole-length, red hair.

Head of Francis Earl of Bedford in a band.

Mrs. Digby, an abbess. Holbein.

Two monks. Reubens.

Charles I. on a white horse, and the Duke d'Epernon. Vandyke.

In the armoury, a hand-bell, the handle formed of four figures united. Inscription round it: "Me fecit Johannes a Unc, a° 1547. Van all of God."

In the porter's lodge (which, by a new arrangement of the grounds made within the last five years, and not yet completed, is in a different tower from where it was seven years ago) are preserved the following articles belonging to the famous Guy Earl of Warwick: his iron sword, weight 20lb. for cleaning which 2d. a day was allowed in Henry VIII.'s time; iron shield, weight 30lb.; helmet, weight 7lb.; breast-plate, 52lb.: total weight of metal, 109lb.

A Spanish halberd, a toledo or sword, a battle-axe, two maces, two daggers, and a wooden truncheon.

A rib of the dun cow, 6 feet long, 9 inches span the pith of her 2 horns.

Vertebrae of the wild boar, a tusk 18 inches, bladebone of same dimensions.

A walking-staff, 9 feet 10 in. long.

The armour of the head, breast, and rump, of his horse.

His kettle of bell-metal, weight 300lb, 26 feet wide, 3 feet deep, 3 feet 10 in.

10 in. broad, containing 120 gallons; filled thrice for the coming of age of Lord Brook; to running over for the present Earl of Warwick; and once for the king. A flesh-fork used to ring it. An iron stirrup.

A stone coffin, dug up at the great hall 40 years ago, 6 feet 2 inches, containing a skeleton, said to have been a female.

In Rymer's *Fœdera*, XIV. p. 745, is printed a grant of Henry VIII. 1542, to Edward Cresswell, one of the officers of the buttery, of the custody of *Le Guy Warwick's siverde* "in Warwick castle for life, at the wages of 2d. per day out of the rents and profits of the said castle, with all profits and advantages arising from the same custody, in as full manner and form as they were enjoyed by John Thoroughgood, his predecessor."

In a green-house, built on purpose for its reception, is the beautiful and magnificent marble vase, which formerly stood on the grass-plot before the castle. It was found, as the inscription on the modern pedestal sets forth, in the ruins of Hadrian's villa at Tivoli, and brought over by Sir William Hamilton, who presented it to the present noble possessor. It holds 163 gallons, and rests on a foot. The handles are interwoven. The upper margin is adorned with a border of vine-branches and grapes. Under this is a lion's skin with the feet between three-masks, the uppermost of which is between a crooked sick, lituus & thyrsus. On the other side one new mask has been added, which is the only reparation this *morceau* of ancient art has undergone. On the pedestal is the following inscription in capitals:

"Hoc pristinae artis
Romanae magnificentiae monumentum
ruderibus villae Tiburtinae
Hadriano Aug. in deliciis habitae effossum
restitui curavit
eques Gal. Hamilton, a Georgio III. Mag.
[Brit. rege
ad Sicil. regem Ferdinandum IV. legatus,
et in patriam transmissum
patrio honorum artium genio dicavit
An. Ac. N. MDCCCLXXIV."

Three views of this vase are given in Piranesi's "*Vasi & Candelabri*." The first, representing it as here described*, on its pedestal, with the inscription, is here copied, together with the second.

It is said that, being discovered in

pieces, an artist at Rome formed a mass of clay of its shape and dimensions, and, fixing the pieces together by adhesion to the clay, united them afterwards more formally, and supplied the deficient masks.

All that Mr. Dallaway says of this, in his "*Anecdotes of the Arts in England*," p. 391, is, that there is a vase "at Warwick castle, extremely large and fine, sent by Sir William Hamilton. Lord Cawdor had another of superior sculpture*, and nearly as large, found in Hadrian's villa, and brought from the villa Lanti;" which has lately purchased by the Duke of Bedford for 700 guineas.

At the bottom of Smith's street, in the Eastern suburb of the town, on the right-hand of the Coventry road, is a mansion-house on the site of St. John's hospital, erected, if I mistake not, by Anth. Stoughton, to whom it was granted by Henry VIII. and Elizabeth, and still belonging to his descendants, but let for a boarding-school, known by the name of

"St. John's academy,
licensed by authority,
for the education of young gentlemen,
who are genteelly boarded, affectionately
[treated,
liberally educated, and moderately charged."

On the brick piers of the iron gates are two goats rampant.

In St. Mary's church, North aisle of the chancel, now the lobby or engine-house, is this mural tablet of white marble.

"If a faithful discharge of duty, and the most honest, diligent, and attached conduct, for
[long
course of years, can claim the expression of
gratitude, it is due to the memory of JOHN
[BAILEY,
who departed this life on the 15th day of
[September,
1792, aged 65 years, and lies interred near
this place.

As a memorial of his regard for an excellent servant and a worthy man, whose loss he much laments, this stone was erected by
George Earl of Warwick, 1793."

Against the South wall of the chancel, under an urn:

"Sacred to the memory of
WILLIAM HIORNE, late one of the alder-
[men of this borough;
whose public character was distinguished
[by his zeal and integrity,
whose private life by humanity and
[friendship.

* This Plate is now engraving; and shall be given in our Supplement. EDIT.

* See a view of it, p. 817.

1800.] *Character of Mr. F. Hiorne.*—*Sunday-Schools.* 1145

He died April 22, 1776, aged 64. And of

MARY HIORNE,
to her husband an affectionate wife,
to their children a tender parent,
to her acquaintance an amiable friend.

She deceased 26 Jan.

1759, aged 43."

Under another urn:

"Sacred to the memory of

FRANCIS HIORNE, esq.

son of William and Mary Hiorne,

F. S. A.

many years an alderman

of this borough.

He departed this life, much
lamented, on the 9th day of December,

1789,

aged 48 years.

This marble was erected,
as a tribute of conjugal affection,
by her who well knew
and revered him for
benevolence and virtue."

Arms; S. 3 arrows O. a chief O.

Francis Hiorne, esq. was elected fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of London, April 7, 1784. To his good taste the town of Warwick is indebted for her latest public buildings, the town-hall, sessions-house, and county-gaol. No building of the kind that has come under my observation can equal the second of these for convenience as well as simplicity. The two courts are connected by the grand-jury room; both are approached by a spacious hall of entrance, which, by putting in a temporary floor, serves as a ball-room at the races, and on other public occasions. The criminal court has a subterraneous communication with the gaol without any interruption of proceedings; and the utmost order and regularity and free intercourse obtains at the assizes.

"Hiorne, who died prematurely, exhibited much genius in the county sessions-house and prison at Warwick, and was singularly successful in his imitation of the Gothic of the 15th century in the church of Tetbury, in Gloucestershire, and in a triangular tower in the Duke of Norfolk's park at Arundel." *Dallaway's Anecdotes of the Arts in England*, p. 158.

An ARCHITECT in your last month, p. 1052, speaks differently of Tetbury church, and of that at Stony Stratford, which he ascribes to the same artist.

Yours, &c.

D. H.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 8.

THE institution of Sunday-schools has led me into the most pleasing,
GENT. MAG. December, 1800.

and sometimes painful, reflexions; painful, when I think that any one should wish to depress so laudable an act of Christian charity, and counteract so great a good-will of mankind.

The design of the Christian religion is, that all should be partakers in the general redemption of man; but, if we look on the prospects of the rising generation, how few are there, without some relief, that can work out their own salvation! The necessity, therefore, of inculcating the principles of morality, at an age of such licentiousness and infidelity, into the minds of our children, appears forcibly to be incumbent upon us. No institution can be more effectual for this purpose than Sunday-schools; and none gives more pleasure to the Christian, than to see these seminaries of piety and virtue extending its influence through this island. It is not to this life that benevolence confines its blessings; it leads to relief here and hereafter.

When we reflect that the poor, reared in ignorance of the Bible, should grow to manhood without the fear and knowledge of God, it does not surprize us. It is a natural conclusion, that, from not knowing their duty, they know not the consequences of acting contrary to their eternal welfare. The source of all the evils in our streets, and particularly the abuse of the Lord's day, is from bad education, and the bad examples of parents; but, to weaken and destroy these growing evils, the introduction of Sunday-schools is the surest remedy—its good effects have been felt, and still promise to be of farther benefit.

I am aware of the arguments which have been exerted against such establishments; but the chief controversy has been confined to the very illiberal sentiment of giving too much knowledge to the inferior ranks of men, thereby rendering them useless to society. But, when intellectual light is conducive to eternal happiness, shall we keep it in darkness?

These reflexions arise from hearing a very able discourse on the subject lately preached at Frome, in Somersetshire; and where a Sunday-school is since established on Church principles. From a sure sense, that the greatest good man knows in this world is how to prepare himself for a better, I sincerely hope that it may be firmly rooted, to the

the benefit and comfort of my fellow-creatures.

P. S. Your correspondent Clericus, I am happy to find, has obliterated the censure on the Bishop of Rochester; though, at the same time, I feel hurt that there are, as he says, schools of disloyalty and infidelity at present under the disguise of Sunday-schools. With much reason then might my Lord of Rochester be induced to express sentiments of disapprobation. A STRANGER.

THE PURSUITS OF ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION.

No. XXIX. PART II.

THE CHURCH AT DAVENTRY

HAS been entirely re-built, but not in any sort after the first design; the Roman and Grecian styles, in heathenish triumph, here give form to a Christian church. Yet, that we may not lose sight of past times, some remains of the priory buildings are yet standing near the fabrick, where in a crypt may be found many specimens of our early pointed-arch style of architecture.

THE CHURCH AT DUNCHURCH.

As I drew near this work of antient art, my late mortification, at viewing pretended pointed-arch imitations and Roman innovations, gradually gave way to Antiquarian pleasure; and I with unusual celerity began my *memoranda* of the curious West door of entrance, the window over it, the North door of the chancel, and the East window. This last work is a charming combination of tracery and the most delicate masonry. In the interior of the church I was not less busily employed on its architectural parts, where my greatest attention was directed to the ornaments and tracery on the sides of the seats ranging along the aisles of the building, inexhaustible in their varying forms. While thus engaged, I received a visit from the clergyman and the clerk; and I was not a little confounded which to wonder at most, the apathy of the former, who could not possibly conceive what in his church was worth my notice, or the insensibility of the latter, who said that they were burning off (as occasion permitted) the old rummaging oak seats, to make way for *fine new deal pews*; which, I assure my readers, from those already set up, were very little better, in point of carpentry, than a Smithfield Bartholomew show-booth. They

then left me with much seeming contempt for passing my time in such an useless employ as poring over mouldy walls, broken pavements, noseless figures, and worm-eaten boards.

To some it may seem strange when they hear me say, my pencil was now guided by the lightning's ray, and my attention to the religious objects around directed by the thunder's awful sounds. Thus environed by Heaven's warning messengers, I continued to collect such materials for professional uses, as I supposed might, one time or other, be of service to the publick when the originals were no more.

COVENTRY.

Hail! thou mine of Antiquarian treasures! Your cloud-indenting spires, your remnant walls, which yet in broken fragments stand the mark for needy power; your civil, your religious structures, hail!

My eyes draw me insensibly to your far-famed glories. How they increase on my near approach! What numberless particles of architectural excellence display themselves before me—Delightful invasion of the mind! What happiness to us, who sip the spring of Antiquarian lore, to find within our pencil's grasp the bright memorials of former greatness! The fleeting novelties of the present moment all give way before our eager expectation, and we fly to catch the rising beams that point out the royal mansion, the mercantile residence, the holy cell, the fostering hospital, and all the splendid piles which Religion has left to aid conception in its sum of mortal glory!

These sweet infusions must we all receive, who truly wish to know those transports which await the exploring eyes of Antiquity's real followers.

Let me take this opportunity to communicate to my friends, that I am from indubitable authority (just imparted to me) enabled to declare, that in some two or three of our principal cities, ennobled like this of Coventry by its Antiquities, certain admirers of such studies, united into societies, have made a noble stand against interested individuals intent on Architectural Innovation, and have been the happy means to save of late many a precious morsel of historic evidence. Go on, enlightened souls, and with your strong remonstrative arms push back these foes to antient Art! Still pursue your just resolves, till your generous examples

ples raise in every corner of the land, where but a vestige of Antiquity remains, such patrons as yourselves. Then shall these ruthless "iron hands" recoil with terror on themselves, to feel, when fallen from their heights of architectural despoliation, in some shunned retreat, all the direful blows of neglect, desertion, and contempt.

ST. MARY HALL.—Eager to renew the pleasure of once more viewing this building, and dreading that, in the lapse of 20 years since I first entered its walls, some innovating change might have taken place, I hastened to this spot, and found that all was still the same. Man here had made no alteration; and I forgot for a short interval to muse over that chain of events which I had passed between the years 1780 and 1800: renovation of the love for our ancient architecture (vulgarly named Gothic); ridiculous pretended imitations of its undefined charms; empires dissolved; acquisition of Antiquarian patronage and its honours; Architectural Innovation on our ancient Cathedrals encouraged; resistance to its fatal effects condemned (by a certain Society who should have been the first to come forward for their protection); rewards for such perseverance, loss of property, some noble friends, and some public encouragement: and I forgot also those disasters which have, and still continue to outrage the trembling world. Thus, in a delusive state of mind, reverting to happier days, I prepared for my intended survey, once more free from obligation's chains, which a grateful heart at times is proud to wear.

On the exterior of this edifice are many excellent parts for observation. The great North window is particularly striking, having the lower half of its height filled with exceeding rich niches, occupying the spaces between the several mullions. The gate of entrance, the windows to the building in continuation on the left, and the adjoining habitations on the right side of the hall, are alike deserving of praise. In the porch, the ribs of the arch and groins, with the basso-relievo in their centre, claim also our regard; the subject of which basso-relievo is, God on his heavenly throne receiving St. Mary*. We now advance into the court-yard, where on the right

riseth the East side of the hall, and on the left are seen stairs ascending into an open gallery, which leads directly into the hall. These communications demand great attention for their singularity of construction. Before we enter into the hall, let us view the kitchen, admittance to which is by a door under the said gallery. This design is truly consistent with the grandeur of the pile, where we find on the North side lofty arches supported by octangular columns, and enriched with bustos, arms, and devices. The East and South sides present four chimnies with communicating arches between them; and the four windows over these chimnies are in the finest style of architecture, as indeed the whole of the work of this appendage to antient hospitality exinces. Hence we enter into the basement story of the hall; where, notwithstanding it might never have known any other service than what it owns at present, store-vaults for wine, &c. yet that unabating fervour which characterized the Architects of former times is here found in every direction; and door-ways, windows, columns, groins, and sculptures, prove their exalted ideas, and my assertions in favour of their superior talents.

We are now within the portal of the hall; when, if our Westminster-hall did not stand in my recollection with all its stupendous glories, I should here have been inclined to have bestowed applause little short of that which I have ever given to my native Antiquarian zeal-inspiring theme. The South end has the minstrels' gallery, where, above, are hung several suits of armour of the 17th century make. The East and West sides contain superb windows, with much of their historic treasure, though greatly damaged; and the clusters of columns on their piers are supported by religious and royal bustos*. The oriel window on the West side, with a door-way into a room for keeping the uneaten viands of the feasts here holden, are highly pleasing to the sight.—North end. The great window retains its store of royal paintings; yet, like those in the other windows, it has not escaped the wanton havoc of lawless depredators. Below this window, and filling in the space from the seat of continuation to its sill, is that intrinsic supporter of

* Engraved in Carter's *Ancient Sculpture*, vol. I.

* Engraved in Carter's *Ancient Sculpture*, vol. I.

Coventry's highest honours, its commemorator of a splendid event, when Royalty and its attendant pomp honoured this hall with their presence: it is then that exquisite tapestry which is held so dear by all who prize the smiles of sovereign power. The dimensions of the tapestry are 30 feet in length, and 10 feet in height, and divided into six compartments, three in the first tier, and three in the upper tier. In the first compartment (beginning from the left-hand) we behold Henry VI. with several of the principal nobility of his court. Henry is on his knees in an extacy of devotion; before him is a covered table, whereon lie his crown and a Missal. Behind Henry is the holy cardinal Beaufort in the same attitude. The rest of the personages are standing, among whom we may readily point out the good Duke Humphrey, and the other names that aggrandized this monarch's high-born train. The dresses principally shew a vestiment next the body depending below the knees, and a robe with large sleeves worn over it. The shoes are long-quartered, a mode never entirely set aside to this hour, as being unquestionably the most becoming covering to the foot. The caps are small and flat with their brims notched. The king and the figure near him (Duke Humphrey) have in their caps large jewels, and their necks are decorated with gold chains. The cut of the hair of the several portraits is much varied; and the beards of Duke Humphrey and another principal character are left to flow to an unusual length. Each figure has his neck bare; and it may be worth observation, that just above the collar of the under-garment something like linen appears. However, it must be confessed, we who are studious in ancient dresses have very little to say in confirmation when such an agreeable covering as a shirt first made part of the wardrobe of our ancestors. Here let us particularly attend to Henry's crown, whence are diverging those bows with globe and cross, which were first introduced in his reign*. Taking in our eyes the whole group, we find the major part of them deeply impressed with the religious objects in their view; and it may seem rather remarkable, that a very small part of their number

* See his portrait on glass in King's college chapel, Cambridge.

appear without caps on their heads; which, however, demonstrates that, in the religious ceremonies of Henry's day, such coverings were circumstances unheeded and indifferent. In the back-ground are rich hangings, part of which being drawn aside (near Henry), present a distant view of the country. In the compartment above are several of the apostles: as St. John the Baptist, St. Simon, St. Andrew, St. Bartholomew, St. Peter, St. Paul, St. Thomas, and St. John the Evangelist. Here are likewise two Christian knights, one bearing a banner of the Cross; and the other a sword and an anvil, emblematic of courage and fortitude. In the back-ground are hangings, and a view of the country also.

In the second compartment (in the first tier) is St. Mary in glory surrounded by angels, with the moon under her feet, which is supported by an angel also. The attitude of this divine representation is chaste and elegant, and the robes are such as the most beatific mind would devise, so as to combine worldly garb with heavenly array. On each side of this ascending mother of God are the 12 Apostles in devotional positions. The back-ground shews hills and vales, &c. &c. In the compartment above, the scene is continued; where we see the heavens opened, and filled with angels arranged round the eternal throne. Four of them bear the instruments of the Passion; and we have here to lament (the Antiquary's constant portion) that the subject in the centre has been cut out, and a poor effort of the loom sewed in its place, the figure of Justice. No doubt the sacrilegious despoiler thought his transposition *justice*! Men who are in the constant practice of calling past times dark and barbarous, let them hear my exclamation. Dark were those days, and barbarous were those hands, when our ancient works of art fell sacrifices to avaricious impiety and ignorant fanaticism!—To return; we are yet able to discern the steps and sides of the throne, with the characters IHS on the top of the work. Beyond a doubt, the destroyed part of the tapestry gave the representation of the Creator, bearing on the Cross our Lord Jesus, and the dove between them, which was no more than the usual display of the sign of the Trinity, still common in our ancient sculptures and paintings.

Third compartment, on the first tier.

Here

Here let Antiquaries pause awhile, and gaze on the lovely semblances of the 15th century. Religion beams in the beauteous circle; bended knees, hands raised in prayer, adoring eyes, are here the pious charms to draw the soul to follow virtue in a train like this. Forbear intruding thoughts, charged with comparative ideas of modern female portrayed situations; let me weave on my silken thread, and present to notice Margaret, Henry's consort. She has before her a covered table with a Missal thereon. Her crown is on her head; and we perceive in her countenance all those attractions which so adorn the female mind, as affability, modesty, tenderness, and meekness. Has the Artist in this portrait belied his feelings? or is it to hireling historians we owe those unmanly epithets, when they call her proud, unchaste, cruel, and tyrannical? The lady near the queen is called by the name of Dutchess of Buckingham. The rest of this assemblage are wholly unknown; and we must, as in the former instance with regard to the male characters (excepting Henry and the Cardinal), use conjecture to assign names to satisfy our historic curiosity. The dresses of these ladies are, a robe, tight on the body, with wide flowing sleeves, their necks bare, and on those of the queen, the dutchess, and three others, are gold chains. The covering to their heads is peculiarly graceful; the queen's more so from the rich addition of her crown. Among the number are two nuns in the full habit of their order. In the background are hangings; and by the side of the queen is a distant view of the country with a variety of buildings. The tier above shews many female saints; who, we may conclude, with the corresponding male saints on the other side of the tapestry, were the heavenly patrons of the principal persons in the compartments below them. The draperies that adorn these fainted females are in a taste the most refined that can be imagined, so as to distinguish such a celestial company. We may particularly note among them St. Catharine, St. Barbara, St. Dorothea, St. Mary Magdalen, St. Margaret, St. Agnes, St. Anne, St. Apollonia, and a saint in the vestments of an abbess. The back-ground to this subject is likewise filled with hangings.

AN ARCHITECT.

(To be continued.)

Mr. UREAN, *Stamford, Dec. 5.*

"Oh! that the beauties of invention,
For want of judgement's disposition,
Should all be spoil'd!"

MARSTON'S *Scourge of Villany*, 1599.

It is observed by Mr. Addison, that "there are many passions and tempers of mind which naturally dispose us to depress and vilify the merit of one rising in the esteem of mankind." This is not, indeed, looking much on the favourable side of human nature; yet the remark is but too well founded in justice. When a man has by his abilities raised himself above the level of his fellows, he generally has to combat the restless workings of jealousy, and the envious endeavours of those to whom his fame has made him obnoxious. From the malignant attacks of contemporary and succeeding writers no one has suffered more, and with less reason, than the forgotten poet to whose works I am endeavouring to attract attention.

George Wither was born 1588*; he was educated at Magdalen college, Oxford; and, as we learn from himself, was intended for the law; but

"Song was his favourite and first pursuit," and he neglected that profession for the more pleasing service of the Muses. The only volume of his works which I have seen is intitled, "*Juvenilia*," printed 1633. It is a thick 12mo, and contains, "*Abuses stript and wipt*;" "*Prince Henry's Obsequies*;" "*A Satyre to King James*;" "*An Epithalamia*;" "*The Shepherd's Hunting*;" "*Fidelia*;" "*Wither's Motto*;" and "*The Mistress of Philarete, with other Fragments*." I will give some extracts from this volume, which, I think, will shew that he is not undeserving a share of that praise which is freely granted to many contemporary writers.

The first in point of chronology, though last in the book, is "*Fair Virtue, or the Mistress of Philarete*." "Wether," says the stationer, "this mistress of Philarete be really a woman, shadowed under the name of Virtue, or Virtue only, whose loveliness is represented by the beauty of an excellent woman, or wether it meane both together, I cannot tell you." It is interspersed with songs and sonnets; and from this poem Dr. Percy has printed the elegant song, beginning,

"Still I, waiting in despair," &c.

* Wood's *Athen.* vol. II. p. 391. ed. 1721.

So beautiful a specimen would, in all probability, have directed attention to the original, had he not termed it coldly "a long pastoral piece." (*Reliques*, vol. III. p. 190, ed. 1767).

The poem itself begins thus:

"You, that at a blush can tell
Where the best perfections dwell,
And the substance can conjecture
By a shadow or a picture;
Come and try, if you by this
Know my mistress who she is."

He adds,

"Then, whilst of her praise I sing,
Hearken, valley, grove, and spring;
Listen to me, sacred fountains,
Solitary rocks, and mountains;
Satyres, and you wanton elves
That do nightly sport yourselves;
Shepherds, you that on the reed
Whistle while your lambs do feed;
Aged woods and floods*, that know
What hath been long time ago;
Your more serious notes among,
Hear how I can in my song
Set a nymph's perfection forth.
You enchanting spells, that lie
Lurking in sweet poesy
(And to none else will appear
But to those that worthy are),
Make her know there is a power,
Ruling in these charms of your,
That transcends a thousand heights
Ordinary men's delights,
And can leave within her breast
Pleasures not to be express'd.
Let her linger on each strain"—

He takes an opportunity of praising Drayton, Brown, and others, as poets who had gained flights far higher than himself. It is astonishing how many images he has collected in adorning his mistress, which are often very happily applied. The following short but elegant extract concludes with an epigrammatic turn:

"Amarillis I did wooe,
And I courted Phillis too;
Daphne for her love I chose;
Cloris for that damask rose
In her cheek I held as dear;
Yea, a thousand lik't well near:
And, in love with altogether,
Feared the enjoying ether,
Cause to be of one possesst
Bar'd the hope of all the rest."

In this poem, of which Dr. Percy appears to have decided rather from the length than the merits, the beauties are by no means thinly scattered; they do not shine like a lamp in a sepulchre; in it there is a vein of such poetry as is

feldom surpassed by the writers of that period. By indulging too great freedom in his "Abuses stript and wipt," he subjected himself to the displeasure of the Court, and he was imprisoned in the Marshalsea. After describing the effects of envy on the actions of men, he exclaims,

"Heaven shield me from such monsters!
For their breath
Is worse than blasting, and their praise is
Death.

And let them find no matter here but what
May tend unto *their glories* whom they hate,
To make them either this ill passion flee,
Or, swoln with their own venom, burst
and die.

Foul hag of Envy, let thy snaky elves
Keep hell with thee, and there torment
themselves.

Your poison'd conversation fitteth men
For no society, but some grim den [peare]
Where nothing can be heard nor seen ap-
But groans and sighs of misery and fear.
Who have you yet possess that pleased stood
With any private or with publick good."

Lib. I. Sat. IV. p. 28, ed. 1633.

Imprisonment did not subdue the independence of his mind, nor was his pen idle. During his confinement he wrote a "Satyre to King James," which probably procured his release; and "The Shepherd's Hunting." Many parts of the latter are highly poetical. It is in dialogue; and one of the conductors, under the name of Alexis, is William Browne, the author of "Britannia's Pastorals," with whom, it appears, Wither was in habits of intimacy. His fondness for poetry was early and lasting; it was his favourite amusement when in prosperity, and while in solitary imprisonment served as

"laborum

dulce lenimen."

One long transcript may serve to shew the comfort he received from it while shut from the world:

"In my former daies of bliss
Her divine skill taught me this,
That from every thing I saw
I could some invention draw,
And raise pleasure to her height
Through the me nest object's sight,
By the murmurs of a spring,
Or the least bough's rustling,
By a dazle whose leaves spread,
Shut when Titan goes to-bed,
Or a shady bush or tree,
She could more infuse in me
Than all Nature's beauties can
In some other wiser man.

* "S. y, Father Thames, for thou hast seen,
&c." Gray's Prospect of Eton Coll.

By her help I also now
 Make this churlish place allow
 Some things that may sweeten gladness
 In the very gall of sadness.
 The dull loneliness, the black shade,
 That these hanging vaults have made;
 The strange musick of the waves
 Beating on these hollow caves;
 This black den which rocks embosse,
 Overgrown with eldest moss!
 The rude portals that give light
 More to terror than delight;
 This my chamber of neglect
 Wall'd about with disrespect;
 From all these, and this dull aire,
 A fit object for dispaire,
 She hath taught me by her might
 To draw comfort and delight.
 Therefore, thou best earthly bliss,
 I will cherish thee for this,
 Poésie; thou sweet'st content
 That e'er Heaven to mortal lent.
 Though they as a trifle leave thee,
 Whose dull thoughts cannot conceive thee,
 Though thou be to them a scorn
 That to nought but earth are borne,
 Let my life no longer be
 Than I am in love with thee:
 Though our wise ones call thee madness,
 Let me never taste of gladness
 If I love not thy maddest fits
 More than all their greatest wits.
 And though some, too seeming holy,
 Do account thy raptures folly,
 Thou dost teach me to content
 What make knaves and fools of them." P. 428.

It will not, I think, be easy to point out in the writings of his contemporaries an equal number of lines more natural in thought, more easy in the verification, or less unctured with pedantry and conceit.

As my quotations are intended rather to excite than gratify curiosity, it will not be expected that I shall produce extracts from every poem in this multifarious volume: from the specimens already adduced a pretty correct opinion may be formed of Wither's powers as a poet. Among the "brothers of the craft," who have, by their satire and abuse," contributed towards sinking this writer in the estimation of the world, those of most fame are Cartwright, Butler, and Swift, not to mention others now themselves forgotten. He had, however, a niche in the first editions of the "Dunciad;" but another was afterwards substituted. His voluminous party-writings were a mill-stone about his neck, and contributed to sink him. The same cause had, for a time, the same effect upon Milton.

Wither lived to see his works neglected, and died in indigent circumstances when upwards of 80 years old. In the perusal of Wither, I have been occasionally struck with trifling resemblances of Milton: a few passages, which I noted as I passed on, I will cite for comparison.

In L'Allegro we have,
 "Fill'd her with thee, a daughter fair,
 So buxom, blythe, and debonaire." Ver. 232.

"— — — — — not only faire,
 But modest, wise, and debonaire."
 Wither, lib. I. Sat. VII. p. 49. ed. 1633.

"First and chiefest with thee bring
 Him that soars on golden wing,
 Guiding the fiery-wheeled throne,
 The cherub Contemplation."

Il Penferoso, ver. 51.
 "Mounted aloft on Contemplation's wing."
 Wither, on Man.

Here we have nearly the same thought re-moulded by the sublime imagination of Milton.

"Mother of a hundred gods,
 Juno dares not give her odds."
 Arcades, ver. 22.

"And, without respect of odds,
 Vye renown with demy-gods."
 Wither, Mist. of Phil.

"Thyrsis? whose artful strains have oft
 delay'd
 The huddling brook to hear his madrigal,
 How can'st thou here, good swain? Hath
 any ram [dani?
 Slipt from the fold, or young kid lost his
 Comus, ver. 494.

The same sort of compliment occurs in "The Shepherd's Hunting:"

"Thou wert wont to charm thy flocks;
 And among the massy rocks
 Hast so cheer'd me with thy song
 That I have forget my wrong.
 Hath some charle done thee a spight,
 Dost thou miss a lamb to-night?"
 P. 417, edit. 1742.

"Ring out, ye crystal spheres,
 Once bless our human ears,
 If ye have pow'r to touch our senses so;
 And let your silver chime
 Move in melodious time."

Hymn on the Nativity, st. 13.
 And "At a solemn Music:"

"That we on earth with undiscording voice
 May rightly answer that melodious noise
 As once we did, till disproportion'd sin
 Jarr'd against Nature's chime, and with
 hath din
 Broke the fair music that all creatures made
 To their great Lord, whose love their motion
 In perfect diapason" [sway'd
 Ver. 17, ed. Warton; 1706.

In Wither's "Fidelia" we have the following lines:

"My heart could hardly think of that con-
To apprehend it without ravishment; [tent
Each word of thine, methought, was to my
eares [spheares
More pleasing than that muscke which the
(They say) doe make the gods, when in their
Their motions diapason with the time." [chime
P. 479. ed. 1633.

Other coincidences, chiefly verbal, occur, which I neglected to note.

Had the fame of Wither been extensive, from the variety and harmony of his numbers, he would have been considered as assisting in the refinement of his vernacular tongue. From the volume before me, I am willing to suppose his other productions of proportionate merit; and, although I do not consider him a classical poet altogether, I am of opinion that a judicious selection from his works would form a volume well worthy preservation.

O. G. GILCHRIST.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 11.

KNOWING you are a preserver of the memory of distinguished and deserving persons, I send you the following epitaphs. VIATOR.

On the East wall of the North transept of Salisbury cathedral.

"In memory of
LETTICE COTTON,
younger daughter of
Sir John Hynde Cotton, bart.
of Maddingley and Lanswade,
in the county of Cambridge;
who died
justly and sincerely lamented
by her numerous relations and friends,
Oct. 18, 1798,
aged 42 years."

Against the West wall of the North transept.

"To the memory of
WILLIAM BENSON EARLE, F.A.S.
whose character expressed* the close affinity
between cultivated talents and virtuous af-
fections;
who pursued* what was right,
and practised it.
In testimony to whose virtues and talents,
which his Christian humility
would often conceal,
this monument is erected;
the tribute of
gratitude and friendship.

* I shall thank any inhabitant of Salisbury to correct these two words, which are doubtful in the copy.

He was born 7th of July, 1740.

He died 21st of March, 1795."

A woman incircling a tomb with the good Samaritan. St. Luke, x. 37:

"Go thou, and do likewise.

Against the North wall of the North aisle of the church:

"H. S. E.

nobilissimus et honoratissimus
JACOBUS TOUCHET, comes de Castle-
[haven, et baro Audley, qui
majorum stemmata et insignes titulos suis
[insignivit virtutibus,
fidelis amicus,
jocundissimus sodalis,
omnes sibi facile devinxit,
patriæ strenuus satelles,
constans, integer,
malis quibus in ætate temporibus
totis viribus adversatus est
ita feliciter;
amabilis vixit,
multum flebilis occidit.

Obiit 8 Maii, anno {salutis 1769,
ætat. 46.

Johannes Touchet, comes de Castlehaven,
optimo et desideratissimo fratri,
hoc marmor
P."

Against the South wall of the South aisle a mural tablet to Henry Stebbing, archdeacon of Wilts, and preacher at Gray's inn, 1773.

Another, with an urn surrounded by a laurel-crown and olive-branch:

"M. S.

HENRICI HALE, M.D.

qui
rem medicam
in hoc clauso et civitate adjacente
per quinque annos
scienter et feliciter exercuit."

On another:

"This monument
is inscribed to the memory of
the Rev. WILLIAM BROWN, LL.D.
who died July 10, 1784,
aged 28,

youngest son of the late William Brown, esq.
of Walcot, co. Lincoln,
rector of Newton, in that county."

On another;

"WILLIAM BALLANTYNE, of Walcot,
[co. Lincoln,
died rector of Newton, in that county.
Mr. ALEXANDER BALLANTYNE, 1787."

In Wormley church-yard, on an altar-tomb:

"Here lie the remains of
THOMAS KER, esq.
of a respectable family in
Dundee, in Scotland.

He was the early preceptor
and ever attentive friend of

Sir Abraham Hume, bart.

He died May v. m. 1800.

aged 57 years.

Multis ille quidem flebilis occidit."

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 12.

TO the instances of tapping for the dropsy, p. 435, add, from Mr. Nichols's *Leicestershire*, III. 404, that of Mrs. Houghton, of Saxulby, May 16, 1797, aged 34.

"A dropsy terminated her life, after being tapped 21 times, from Aug. 21, 1789, to April the 28th, 1797. The quantity of water taken from her was 222 gallons, weighing 19 cwt. 2 qrs. 9 lb."

Yours, &c.

A. A.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 10.

IN the exhibition of the royal arms from the commencement of the Union, reference has undoubtedly been had to those of William III. who bore the Nassau coat in pretence, viz. quarterly, 1. England and Scotland quartered; 2. France; 3. Ireland; 4. as 1. The Hanoverian arms are very accurately placed in a similar position; but why was not some method hit upon to express the union of England with Scotland and Ireland? And if the palpable precedence was to be given to England, which has been assigned in the new armorial bearing, why not at once have blazoned it, Baron and femme, per pale England, impaling per fesse Scotland and Ireland, with the German bearings in pretence? The recurrence of England in the fourth quarter has an air of poverty, and brings too forcibly to recollection the erasure of the Gallic lilies.

Are the Dukes of Grafton, Rutland, Beaufort, Richmond, St. Albans, and their heirs, and is the Baron Southampton, to preserve the armorial fleur-de-lis now they are expunged from the royal shield?

R. H.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 17.

MR. MALONE, in his "*Life of Dryden*," a book of great information, p. 160, says, Samuel Pordage, a dramatic writer of that time, author of two original plays, and a third translated from Seneca, wrote against Dryden's "*Abraham and Achitophel*" a poem, intitled, "*Azariah and Hushai*" [Monmouth and Shaftsbury*], published 1681-2; whose

feurrility in this piece procured him, some months afterwards, a single couplet from Dryden's pen:

"Some in my speedy pace I must outrun,
As lame *Mephiboseth* the wizard's son."

Abraham and Achitophel, part II.

In the church at Waltham abbey is this epitaph for

"ELIZABETH PORDAGE, the beloved wife of Benjamin Pordage, who was the best friend, the best companion, the best of wives; courteous and humble in her carriage, holy in her life, pious at her death; who blessedly departed this life, Nov. 9, 1678, in the 43d year of her age. Left behind her Rachel, Elizabeth, and Edward Pordage, of which she died.

But what is it wherein Dame Nature wrought

The best of works, the only form of heaven,
And having long'd to find a present,
Sought [he given?

Wherein the world's whole beauty might
She did resolve in it all arts to summon

To join with Nature's framing,

God, 'tis woman,

Elizabeth Pordage.

Memento mori."

In the same work, p. 186, Mr. M. observes, that Dryden undertook a translation of "*Maimburgh's History of the League*," not so much with the hope of promoting Popery (as Dr. Johnson supposed) as to shew that the Sectaries and the Long Parliament, in their Solemn Covenant, had the French leaguers in view, and that all the disciples of Calvin, to the 100th generation, must continue to hate monarchy, and to love democracy.

Was not Mrs. Elizabeth Thomas [Corintha] mistress to Mr. Pope's correspondent Henry Cromwell? and who was he?

Q. Q.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 23.

ALLOW me to submit, through the channel of your informing Miscellany, to Mr. Malone's investigation, whether the picture of Dryden, which an anonymous correspondent pointed out in your volume LXII. p. 293, at Kiel, in Staffordshire, may not be the same portrait which was in vain sought for at Chiefton about the time that estate was sold out of the Pigot family in 1777. (Malone's *Life of Dryden*, p. 305). Both are ascribed to Kneller; but as the tradition at Kiel makes the portrait there too early for that painter, till an exact description or copy can be procured of this picture,

it

* Also "*The Medal revert*," p. 164.

it is impossible to say whether it be the picture sought after, or a copy of it.

Where is *Kiel*? for it is not in Adams's Villare. R. G.

RETROSPECT OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.—ESSAY XI.

WHEN his Majesty opened the next session of parliament, he enlarged on the danger to which the nation had been exposed by the secret alliances of the Emperor and the king of Spain, who were strengthened in their intentions by the countenance of Russia; and that in consequence he had formed the closest alliance with some of the principal powers in Europe, and prayed the Commons to give him ability to make good his engagements, and farther to provide for the safety and prosperity of his people. After some debate, an augmentation of the navy and army was voted; the expence of which was to be paid by a land-tax of four shillings in the pound.

In the upper house, on the consideration of the state of the nation, a very warm debate arose; and several motions inimical to the measures of the ministry were made; and though they were defeated by the decided majority which they possessed, yet they appeared to set the matter in its true light, and were followed up by a protest signed by seventeen of the lords; but this was more than counter-balanced by the affectionate address which both houses presented to his Majesty, declaring, "that the measures he had thought proper to take were honourable, just, and necessary, for preventing the execution of the dangerous engagements entered into in favour of the Pretender; for preserving the dominions belonging to the crown of Great Britain by solemn treaties; and for maintaining to his people their valuable rights and privileges of commerce, and the peace and tranquillity of Europe."

The first consequence resulting from the facts stated in his Majesty's speech, was, a warm and decided memorial from the court of Vienna; denying the whole of the charges which he had preferred against it, and justifying the king of Spain's undertaking the siege of Gibraltar, as a retaliation for our conduct against him in the West-Indies, &c. and concluded with demanding "reparation for the injury his honour had sustained from such calumnious imputations." The parliament expres-

sing its indignation at this remonstrance, the imperial resident was ordered to quit the kingdom, and a rupture between the two courts was expected immediately to ensue. His Majesty therefore prepared for the worst, renewed his engagements with France, and by some considerable subsidies engaged Sweden, Denmark, and Hesse Cassel, to make it a common cause with him, and to furnish a proportionate number of troops. Though as historians have observed, it was principally to defend their own territories; yet England was bound to pay them, and that at an exorbitant rate, for the loan of their interested services.

The additional supplies which were now requested of parliament were warmly contested in both houses; but perhaps it was not so much the matter, as the manner in which they were required, that was so strongly combated by the opposition; for the ministry moved, that a clause of appropriation should be inserted in the malt-tax-bill, empowering his Majesty to apply such sums as should be necessary for defraying the expences and engagements as had been, or should be made before the 25th day of September, &c. To this it was objected, that it was unparliamentary and unconstitutional; as it granted an unlimited power to, and placed such a confidence in the crown, as might, through the influence of evil ministers, be attended with the most dangerous consequences: but these objections were disregarded, the clause was added, and the bill passed both houses, and received the royal assent.

When his Majesty prorogued the parliament in May, he not only thanked them for their liberality and attention, but informed them that the Spaniards had actually commenced the siege of Gibraltar with a considerable army; the governor, the earl of Portmore, was immediately forwarded to his government, with a considerable reinforcement for its relief and defence, and the garrison was thereby so strengthened as to be considered as perfectly secure. The greatest diligence was also used in preparing the stipulated number of troops for the assistance of Holland, who considered herself as in danger; and a powerful fleet was dispatched to the Baltic.

Though the contending powers were thus active in their preparations for war, yet each one apparently feared to be

be the aggressor; and at last, through the mediation of the France king, preliminaries of peace were signed, and a congress was appointed to be held at Aix-la-Chapelle within the space of four months.

The king, having determined to visit his German dominions, appointed the usual regency, and on the 3d of June embarked at Greenwich, and landed at Vaert, in Holland, on the 7th of the same month, and was arrived at Delden, in perfect good health, on the 9th. Soon after leaving that place on the following morning, he was taken ill on the road, and arriving at Leyden he there was let blood, and had such other assistance as his situation afforded: but, being particularly desirous of reaching Hanover, he could not be prevailed on to stop at the before-mentioned place; but pursuing his journey, he was seized in his coach with a lethargic disorder, and was conveyed in a state of stupor to his brother's, the Duke of York, in Osnaburgh, where he expired early in the morning of June 11, in the 68th year of his age, and the 13th of his reign over these kingdoms.

The sovereign, the close of whose life we now remarked, entered early on the theatre of publick action, and, prior to his ascending the British throne, had acquired the character of an intrepid foldier and an experienced general; and by his deep attention to the concerns of Europe had laid the foundation, whereon to build that extensive knowledge of the real interests of each individual state, which in its effects shewed him to be one of the most consummate politicians of the age. As a governor over his paternal domains, he was mild and beneficent; and manifested such a tender solicitude for the welfare of his people, as gave the nations, over which he was destined to reign, the most pleasing presages of happiness and prosperity.

When he ascended the British throne, many of the measures which he at first pursued apparently realized the hopes which had been entertained by the people; but it must be acknowledged, that by his decidedly throwing himself into the hands of one of the parties, which then so unhappily divided the abilities of the nation, he in many instances became the dupe of their intemperate zeal, depriving himself of the abilities and assistance of

some of the first characters in the land, and thereby raised up an host of inveterate enemies.

But this infatuation, his better acquaintance with the constitution of the country, and the real interests of the people, after some time dispelled, and enlarging the circle of his attentions, some of those characters, which by his partiality for the Whigs had been thrown in the shade, were brought into light and action, and they in a great measure coalesced with the prince in the exertion of their talents for the welfare of the state. But it cannot be denied, that his predilection and anxious concern for the welfare of his hereditary electorate engaged too much of his attention, and were the means of embroiling this nation in several unnecessary contentions with the different powers of Europe; and, what perhaps was a still greater evil, laid the foundation of those continental alliances, which generally proved a source of the greatest embarrassment, and the heaviest expences which Britain had then had to encounter. In his more private walk as a man, he appears to have been blest with those endowments which render society pleasing and profitable, and in the characters of a gentleman, a companion, and a friend, his company would have been sought after and highly esteemed. In fine, as the king of this realm, he possessed many eminent qualifications to render his people prosperous and happy; and if those qualifications were not always exerted for the good of the nation, it, perhaps, was more owing to the interested designs of some of the counsellors of the crown, than to any inattention, or want of patriotism, in the crown itself.

T. MOT, F. S. M.

(To be continued.)

P. 1050, col. 1. l. 46, for crime r. crimes.

P. 1051. col. 1. l. 23, r. "even while the two nations," &c.

Mr. URBAN, *Christmas-day, 1800.*

Πόνων δ' ἄτις ἀποκλαυός, ἔστιν

Οὐτ' ἔρεται. Pind. Pyth. Od. V.

NO consideration is more interesting to the human mind than the enquiry, What is to become of us *after this life*? That the good will then be happy, and the bad miserable; both natural, and Revealed Religion declare. But from what this happiness, or misery, will more *particularly* arise, or how it will affect our being, we know not.

not. Upon this subject, all human research is fruitless. We are here, as much in the dark, as in the infancy of letters.

Whether our existence will consist in a fleeting succession of the ideas of duration; each perishing, as its successor begins to live: whether we shall be confined to the present; or shall have distinct notices of the past, and future; are questions that can be determined only by Revelation, or a change of being. Upon such enquiries the minds of thinking persons are naturally inquisitive; but they are inquisitive to little purpose*. Still we may conclude, that the solution of the difficulty is not necessary to our happiness; otherwise Providence, "who giveth us all things richly to enjoy," would not have withheld it from us.

It is worthy of remark, that not one of the many millions, who have passed before us, through the valley of death, have been permitted, however anxious, to return to the earth; to give an insight into the affairs of another life. Hence we may presume, that they are restrained to their particular sphere of action, by laws as *inviolable*, as those, by which the inhabitants of the planets are confined to their respective orbs. And it is probable, that if an angel were to descend from heaven, to instruct us in those mysteries, he would fail in the undertaking; unless, at the same time that he gave us the instructions, he could also give us faculties to comprehend them. St. Paul, though an eloquent, and an inspired writer, does not attempt it. He declares, that when he was taken up into the third heavens, he "saw things that it were not lawful to utter."

Mr. Locke is of opinion, that God comprehends in his essence every part of duration, at the same instant; although men, from the narrowness of the understandings, cannot conceive,

how it is possible, for a being to encompass, within the same moment of existence, "both now and to-morrow." With this notion of Mr. Locke, agree the Hebrew grammarians, in their exposition of the word *Jehovah*; according to Father L'Amy, p. 383. These Doctors observe, that this great and *ineffable* name of God; of which the true pronounciation is said to be now lost, is peculiarly applicable to an Almighty Being, because it comprehends the three distinctions of time, past, present, and future.

The Psalms, among many other expressions appropriate to the nature of God, have one, particularly calculated, to denote the manner in which that Being fills duration; "for a thousand years in thy sight are but as yesterday."

Indeed, no system of human science can enlarge the mind; no eloquence delight it, like the plain, and unadorned language of Scripture. What efforts of philosophy ever gave us such sublime views of the fulness of God, as do the Scriptures, when they exclaim, "the heaven of heavens cannot contain thee!" Or what poet ever celebrated a conquest over an enemy so complete, as does St. Paul when he assures us, that "death is swallowed up in victory!"

I wish earnestly that the atheists of the present day, would lay these things to heart. That restless, and discontented spirit, which distinguishes these men; and suffers neither themselves, nor others, to be at peace; would then settle into the milder influence of the Gospel. Considering the argument between infidelity, and belief, *technically*; without any illogical assumptions on either side; the former is surely surrounded with *more*, and *greater* difficulties, than the latter. It is more difficult to conceive, that such harmony as the things of this earth exhibit, should exist by chance, than that there

* The happiness of a future life cannot be exactly defined, but this is no argument against the pursuit of it. "Seek ye first the kingdom of Heaven," is the positive command of Christ; and this, of itself, is enough to determine our conduct towards religion. But there are other, and very cogent reasons to animate us in this undertaking. For, although we know not precisely, what the happiness of a future state is, yet we know, in general, that it is of a complete, and comprehensive nature. "Eye hath not seen," saith the inspired writer, "nor ear heard, nor hath it entered into the heart of man to conceive," the happiness reserved for those that love God. We well know that the horizon of earthly enjoyments is often darkened by the clouds of adversity. It becomes therefore necessary, to look for some climate more serene, than the atmosphere of this world; and this can be found no where, but in the regions of that Almighty Being, whose favour is a well-spring of life, and "at whose right hand are pleasures for evermore."

should be some first cause, self-existent, and all powerful, that produced it. Every particular instance of harmony that we meet with here, is a particular, and distinct argument, that concludes forcibly against the infidel.

And, if we raise our eyes to heaven, and consider the planets, and their curious mechanism, with the fixed stars, and their attendant worlds; the arguments multiply so fast, and become so strong, that the mind is actually lost in amazement; whilst it contemplates the glory, and power, and majesty of God!

All becoming ideas of the Supreme Being, collected without the aid of Revelation, must be drawn from the things of *Nature*, rather than of *Art*. It was this attention to *Nature*, that gave the writers of Antiquity such a sublimity of conception; and has made their works the delight of succeeding ages; whatever style has happened to prevail.

Perhaps the Ocean, when at rest, gives us the most appropriate idea of God. The solemn stillness that then prevails, impresses us with his grandeur. The expanse of waters, without any object to relieve the eye, fills us with his greatness. The unfathomable depth, awes us with his wisdom. We comprehend from these reflections, more happily, how God occupies every part of space, than in being told by the schoolmen, that his extension consists of *partes extra partes*.

The sacred historians themselves have adopted this manner of speaking. Moses, in his history of the creation, says, by a sublime figure of speech, "the Spirit of God moved upon the face of the waters." And the Psalmist, to shew the absolute command of God, speaks of him, as one, "who layeth

up the Deep as in a treasure-house."

Having thus contemplated the majesty, and power of God; let us next consider our own condition, when we shall become more intimately connected with him. As this life is merely a preparation for a better, I think it probable, that there will not, in that future state, be a *total* change of the present circumstances of existence; but only an high improvement. We rise again with the same bodies: and possibly with the same affections also, where they are virtuous, and honourable. This is conjecture, I admit, as every thing upon this subject *must* be. But it is *probable* conjecture; and infinitely more grateful to our feelings than the contrary supposition; that every man will have his happiness complete within himself. "To do good, and to communicate," is the highest degree of moral improvement of which we are capable here; one of the best sacrifices we can offer unto God.

What can be more consoling to the mind than to believe, that those friends, with whom we were closely connected in this imperfect state, are now in Heaven? That they look down upon us, and watch over us, as guardian angels*, regarding us with delight, when we do well, and turning away from us, with horror, when we do evil? Whether this thought be founded in truth, or is merely the sport of imagination; it is a powerful incentive to virtue, and should be carefully kept alive.

How far it is practicable in this life, to anticipate the joys of futurity, is a question, of curiosity and importance. If any thing can enable us to do this, it must be religion, and the cultivation of our moral faculties†; because they occupy the *whole* mind, and afford the most

* There is a remarkable passage (Math. xviii. 10) relative to the office of unbodied spirits. How far it is applicable to the present question I leave to others to determine. "For I say unto you, that in Heaven *their angels* do always behold the face of my father which is in Heaven." In the Greek, *οἱ ἄγγελοι αὐτῶν*; probably those blessed spirits, whose peculiar care it was, to superintend the actions of children; and to officiate as messengers, "in their behalf," from the throne of grace. And such divine messengers, although they are not visible to mortal men, may yet be ever virtually present with the good. This is a strong confirmation of the doctrine of guardian angels, in infancy at least; because children, in consequence of their defenceless state, stand *then*, more immediately in need of such protection. The word *ἄγγελος* appears to be used (Acts. xii. 7) in a grosser, or more familiar sense. "Then said they, it is his angel." *Ὁ ἄγγελος αὐτοῦ ἐστίν.*

† It may here be proper to observe, that the social affections are not a *primary*, but a *secondary* object of Christianity. And in this place they hold a very high rank. Yet some persons dwell upon these virtues, as if they were the alpha and omega of the Christian dispensation. To take away the *sting* of death, and to enable us by faith to work out our salvation, with fear and trembling, were, if I mistake not, the first objects

most durable delight. The great advantage of such pleasure is, that though they satisfy, yet, contrary to all other pleasures, they never *satiare*; but are ever in a state of progressive improvement; and, this *constant* progression towards perfection, is a strong argument for futurity.

It is surprizing, and not a little flattering to the mind, to consider, to what an height of excellence some holy men of former times attained in this glorious warfare of religion. They appear, in many instances, to have been wholly superior to the accidents of life; neither its pleasures could allure, nor its pains deter them from their duty. Even in this transitory state, Providence seems to have favoured them with distinct notices of the joys of Heaven, to reward their constancy, and to encourage others. St. John, the beloved disciple, was cast, by Domitian, into a caldron of burning oil, and escaped unhurt. St. Stephen, at the point of death, exclaims, "Behold! I see the heavens opened, and the son of man standing on the right hand of God."

These examples demonstrate clearly, that God never withdraws his all-cheering presence from his servants even in the most urgent difficulties. We cannot indeed *now* look for the same miraculous interposition of Providence, in our favour, as was *once* experienced by the faithful; because there is not the same occasion for it. But every thing that a gracious, and *provident* Creator can confer, or finite and dependant creatures *justly* want, we shall undoubtedly have, if we ask it *properly*. And more than this it cannot be our interest to expect.

WENMAN LANGTON.

MR. URBAN, *Christmas-day.*

I CONGRATULATE you upon this brilliant and *blessed* day, and that Providence has softened the sufferings of our brethren by this most unusual mild season. My garden is full of song, the thrush and robin are pouring the most delightful melody; and I have gathered a nosegay this morning, decorated with the gaiety of spring, of summer, and autumn. I have placed the primrose in the centre, with "the

crimson-tipped daisy" for a neighbour, and embowered them with mignionette; the pansy's purple leaf is under the marigold, and the jessamine stalks above a profusion of southernwood; a honeysuckle is over a root of wild strawberry in blossom; a sprig of sweetbriar amidst some young sprouts of lavender; and the whole is overtopped by roses, one sprig having three buds upon it. I planted this charming *posy* in a window that receives the mid-day sun; and, as I went to pay it my silent admiration, a little spider was weaving its web from the highest bud to the window-shutter; and I watched it playing about its own works for a long time. Such the Naturalist must think a phænomenon on Christmas-day.

A RAMBLER.

MR. URBAN, *Slawston, Nov. 25.*

THE produce of the last harvest in this neighbourhood, notwithstanding its promising appearance in the summer, falls very short in point of yielding. Twelve bushels of wheat *per* acre is more than the average; barley about the same; and the quality of both indifferent, though much better than last year. Beans and oats are better in quantity and quality. But, as a contrast, take a singular instance of the extraordinary produce of a *single* grain of wheat, which grew upon a land of my own in Slawston lordship. This grain produced a stool, from which sprang 24 stems, on each of which was a fine ear; which 24 ears, or heads, produced 1054 grains or corns. The wheat was sown in Nov. 1799, broad-cast, promiscuously with the other, and was not transplanted, earthed up, or had any attention paid to it more than the rest, until I accidentally saw it last August, gathered, dried it, and counted the above number of corns from it myself, and at this time have them by me. J. TAILBY.

MR. URBAN, *Marshland, Nov. 26.*

GRETNA-GREEN is famous over a great part of the king's dominions for clandestine marriages; that little village being the nearest and most convenient for South-British lovers to consummate their rites, that is without

objects of Christ's incarnation. The social affections might have existed, in tolerable perfection, before this event took place. But the power of rescuing ourselves from the tyranny of Satan, and of attaining to the joys of Heaven, could be obtained *only* through the precious blood of Christ."

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the bounds of England, and of course exempted from the salutary provisions of the marriage-act. But its distance to many is a considerable object; some do not choose the expence, and many cannot answer it, who, elate with amorous affections, are yet depressed in pocket. I am inclined to believe, partly for these two reasons, that the famous blacksmith, *the welding coupler at Gretna*, his trade is on the decline, for of late, it seems, there are a number of parish churches in our own country open to the “*actual dwellers* *,” in any parish whatever. I do not exactly know the reason of this; but it is a fact. Several of my parishioners within the last two years, got married at Hull (for instance) at least they say so, and live as man and wife in consequence, without any re-marrying. Banns, or licence, are both equally practicable, one by a false assertion, the other by a false oath; I can give the names of the parties, if called on as to the fact, and I know that none of the parties ever resided in Hull more than four hours at a time, and that on the market-day! A worthy clergyman, a neighbour of mine, is in a similar situation with myself, noting only this difference, that cases of the kind with him are more frequent. There is one instance of late in my neighbourhood, a notorious one; a keelman on the rivers Humber and Trent eloped this last summer with the daughter of a late respectable military officer, and niece of a worthy baronet. She resided at the time with her brother. The parties got married at Beverley, and the husband is now under a course of law, in the king’s bench, for perjury. This has been a most melancholy affair, and caused the family much distress to whom the lady is related. I assure you, Mr. Urban, that through *all this part* of the country there is a kind of fashionable rage for marrying clandestinely.

All these marriages took place, because the parties said or swore, that they were parishioners of the parish where they desired to be married. The keelman swore farther, that his lady was of age, which was false. I am certain no clergyman, neither in Hull, Beverley, or any other place, would marry any couple, if he *knew them not* to be parishioners, (or dwellers in extra-parochial places, as is sometimes though seldom the case); but in large towns, and extensive parishes, this knowledge

cannot be obtained by the officiating minister, without some kind of assistance: and the assistance I would recommend is, that “every couple, wishing banns to be published, or applying for a licence (if not personally known to the minister), should bring a certificate from some gentleman, respectable tradesman, &c. that he (the person applying to be married) is really a parishioner, known to be so by the person certifying, otherwise the minister to pay no kind of attention to the application.” This would effectually prevent perjury; clandestine matrimonial connection in contempt of the marriage act; and free parents and guardians from a great deal of trouble in journeys, searching of registers, grief, and witnessing the irremediable loss of hope in the conduct of their children, or of those in trust.

If this plan should, however, be rejected, I insist upon it, that it is highly imprudent to let the proof of “*actual dwelling*,” or “*proper age*,” to rest on the assertion or oath of an unprincipled worthless intriguer, and his “*friend’s friend*,” without using some preventative of that horrid custom of taking *false oaths*. A YORKSHIRE VICAR.

MR. URBAN,

Dec. 20.

IN p. 1028, Mr. Milner complains of the want of candour which he has experienced from a writer in a periodical work which started with the present year. This work I suppose to be the British Magazine, in which “*A View of the State of Religion in England*” has appeared. In the first part of his relation Mr. Milner is certainly correct; but in his account of the conclusion of the business he is as certainly mistaken. Far from his information remaining unnoticed, he will find his letter to the editor inserted in the British Magazine for April, p. 324; and in the same Magazine for June, p. 517, is a polite reply to it by the author of the *State of Religion*, which contains the following passage:

“Viewing Dr. Geddes as an ecclesiastick of the Church of Rome, I did honestly express my astonishment at his barefaced support of infidelity; and added my surprise, that his superiors did not manifest their open disapprobation of his conduct. I find that in the latter instance I was mistaken, for which I am glad; because it is better that I should have erred through ignorance than that they should have lain under a just

* Vide Marriage Act, 26 Geo. II.

just stigma upon a matter of so much interest to their reputation."

I cannot avoid remarking, Mr. Urban, that it would have been better had Mr. M. manifested a little more candour himself by examining the work in question before he formed his conjectures on the writer's motives. I am not, Sir, the author of the "View of the State of Religion," nor am I acquainted with him; I only speak as

A LOVER OF JUSTICE.

Mr. URBAN, *Chipping Wycombe,*
Dec. 12.

IN your review of Bp. Smyth's Life, by the very learned and ingenious Mr. Churton, p. 962, it appears that the population of this town and parish,

in the beginning of the 16th century, was about 1000 souls. About the year 1774, a very accurate account of the inhabitants was taken at the request of Dr. Price: they amounted to rather more than 4000; and I think it will appear, when the new act of parliament is enforced, that some hundreds will be added to that number. The same church is standing, and in good repair, that Bp. Smyth visited; besides which, a very neat and commodious chapel of ease has been lately erected and endowed, by the benevolence of a private gentleman in a remote and populous part of the parish. Within the town are five Dissenting meetings of different descriptions, all open and attended every Sunday. K.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT, 1800.

H. OF LORDS.

March 25.

THE royal assent was given, by Commission, to the mutiny bill, and other bills that were ready.

Lord Auckland gave notice of a motion he should make on the 2d of April, relative to cases of divorce.

Heard counsel in a Scotch appeal—Reddick and others, against Heron and others.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. Dundas moved the order of the day on the state of affairs of the East-India Company, and observed, that for a series of years it had been the custom to enter upon the journals of that House an annual statement of the real and actual condition of the Company; he, therefore, felt it incumbent on him to adhere to that practice. He then went into an explanation of the various accounts submitted to the House, and entered into a detail of the several heads, of which the following is an abstract:

Result of Estimates for the Years
1797-8, collectively.

Revenues.—Bengal	£.5,782,741	£.
Madras	1,938,950	
Bombay	338,180	
	<u>8,059,830</u>	
Charges.—Bengal	£.4,231,660	
Madras	2,515,774	
Bombay	139,921	
	<u>7,487,353</u>	

Net revenue of the three presidencies — — — 572,525

Deduct supplies to Bencoolen, &c. — — — 163,299

Remainder 409,266

Interest paid on the debts.—Bengal £.408,810
Madras 147,458
Bombay 47,658
603,926

Net deficiency of the territorial revenues — — — 194,700

Deduct from amount of sales of imports — — — 582,833

The remainder 388,133

is the amount applicable to purchase of investments, payment of commercial charges, &c.

Amount actually advanced for purchase of investment, payment of commercial charges, and in aid of China investment:—Bengal £.1,501,468
Madras 647,704
Bombay 309,814
Bencoolen 20,479
2,479,965

Exceeds amount applicable from revenues as above 2,091,832

Cargoes invoiced from India to Europe, in 1797-8, with charges — — — 2,582,690

Result of Estimates for the Years
1798-9, collectively.

Revenues.—Bengal £.6,259,600
Madras 2,904,993
Bombay 346,110
1,010,703
Charges.—

Charges.—Bengal	£3,952,847
Madras	2,857,519
Bombay	996,699
	<hr/> 7,807,065

Net estimated revenue of the three presidencies 803,638

Deduct supplies to Bencoolen, &c. 117,160

Remainder 686,478

Deduct farther interest on the debts - - - 758,135

Deficiency of territorial revenues - - - 71,657

Deduct from the estimated amount of sales of import and certificates - - - 630,675

The remainder 559,118

which is the amount estimated to be applicable in 1798-9 to the purchase of investments, payment of commercial charges, &c.

General Comparison of Debts and Assets.

Increase of Debts in India 1,730,106

Decrease of debts at home 180,932

Increase of debts 1,557,174

Decrease of assets in India - - - 608,242

Increase of assets at home - - - 3,908,258

3,300,016

Deduct balance at China worse 354,662

Net increase of assets 2,945,354

The increase of assets, or the improvement of the Company's affairs in general, is in this view proved to amount in the present year to 1,388,180

Deduct charges included in the home assets arrived in India, so as to form a part of the stock there - - - 279,653

Net improvement £1,108,527

From this statement it appeared, that the concerns of the East-India Company were in a state of improvement and amelioration to above the sum of one million sterling. He had next to inform the Committee, that the above estimate had been made prior to the intervention of the war in India, though that war had been foreseen, and duly prepared against. Of course the disadvantages of that war entered into the general account, though its great consequent advantages formed no part thereof. It appeared that the proceeds of the sales exceeded the estimate by no

less a sum than four millions. This was incontrovertibly a strong proof of the general commercial prosperity of the country, which had extended its trade to such a pitch in the midst of war. It was a strong proof of the internal opulence of the country, that the sale of tea had surpassed the amount of any former year. It might be termed a luxury by metaphysical reasoners; but, if not an absolute, it was become at least an artificial necessary. The returns of the quantity sold last year amounted to twenty-five millions of pounds weight; the duty on which amounted last year to 1,410,178*l*. In 1794, the trade, though flourishing, was such, that Government, instead of raising nearly 1,500,000*l*. could only raise 800,000*l*. upon the duty. Certainly this was a decided proof of the stable prosperity of the empire. It ought farther to be considered, that, owing to the non-arrival of the last year's accounts, he was at present only enabled to state the disadvantages of the late war in India. On a future occasion, he hoped in the course of two months he should have the satisfaction of detailing the advantages which had resulted from the late brilliant successes in India. Even now he had the pleasure of informing the House, that the affairs of the Company were in a more flourishing state than the preceding year by no less a sum than one million sterling.

The report on the resolutions was then brought up, and ordered to be received.

April 17.

Mr. *Rose* moved to discharge the order of the day for the second reading of the income bill. He stated, that several alterations and modifications were deemed necessary; and, therefore, proposed to defer the second reading till to-morrow se'nnight.

Mr. *Thierney* reprobated the conduct of the Minister in very harsh terms. He accused the Chancellor of the Exchequer of precipitating the measure in the first instance, and breaking through the established form of the House. Afterwards, when he became convinced that the face of the country was directly against it, the Minister sought to take all the credit of its retraction upon himself, and left the House to struggle with its disgrace and unpopularity.

larity. The bill, he contended, had been brought into parliament in a very unconstitutional manner. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had represented it as a bill that went merely to explain and amend the act of last session; whereas it virtually imposed a new tax upon the country; by the repeal of the provisions granting a deduction for the assessed taxes. As such, the forms of the House required that it should previously have passed through a Committee of Supply. This necessary preliminary not being observed, the bill was rendered null and vitiated in its very outset. The Minister had entrapped the House, and taken them by surprise; he had professed one thing, and brought forward another. He had tricked the House into a procedure, which entailed upon them all the odium of the measure, and had made the Commons of Great Britain a party to a transaction which must inevitably tend to lessen the dignity of parliament. What must the country at large think of the conduct of members in that House, who could, by suffering so odious a bill to go through the formality of a second reading, make it their own act and deed; and now, when the universal voice of the nation was against the measure, endeavour to escape the opprobrium they had entailed upon themselves by altering and modifying the bill? For his own part, he had uniformly professed himself an enemy to every tax on income; and he now gave notice of his intention to move on that day fortnight for the repeal of the income tax altogether.

Mr. *Rose* vindicated the conduct of the Chancellor of the Exchequer from the charge advanced by the last speaker. The House, he contended, had approved of the principle of the bill; and the regulations proposed by his right honourable friend went only to render its operations more certain and effectual. It was the common fate of all bills, that a variety of considerations afterwards suggested themselves, which rendered modifications and alterations necessary.

The *Speaker* acquiesced in the validity of the objections stated by the honourable gentleman (Mr. *Tierney*), supposing, as he made no doubt, that the honourable gentleman was accurate in his statement. In that light, it certainly went to impose a new tax on the

subject, and, as such, ought to have gone through a previous Committee.

Mr. *William Dundas* spoke in defence of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Mr. *Rose* did not deny that the objection stated, relative to the informality of the proceedings, was valid; but again insisted that no unfair advantage had been sought by his right honourable friend.

Mr. *Grey* contended, that the House was brought into a very awkward predicament, by the manner in which this business had been treated. He complained of a practice, which grew daily more and more prevalent, and which was highly injurious to the dignity of parliament; to wit, the custom of certain members of that House, who felt aggrieved by any measures of the Minister, not openly, and in their parliamentary capacity, to oppose the measure they disapproved, but to adjourn to a parlour in Downing-street, and state those objections in private, which it behoved them to urge in public.

Lord *Hawkebury* did not conceive it necessary that a minister, in bringing forward a bill to explain and amend a former act, the principle of which had been approved of by a large majority of the House, should go into the detail of all and several his intended regulations.

Mr. *Jones* declared his firm conviction that nine tenths of the country thought the bill, as it now stood, ought to be burnt by the hands of the common hangman.

Mr. *Percival* supported the bill.

Mr. *Hackins Browne* spoke at great length in favour of the bill; and launched out into a wide field of declamation on the enormities and crimes its produce was employed to suppress.

Mr. *Sheridan* said, that the present was not the proper stage to discuss the merits of the bill, on the one hand; but it was equally irregular to expatiate on its application towards the suppressions of crimes and enormities, on the other. It was evident that the forms of the House had been infringed upon. It was evident that a new tax had been introduced, under pretence of regulating the old one. He was amazed that any gentleman should talk of taking the House by surprise on the present occasion. The bill had not only been printed, but had been universally

versally published in the news-papers all over the kingdom. If the facts advanced by his hon. friend (Mr. Tierney) were true, of which he entertained no shadow of doubt, the bill ought not to be proceeded on; it ought to be withdrawn, on account of its informality.

Mr. *Rose* wished a little time might be allowed, for the purpose of maturely deliberating whether the bill was actually vitiated by such informality. He deprecated a rash and hasty vote on a subject of such great importance.

Mr. *Tierney* acknowledged that he approved of no one single clause in the bill, except the very last, which left it open for repeal. To carry it into effect, it would be absolutely necessary to have recourse to measures inconsistent with the constitution of a free country. Honest men, in middling circumstances, were compelled to render a strict account, whilst men, who were amassing large and rapid fortunes, had an opportunity of evading it. He wished to mark, in strong and decided characters, his resentment of the conduct pursued in this bill. No similar precedent was to be found. He had already stated that it imposed a new tax, by the repeal of the provision allowing a deduction for the assessed taxes. If his memory did not deceive him, it operated to the same effect in another shape, to wit, with respect to the land-tax. It certainly was not much in favour of the bill, that, with the exception of a noble Lord, no one had directly and explicitly defended it.

The *Solicitor-general* said, that, on the present occasion, he was sorry to witness a sort of trick, or chicane, more suited to the genius of a Jacobin club than to the dignity of a British House of Commons. If there was any impropriety in the clauses, these might of course be amended, without precipitating the discussion, or throwing out the bill altogether. The present was, in his opinion, an unfair advantage taken of the absence and indisposition of the right honourable mover, who, of all others, must be supposed to be best acquainted with the subject. If the bill enacted new taxes, and as such should have passed through a Committee of Ways and Means, this might possibly be a valid objection; but it was certainly no reason that the bill should be dismissed without enquiry.

Mr. *W. Smith* said, that the harsh

and violent language of an honourable and learned gentleman (Mr. Grant) was perhaps called for by his new situation. As it was applied, however, to him conjointly with so many respectable gentlemen, he did not feel any disposition to resent the application.

The original question was then put, "that the bill be read a second time to-morrow se'nnight."

Mr. *Grey* said, that he had so many fundamental objections to the bill, that he could not but wish that it had been dismissed or withdrawn. Some gentlemen on the other side had talked of unfairness; but, in his opinion, the unfairness rested with those who had brought in a bill professing "to explain and amend" the act of last year, when it went in fact to defeat and contradict the provisions of that act. In the bill of last year, a protection was afforded to the commercial interest; but by the present bill, the affairs of commercial men were made as open to disclosure as those of any description of persons. This was evidently contrary to the intention of the House; and he should, therefore, oppose the second reading of the bill.

The *Master of the Rolls* said, that, in consequence of the gross evasions which had been practised, some regulations were absolutely necessary. In the progress of the bill, he had no doubt but that these checks and guards might be introduced in such a manner as not to violate the principle of the bill.

Mr. *Sheridan* said, that this was in every respect a new bill. The House were now as much masters of that fact as they could be on any future occasion. He had expressed his wish, that, on account of its informality, it should be withdrawn; but as this had not been done, he should vote against the motion.

The question being put, "that the bill be read a second time to-morrow se'nnight;" the numbers were, Ayes 85, Noes 20.

April 18.

The *Speaker* called the attention of the House to the objections which had been made, on the preceding evening, to the bill for explaining and amending the bill passed last session, for granting a tax to his Majesty on income. He imagined, he said, that every gentleman

tleman had turned that bill in their minds; he had considered it carefully, and must now say that he concurred in the opinion he had already given, that the provision in the bill, for not allowing an exemption of the assessed taxes in the return of income, should have originated in a Committee of the whole House. This being the case, he recommended to have the order of the day for the second reading of the bill discharged, and then the bill withdrawn. He had the bill in his possession in the country; on reading it, he had his doubts of its informality, but wished, before he made up his mind on it, to consult those gentlemen whom he was always glad to communicate with on similar cases. He, however, did not wish, in the absence of the right hon. mover of the bill, to propose having it withdrawn, as officially he thought he was bound in delicacy to hear his opinion on the subject. Though he had not mentioned the circumstance publicly, he had stated his objections to two or three gentlemen privately in the House yesterday evening. He concluded by recommending the bill to be withdrawn.

Mr. *Long* concurred in opinion with the Speaker, and would certainly, he said, pursue the course he pointed out. The order of the day being read, for the second reading of the bill on Friday next, it was discharged, and the bill withdrawn.

Mr. *Tierney* said, as he understood it would be very inconvenient for several gentlemen, who were attending the assizes, to be in town on Thursday next, he would postpone his motion for the repeal of the income act to Wednesday fortnight. He took this opportunity of setting gentlemen right, who imagined that the repeal of the bill would derange the finances of the year. He had no such thing in contemplation; he did not mean to have the repeal of the tax take place until the conclusion of the year.

H. OF LORDS.

April 21.

The Bishop of *London* introduced a bill for the better observance of Good Friday. It was read the first time. Among other regulations is that to prevent bankers transacting business relative to bills of exchange on that day.

Lord *Grenville* moved, that the House should resolve itself in a Com-

mittee, to take into consideration his Majesty's message, and the resolutions which had been transmitted from the parliament of Ireland.

The motion, after some opposition, nearly to the same effect as that in the Commons, was carried; and Lord *Walsingham* took the chair; when

Lord *Grenville* proposed separately the three first resolutions; which being agreed to, the House was resumed; and then Lord *Grenville* moved, that the Committee do sit again on Friday, and that the House be summoned. Ordered.

In the Commons, the same day, on the order of the day, for the House to go into a Committee on the Exchequer bills bill, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* said, as the Bank no longer laboured under those difficulties, which induced the legislature to lay it under certain restrictions, and as, from the motion he was about to make, the country would be benefited, he should move that it be an instruction to the Committee, to receive a clause in the said bill, empowering the Bank to issue, for the public service, to the Government, such sums, either in cash or bullion, as have been voted for foreign subsidies, with a view of transmitting the same to the respective states so subsidized.

Mr. *Hobhouse* expressed his astonishment at this step, particularly as the holders of Bank-paper are not allowed a privilege granted by this vote to a foreign state.

Mr. *Pitt* replied, that, parliament having already voted such sums, it was found the most advantageous mode to adopt, to transmit them in cash or bullion.

Mr. *Thornton* here observed, that the Bank had the means with the greatest facility of complying with the spirit of the clause.

Mr. *Tierney* begged to know whether, when a gentleman lately applied to the Bank for bullion to purchase wheat at *Hamburgh*, it was not refused?

Mr. *Thornton* answered, that the contrary was the fact; and 100,000*l.* was given in bullion for the purpose (a cry of *hear! hear!*)

The resolution was then put and agreed to, and the report ordered to be brought up next day.

(To be continued.)

230. *An Investigation of the Cause of the present high Price of Provisions. By the Author of the "Essay on the Principle of Population."*

"**A**DAM SMITH has most justly stated that the actual price at which a commodity is sold is compounded of its natural price, the price at which it can be brought to market, allowing the usual profit in time of moderate plenty, and the proportion of the supply to the demand; when commodity is scarce, its natural price is necessarily forgotten, and its actual price is regulated by the excess of the demand above the supply. Let us suppose a commodity in great request by 50 people, but of which, from some failure in its production, there is only sufficient to supply 40. If the fortieth man from the top have 2s. which he can spend on this commodity, and the 39 above him more in various proportions, and the 10 below all less, the actual price of the article, according to the genuine principles of trade, will be 2s. If more be asked, the whole will not be sold, because there are only 40 who have as much as 2s. to spend on the article; and there is no reason for asking less, because the whole may be disposed of at that sum. Let us suppose, now, that somebody gives the 10 poor men, who were excluded, a shilling apiece. The whole 50 can now offer 2s. the price which was before asked. According to every genuine principle of fair trading, the commodity must immediately rise. If it do not, I would ask, upon what principle are 10 out of the 50, who are not able to offer two shillings, to be rejected? For still, according to the supposition, there is only enough for 40; the 2s. of a poor man are just as good as the 2s. of a rich one; and, if we interfere to prevent the commodity from rising out of the reach of the poorest 10, whoever they may be, we must toss up, draw lots, raffle, or fight, to determine who are to be excluded. It would be beyond my present purpose to enter into the question, whether any of these modes would be more eligible for the distribution of the commodities of a country, than the sordid distinction of money? Still, certainly, according to the customs of all civilized and enlightened nations, and according to every acknowledged principle of commercial dealing, the price must be allowed to rise to that point which will

put it beyond the power of 10 out of 50 to purchase. This point will perhaps be 2s. 6d. or more, which will now become the price of the commodity. Let another shilling apiece be given to the excluded 10; all will now be able to offer 2s. 6d. The price must, in consequence, immediately rise to 3s. or more, and so on *toties quoties*. In the progress of this operation, the 10 excluded would not be always entirely the same. The richest of the 10 first excluded would probably be raised above the poorest of the first 40. Small changes of this kind must take place. The additional allowance to the poorest, and the weight of the high prices on those above them, would tend to level the two orders; but, till a complete level had taken place, 10 must be always excluded, and the price would always be fixed, as nearly as possible, to that sum which the fortieth man from the top could afford to give. This, if the donatives were continued, would raise the commodity to an extraordinary price, without the supposition of any combination and conspiracy among the venders, or any kind of unfair dealing whatever. The rise in the price of corn, and of other provisions in this country, has been effected exactly in the same manner, though the operation may be a little more complexed; and I am fully convinced that it never could have reached its present enormous height but from the system of poor laws and parish allowance, which have operated precisely in the same mode as the donatives of a shilling in the instance I have just adduced." (p. 5—8.)

This sensible writer shews, from facts in his own neighbourhood, that, in proportion as wages were advanced, or any pecuniary relief given to the poor, the price of corn rose, and a scarcity ensued. Those who were able kept back their corn, in which they undoubtedly consulted their own interest; but they as undoubtedly, whether with the intention or not is of no consequence, consulted the interest of the state; for, if they had not kept it back, too much would have been consumed, and there would have been a famine, instead of a scarcity, at the end of the year. He denies the possibility of a monopoly in such an extensive article as corn. "It seems now to be universally agreed that the stock of old corn remaining on hand at the beginning

ning of the harvest this year was unusually small, notwithstanding that the harvest came on a month sooner than could have been expected in the beginning of June. This is a clear, decided, and unanswerable proof that there had been no speculations in corn that were prejudicial to the country. All that the large farmers and corn-factors had done was, to raise the *corn* to that price which excluded a sufficient number from their usual consumption to enable the supply to last through the year. This price, however, has been most sensibly and powerfully affected by the ability that has been given to the labouring poor, by means of parish allowance, to purchase wheat, notwithstanding its extraordinary rise; and this ability must necessarily prevent the price of corn from falling very materially till there is an actual glut in the market; for, while the whole stock will go off at 30l. a load, it cannot, on any principle of trade, sink lower. I was in great hopes, just before the harvest, that such a glut was about to take place; but it is now to be feared, from the nature of the present crop, that no such happy event can be hoped for during the year." (pp. 15, 16.) He is decidedly against proportioning the price of labour exactly to the price of provision; "for, however, this, though it would be a bad plan, might pass tolerably in years of moderate plenty, or in a country that was in the habit of a considerable exportation of grain; it would, in a time of scarcity, completely level all property. All would have the same quantity of money; all the provisions of the country would be consumed; and all the people would starve together." (pp. 17, 18.) "I do not, however, intend to infer that the parish allowances have been prejudicial to the state, or that, as far as the system has been hitherto pursued, or is likely to be pursued, in this country, that it is not one of the best modes of relief that the circumstances of the case will admit. The system of the poor laws in general I most heartily condemn; but I am inclined to think that their operation in the present scarcity has been advantageous to the country. The principal benefit which they have produced is exactly that which is most bitterly complained of—the high price of all the necessaries of life. The poor cry out loudly at this price; but, in so doing, they are little aware what they

are about; for, it has undoubtedly been owing to this price that a much greater number of them has not been starved. It was calculated that there were only two-thirds of an average crop last year. Probably, even with the aid of all that we imported, the deficiency still remained one-fifth or one-sixth. Supposing ten millions of people in the island, the whole of this deficiency, had things been left to their natural course, would have fallen, almost exclusively, on two, or perhaps three, millions of the poorest inhabitants, a very considerable number of whom must, in consequence, have been starved. The operation of the parish allowance, by raising the price of provisions so high, caused the distress to be divided among five or six millions, perhaps, instead of two or three, and to be by no means unfelt even by the remainder of the population. The high price, therefore, which is so much complained of by the poor, has essentially mitigated their distress by bringing down to their level two or three millions more, and making them almost equal sharers in the pressure of the scarcity. The farther effects of the high price have been, to enforce a strict economy in all ranks of life, to encourage an extraordinary importation, and to animate the farmer, by the powerful motive of self-interest, to make every exertion to obtain as great a crop as possible next year. I confess myself at a loss to say what better means can be substituted to put an end to the scarcity." (pp. 19, 20.) The cry in favour of small farms, and against middle men, are inconsistent with each other; for, the small farmer cannot do without the middle man. As to the quantity of paper now in circulation, the writer thinks that, as a greater quantity of the medium, whatever it be, is required to circulate the same, or nearly the same, quantity of commodities through a country when they bear a much higher price, the Bank probably issued a greater number of their notes on that account. If the quantity of paper in circulation has increased during the last year, it is rather the effect than the cause of the high price of provisions. He is against parliamentary interference, and for abolishing the assize of bread. "I have no tendency to believe in combinations and conspiracies; but the great interval that elapses between the fall of wheat

wheat and the fall of flour, compared with the quick succession of the rise of flour to the rise of wheat, would almost tempt one to suppose there might be some little management in the return of the meal-weighers to the lord mayor. If the publick suffer in this instance, it is evidently owing to the assize; without which, the opportunity of any such management would not exist: and what occasion can there be for an assize in a city like London, in which there are so many bakers? If such a regulation were necessary, it would appear to be most so in a country village, where, perhaps, there is but one person in the trade, and who might therefore, for a time, have an opportunity of imposing on his customers; but this could not take place where there was such room for competition as in London. If there were no assize, more attention would be constantly paid to the weight and quality of the bread bought; and the bakers who sold the best in these two respects would have the most custom. The removal of this regulation would remove, in a great measure, the difficulty about brown bread, and a much greater quantity of it would probably be consumed." (p. 25.) The difference in the produce of grain in this country from what it was 20 years ago, when we were in the habit of exporting grain to a considerable amount, is only ascribable to the increase of population; and the writer considers the late severe pressure of distress on every deficiency in our crops as a very strong exemplification of a principle which he endeavoured to explain in "An Essay on the Principle of Population, as it affects the first Improvement of Society," published about two years ago, and considered by many merely as a specious argument, inapplicable to the present state of society, because it contradicts some preconceived opinions on these subjects. Two years experience have served strongly to convince him of the truth of the principle there advanced, and of its being the real cause of the continued depression and poverty of the lower classes of society, of the total inadequacy of all the present establishments in their favour to relieve them, and of the periodical returns of such seasons of distress as we have of late experienced. This essay has been out of print above a year; and he has deferred giving another edition of it in

the hope of being able to make it more worthy of the public attention, by applying the principle directly and exclusively to the existing state of society, and endeavouring to illustrate the power and universality of its operations from the best authentic accounts that we have of the state of other countries.

231. *A temperate Discussion of the Causes which have led to the present high Price of Bread; addressed to the plain Sense of the Poor.*

THIS writer observes, it is no longer matter of opinion that the scarcity arises from a deficiency in the wheat crop of last year, which advances the price beyond that of former times; and the old crop being exhausted before the late harvest could be brought into use, joined with collateral circumstances, such as population increased beyond the usual supply, and the more general use of wheat among classes of people who formerly consumed it sparingly. From diligent enquiry it appears, that the crop has been most unusually uneven, and that there is a full produce in some districts and a considerable failure in others. When, from the remarkable fine weather in June and July last, abundant harvest was expected, it was not recollected that the seed-time had been particularly unfavourable. During the last six or seven weeks the double demand, both for consumption and seed-corn, has been to be supplied out of the new harvest. All these considerations are sufficient to account for the high price of provisions, without imputing it to the tricks and practices of monopolists, only two of whom have been convicted, notwithstanding the disposition in the judges to punish this crime wherever it was detected. Nor have any speculations of the farmer, the corn-dealer, or the miller, tended to this point. The wealth of the nation, and the number of rich competitors in the market, must raise the price of articles of constant demand. The use of fictitious capital has done great good. The labourer's wages should be raised according to the ordinary price of wheat, or of that grain which is the common sustenance of the labourer in the district. He answers the argument drawn from the war, by asking how it happened that, in the years 1795 and 1796, when the war could not have had any great effect, the price of wheat was excessively high?

high? and, in 1797 and 1798, when that influence, we would suppose, would have considerably increased, it was perhaps even lower than those who wish to encourage its growth could desire? In 3 years of *peace*, 1698—1700, the average price was 2l. 17s. 5d.; in 12 years of *war*, from 1701—1712 inclusive, 2l. 4s. 4d.; in 9 of *peace*, 1731—1739, 1l. 15s. 9d.; in 8 of *war*, 1740—1748, 1l. 15s. 5d.; in 6 of *peace*, 1750—1756, 1l. 18s. 8d.; in 7 of *war*, 1757—1763, 2l. 2s. 4d.; in 9 of *peace*, 1766—1774, 2l. 5s. 9d.; in 9 of *war*, 1775—1783, 2l. 3s. 2d.; in 9 of *peace*, 1784—1793, 2l. 6s. 7d.; in 7 of *war*, 1794—1800, 3l. 4s. 0d.; neither should it seem that the taxes have had any such effect. The high price of wheat and bread is the effect of an ordinary consumption considerably exceeding our ordinary produce, and of a produce in the last and present years below the average; the price is farther augmented by the increased wealth of the nation, and the consequent depreciation of the value of money. The obvious remedies are, the more limited use of wheat, and a farther encouragement of the importation of it, and the extension of our own corn land, by the removal of every impediment to a general inclosure, and by taking such measures as would tend to give greater encouragement to the cultivation of arable land; and, if voluntary restraint fails, a positive law should be made to limit the consumption; and that no wheat should be permitted to be ground without the mixture of a certain proportion of barley or other grain. Establishing a *maximum* would encourage a consumption disproportionate to the supply, which can never be so well regulated as by a rising or falling price; and it would discourage importation. You may force the farmer to sell his corn at a certain rate, but you cannot force him to sow any more. The same *maximum* could not apply throughout the kingdom, nor be set correctly in every different place, according to all the variety of circumstances which operate upon price. The objection, of occasioning a consumption disproportionate to the supply, applies to the entering into agreements to sell wheat at a cheap rate, or dealing it out at a reduced price to labourers, which is aggravating the evil it is meant to cure, and creating a famine to avoid a scar-

city. There is no doubt that there is a deficiency; there is as little doubt that the means of supplying it, or of counteracting its effects, are within our reach, by foreign supplies, and an encouraging bounty for that purpose, by limiting the use of wheat in the families of the most opulent, and by the East India Company's liberally encouraging the bringing of rice. Upon the whole, there appears to be not only no danger of famine; but, from the disposition to meet the difficulty which seems to manifest itself, there is reason to hope that, when the causes of the high price, which have been stated to apply peculiarly to the present moment, cease to operate, the poorer classes of society may be in a great measure, if not wholly, relieved from the pressure of that calamity they now endure.

232. *The Rights of the Poor considered, with the Causes and Effects of Monopoly, and a Plan of Remedy, by Means of a popular, progressive Excise.* By George Brewer.

THE rights of the poor are here defined: 1. the fair recompence of their labour; 2. the right of an equal protection, with the rest of the community, from the laws, to enable them to enjoy, with a sense of safety, the fruits of that labour; which last right is deduced from their having sacrificed part of their liberties to possess the rest in peace and safety. The constitution of this country is most admirably constructed for preserving to each part of society its proper claims on the rest, as settled by Nature and Reason. That equality, so much talked of by late writers, is not to be reconciled to experience; no people ever had, or can have it long: if it were, by any false policy, created, it would be destructive of its own design, the general good; the inequality of talents and riches would still operate, according to their weight and measure, to make distinctions. The more the community is branched out into different degrees of wealth and condition, and the more the people are employed and engaged in a variety of pursuits, the stronger will be their mutual intercourses and connexions, and the better cemented the plan of society. Every thing, in a great community like this, is measured according to its value, taking into estimation the genius suited to each employment, the mind, the character, the wisdom,

wisdom, of the candidate. The recompence given to men placed in dignified situations is not, therefore, disproportionate, if rightly considered. The merit and power of one such man to do good to the community must be opposed in value to the lesser capacities of a great number; the proper level may be easily ascertained. Now, the industrious poor, who compose by far the greater part of the society, must therefore be, when taken aggregately, the most useful of its members. The only unnecessary part of the society is that whose members receive advantages and emoluments without ever having contributed, or being likely to contribute, to the good of the community. Nothing appears to be less regarded, from what false policy I know not, than the mutual claims of society, of one man to another, and the obligations of natural justice. Perhaps the want of uniformity of opinion, with respect to right and wrong, may be justly attributed to the shock the common sense of mankind has received from a spirit of false philosophy, both dangerous to society and an enemy to happiness." (p. 15—17.) "It is to be lamented, that the complaints of the poor have not been earlier attended to; they have received nothing, hitherto, but the meagre soup of professed charity; they do not want charity; they want the reward of honest industry. It is high time Exertion should remedy what Impolicy or Inattention has permitted. It is time that the dangerous abuse of riches, which offends the public health, and runs with strong current against the poor, should be stemmed before it is too late." (p. 18.)

"Perhaps the following classification of the people, more than half a century back, is as near the truth as possible: 1. nobility, &c.; 2. merchants; 3. tradespeople; 4. little tradespeople, mechanics, &c. *such as procured, by their industry, all the common comforts of life*; 5. the poor, such as were unable to work, from age or infirmity; 6. vagrants, beggars, thieves, &c. the pest of society. From a just view of the present state of society, the following arrangement forcibly applies itself: 1. nobility, &c.; 2. merchants; 3. tradespeople; 4. little tradespeople, mechanics, labourers, &c. *unable to procure the common comforts of life, properly denominated the poor in the present*

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times; 5. vagrants, beggars, thieves, &c. the present objects of mistaken charity, of soup-houses, &c. I wish, most sincerely, the last statement may be controverted; for, if it is suffered to pass *sub silentio*, it is a reproach on the wisdom, the morals, and the policy, of the country." (p. 21.) "It is a melancholy truth, that all that has been done for the industrious poor has been the work of charity; they must beg to procure what they have a natural right to without begging. Soup-houses, &c. have been established with the best mistaken intentions; but the fact is, the poor love to work for their comforts; they can then call them *their own*. They think, and rightly think, they can claim the wages of honest industry; but they do not love the ungrateful task of asking charity. The common people of England have an honest pride in their labour; they call it, emphatically, *getting their bread!* a strong term, and which would afford a stranger one of the most noble features of the British character, independence. Let us be careful this character become not extinct; it seems daily to lose in strength, and if once it is worn out, the industry of the nation is bankrupt." (p. 23.)—"A man must always live by his work, and his wages must at least be sufficient to support him; they must even, upon most occasions, be somewhat more, otherwise it would be impossible for him to bring up a family, and the race of such workmen could not last beyond the first generation," says Adam Smith, to whom Mr. B. pays great deference. "Yet," adds our author, "the common price of labour would be sufficient, were not the produce of that industry partly lost by wanton, voluptuous excess and waste, and the rest, by the ingenious management of wealthy men, sold again to the poor, whose industry produced the article, at a price which appears beyond credibility, and which places the common necessities of life nearly out of their reach." (p. 25.) The principal cause of the indigence and necessity of the poor is, a depravity to be discovered in the mass of the people, that has loosened the bands of society, and nearly destroyed the sense of moral obligation from one man to another. This depravity has originated with the great and rich, whose deviations have spread their ex-

amp.c

ample to the lower orders of the people. These deviations are not such as can easily escape notice, or be considered as the ordinary effects of moral evil; they approach nearer to that unhappy state of society which leads to the downfall of an empire. Let us hope this epidemic evil may be checked in time." (p. 27.) Our author passes proper encomiums on the different ranks. "Not many years since, when the lower orders preserved a due respect for their superiors, seldom found in these times, the nobleman and the peasant, though at a great distance in condition, were of the same social family, brothers and friends; they met in the church, they pursued the same line of moral duty, and the example of the great was the practice of the poor. But the nobility and the people have been put at a distance by the crooked policy of the times, which foolishly hopes for subordination from the lower classes, independent of the only pledge they can have of its sincerity—a sense of religion, and of the moral duties of life. But the democracy of the French has alarmed the English nobility. Let them recollect, that nation, immediately before the Revolution, was become an entire mass of corruption, to which it owed its destruction. The great cause was, the irreligion and immorality of the people; and, if ever they hope for rest from the convulsions which have followed, it must be again in the sanctuary of religion; without which, morality is imperfect. 'Religion is the best pledge of the morals of the people.' Montesquieu.—The clergy are the best members of society to the poor; and, with a few exceptions indeed, perform the duties of the profession with true piety and punctual observance. If they are mistaken in any thing, it is in preaching subordination to the lower ranks, which comes ill from the pulpit, where the pure doctrine of Christianity should be unsullied with political differences and party opinion. The Christian Religion teaches, without any odious allusions, the principles of subordination; and it is, I believe, sometimes best to enforce a precept without the application.—God only knows how far the swelling tide of Depravity might have flowed by this time, had it not been forbid to pass farther by Integrity seated on the throne of Justice. From the collective reasoning I have listened to from

the Bench, I have learned more of the relative duties of private life than I ever attained from books, though reading has been my constant delight, and philosophy the pursuit of inclination. I have now to appreciate the character of the English merchant. If I represent him dealing with exact justice, yet without the spirit of trade mentioned by Montesquieu, and which adheres rigidly to the rules of private interest, of a liberal and humane disposition, assisting the unfortunate, and turning his wealth to the constant advantage of his country, and the benefit of his fellow-creatures, shall I exceed the truth? I will venture the proposition. How different from the character I shall denominate the mere man of trade, who, without any other principle than the insatiate love of gain, pursues a steady course of arithmetical robbery, taking from all, giving to none. I lament that, while I am asserting the rights of the poor, I am obliged to confess that the lower order of people of this kingdom, most likely from bad example, are, generally speaking, negligent of the duties of religion, without any fixed character, careless and remiss in the relative duties of life, frequently idle, given to drunkenness, and with little restraint from conscience in their dealings with the rest of society; but perhaps these deviations are in some measure the effect of their poverty, and not the cause.—The vast portion of depravity disseminated among the people needed no other cause for its almost epidemic influence than the evil principle of man, unchecked and unrelieved by morality and religion. It appears, among the great, in the shape of pride, luxury, voluptuousness, and waste; among the rich, as avarice and the love of gain, pursuing all means of obtaining greater wealth. Among the poor it has the same characters, *ceteris paribus*, differing only with education and manners; dishonesty, idleness, inebriety, are prominent features; the *little great* are very much like the common herd.

Majus & minus non variant speciem.

Vain is the attempt of the higher classes to establish personal distinctions when they are associated by bad morals and corrupt habits, with the very dregs of society. What are called young men of fashion have frequently the same language, and the same shocking obscenities, with the common drover and

carman. Will this disgusting depravity be the means of restoring to us the true character of an English gentleman, humane, benevolent, of courteous manners, softening venial errors with the refinements of the understanding, presenting, against their progress, the principles of religion and morality, and never allowing them to become a precedent to others, or to corrupt the heart; in short, possessing at once reserve without pride, and dignity without arrogance? It is to be lamented, as another great cause of depravity, that many of the intelligent and even learned part of society are deceived with a false and wretched system of philosophy, at once dangerous to the morals and an enemy to happiness; a philosophy that has deprived the poor of their valuable hope and trust in religion, and relieved the rich from every scruple of conscience. Specious arguments, apparently strong in proof, but logically false, are offered to confuse the understanding, and annoy the common sense of mankind, till the great point of human wretchedness is attained, deplored by Aristotle: *Anxius vivi, dubius morior; nescio quo vado*. I think I may venture a proposition with these learned professors; it is, that the Christian Religion is the most perfect system of morality extant; and may it be cherished again, among all ranks, from the highest to the lowest! I shall never consider the ruin of my country complete while the Bible continues to be part of the furniture of the cottage-table.—Perhaps the greatest mischief done by the philosophy of Paine was the erecting a formidable barrier against truth, by creating a jealousy and suspicious distrust in the mind of Government. That noble difference of opinion, once exerted only for the country's good, is now nearly lost to society. All men are classed as Aristocrats or Democrats; names equally obnoxious to the man of sense, who acknowledges no test but truth." (p. 31—40.)—The more immediate causes of the indigence and necessity of the lower orders of the people our author conceives to be, principally, 1. the neglect of agriculture; the desire of some to receive more than their proper share of benefit from the common-weal keeps up an effort which reduces a great number to poverty, to raise a few to affluence. Wealth may be the greatest curse to a country, if an insa-

tiate avarice lays field to field, till no room is left for the poor; when the small farm, stocked with the comforts of life, becomes the hovel of a labourer; and its once happy owner a dejected slave. 2. The burthen of the war; taking away the labour and the provision. "The country is debited with vast expence for the support of their fleets and armies; but it is creditor by their bravery, and the protection they afford to commerce. 3. The weight of taxation, though intended to fall on the higher class, and distributed, apparently, with an equal weight, proportioned to the strength of each individual, yet does not fall where it ought; it merely takes a circuitous road to come to the same point at last, the impoverishment of the country; the landholder, to meet the pressure, raises the rent of his tenants; the farmer, the price of his crop; the merchant indemnifies himself by an advance on the commodity; and each individual alike endeavours to balance the deficiency; till at last it is paid by the consumer of the necessary articles of life. Now the poor, who cannot raise the price of their labour, to meet the pressure occasioned by the dearth of provisions, suffer, with a degree of injustice, the burthen of taxation; they dare not combine; they cannot starve; and are reduced to the mortifying necessity of preferring comparative wretchedness to absolute want. Let us turn away from this affecting picture, and hope for peace." (p. 40—44.) In the 4th place, Mr. B. ranks the abuses of monopoly, forestalling, &c.; on which he states the following positions, afterwards to be proved: 1. that the mealmen of the present day are most wealthy men; 2. that the wealthy mealmen are in a constant and uniform combination to regulate the price of corn, as may best serve their interest; 3. that the farmer mistakingly conceives it to be his interest to submit to the management of the mealman; 4. the mealmen are in the habit of engrossing corn; 5. that a combination of mealmen govern the market; 6. that the abuses of forestalling, regrating, &c. actually exist.

In chap. VI. our author undertakes to disprove the reasoning of Dr. Adam Smith, as it applies to monopoly. After admiring the great scale of human knowledge to be traced in his capacious and well-informed understanding,

he is of opinion, that "he was unacquainted with the machinery and stage-trick of the Corn Exchange, since exposed to public view, or he would have been convinced he had sought for intelligence where it could not be pure; *i. e.* from interested parties, from very clever men, mealmen, and jobbers, who afforded him every information but that which they thought prudent to conceal. As he divides the fair trade into several divisions, and does not make mention of the subdivisions of the inland dealer into jobbers, &c. it is probable he was unacquainted with the existence of that *most reputable* class of men, and, setting out with a false proposition, wanders in plausible error through the rest of the subject. "*It is a well-known fact, that one mealman near the metropolis can furnish, in a few hours, the whole stock in money of the London Company.*" (p. 60.) "It is known to every one, that mealmen (who, by-the-by, are millers) are some of the richest individuals in the country. The wretched hucksters the Doctor speaks of are, no doubt, of the same genus with the eminent jobbers. How little was he acquainted with the natural history of the species!" (p. 64.) "This eminent author's most remarkable assertion is, that the popular fears of engrossing and forestalling may be compared to the popular terrors and suspicions of witchcraft. I admit the resemblance of the popular terrors, except that there is a little more reality in one than in the other; the mealman's is a kind of natural or rather arithmetical magick; a *black art*, infinitely beyond all the supernatural intelligence of a wizard," (p. 69.)—In chap. VII. the positions laid down in the preceding chapter are proved. That a combination of mealmen govern the market, has been proved from the authority of men whose duty requires them to attend Mark-lane, and who admit that a few opulent individuals have the entire guidance of that place, and return to the meal-weighers what price they please for flour; which price is artfully regulated by sales to the necessitous bakers, and given to the meal-weighers as the *bona fide* sale; by which means the assize of bread is advanced. A quarter of wheat is eight bushels, which usually yields from five to six bushels of flour, according to the quality of the wheat. It has lately happened, when the price of bread has been fixed from the average price of

flour being 5l. per sack, that the baker has been obliged to pay at the rate of 5 guineas. This can only be accounted for by the management of the mealmen, who will not grind but when they chuse. There is no law to compel them to sell their flour; and in vain is the price of wheat reduced when it cannot reduce, in proportion, the price of meal." (p. 73.)

In chap. VIII. we are taught the insufficiency of legal remedies against monopoly, &c. by a short account of the principal bills and regulations of the Legislature against it; "a curious enquiry, to trace the rude honesty of our ancestors, gradually refining, with the growth of riches and luxury, into improvement and corruption." (p. 76.) Mr. B. is of opinion, that, "without the spirit of the acts of 2 and 3 Edward VI. and 5 and 6 Edward VI. is restored by Parliament, nothing effectual can be done." (p. 84.) With the best intentions in Government, nothing has yet been done. "Among the public measures adopted against the oppression of monopoly, the London Mill Company ranks highest as a benevolent institution. To the characters of the proprietors is attached that respectability which gives a sufficient guarantee to the world of pure and patriotic intentions. It is, in effect, opposing a gross and offensive monopoly, by a monopoly for the public good. I am afraid, however, it can never be carried into execution: the plan is defective *ab origine*, and the act an incongruous mass of permission and restraint, power and proscription. The first difficulty that may reasonably be looked for will be, an abated energy in its managers; for, it is not easy to believe that men, who are constantly occupied and engaged, both on the great scale of public and private affairs, will be able to find the time and unwearied attention the institution requires, and which certainly cannot be comprized in weekly meetings, nor left to servants and book-keepers. A more serious difficulty presents itself in the certainty of a powerful competition. It is a fact received in evidence, that the Albion Mill Company felt the necessity of coming to an agreement with their competitors, who had been underselling them for a length of time; and this agreement was proposed by a servant of that concern. It being impossible for the London Mill Company to come to any such agreement,

ment, it is next to impossible that they can withstand a combination assisted with all the skilful management of the trade. Symptoms of the *vis inertiae* have already appeared. As yet the design and the execution preserve the same distance as at first. Surely, by this time the company should have become acquainted with the people; their plan should have been published, and their views better explained to a jealous public. Temporary mills and bakehouses should have been procured and set to work, till the great scale of the design had had time to arrive at maturity, and the spirit of exertion had been mixed with the public spirit of the times. The proprietors of this establishment are the patrons and friends of every charitable institution. How much better suited to their characters would it have been to have instituted a charity, by voluntary contributions, to have supplied the industrious poor of large families, or such as were in sickness, with a portion of bread, leaving the active and healthy to meet the pressure by their own honest exertions; not to give relief to any whose real situation was unknown to the subscribers. Notwithstanding I foresee difficulties innumerable in the execution of the benevolent design of the London Mill Company, it has, I am sure, the hearty wishes of every good man for its success; and I most firmly believe that both the managers and projectors have come forward with the plan from the purest principles and motives." (p. 86—89.) The probable means of remedy against monopoly, &c. Mr. B. thinks are, encouragement of free exportation and importation, by public notice in the Gazette, that, after the harvest from the next sowing, exportation shall be free. The great present object is, to produce an early importation, and have it sold openly in the market; by preventing combination among farmers and dealers, and preventing middle men or jobbers coming between the factor (the representative of the farmer) and the mealman, and fixing an assize of flour, to bear a due proportion to the price of wheat. As a plan embracing these beneficial views, Mr. B. offers, in conclusion, the establishment of a popular, progressive excise, not for the benefit of the revenue; be it solely for the public good, to enforce proper restraints on trade; the produce of which excise should be applied to pay the salaries of

proper officers, and the surplus bestowed in bounties to little farmers for corn cultivated and brought to open market, in proportion to the quantity. He proposes three commissioners, at 500*l.* per annum each, to receive the returns from the different inspectors of the consumption of corn, and of corn-fields and granaries throughout England and Wales, from which to estimate the probability of the country being supplied with corn through the year, and settle the ratio of the progressive excise, which shall be made to *increase* or *decrease*, on the stock of the farmer and mealman or dealer, in an equal ratio with the *plenty* or *scarcity* of corn in the markets; 12 clerks, to make entries and minutes; inspector-general of corn returns, to receive and average them, and prepare estimates; inspectors of the consumption and produce for different districts; inspectors of the principal markets, to grant a permit for every sale, expressing the quantity sold, the seller's and buyer's names, with a heavy penalty if he permits the same article to be re-sold in the same market, and to return to the meal-weighers the proper price for flour, to be regulated in proportion to the price of wheat; inspectors of the principal mills, to take, weekly, the stock of different millers, and *mark* the bags of flour, as they are filled, with the price, as they are *regulated* in the market, and *at which* they shall be sold; shifting the flour into other bags, or forging the mark, to be felony. This will prevent mealmen from asking what price they please for flour, which they do at the present time with impunity, as they are not obliged to sell at the price returned to the meal-weighers, that *ceremony* being merely to settle the assize of bread. Buying or selling corn above a certain quantity without proper permits to be transportation; small farmers, or mealmen, and dealers in the country, to be allowed to sell or buy small quantities, not exceeding a quarter of wheat, or a sack of flour, provided it is removed, and no other transaction takes place between the buyer and seller on the same market-day. If this plan *determines* the line between the advantages of fair trade and the abuses of trade; if it fixes the *point of profit* at which the moderate dealer will *be content* to employ his capital, and exert his industry, or *abandon* his pursuits as unprofitable; if it gives freedom to trade, by restrain-

ing its *abuses* only, it has probably come nearer perfection than any design hitherto suggested." (p. 94—100.) This pamphlet deserves attentive perusal.

233. *Enquiry into the Cause and Remedies of the late and present Scarcity, and high Price of Provisions. In a Letter to the Right Hon. Earl Spencer, K. G. first Lord of the Admiralty, &c.*

THE object of this enquiry is, that famines were much more frequent in England till the middle of the 14th century than they have been since; and the occasion of them was, next to bad seasons, the impolitic laws prohibiting the transportation of corn from one part of the country to another, but not the great political struggles of civil war, the last famine in England being in 1438, in the reign of Henry VI.; but, before the disastrous civil wars of that reign, other causes were, the low state of agriculture (for, in the 13th and 14th centuries, corn sold for more than three times as much as the same weight of butcher's meat), a more scanty production in proportion to the number and necessities of the consumers, owing to the more simple manners of the times; and, lastly, the want of internal and foreign commerce. "When we consider, therefore, that there was no relief to be derived, in case of scarcity, from one season to another, from one year to another, nor from one country to another, we may safely ascribe to want of commerce the greatest share in producing the famines of those times of all the causes that have been enumerated except bad seasons." (p. 10.) The more immediate cause that, ever since the middle of the 15th century, has prevented the scarcity from amounting to famine, seems to have been the freedom of internal commerce, which began to take place in 1440, two years after the last famine, and importation from foreign countries, which we for the first time hear of in history a few years afterwards. Soon after this, commerce and civilization began to make rapid advances under the princes of the house of Tudor, and have continued to flourish and extend themselves ever since, so as to bring this country into its present state of unequalled prosperity and grandeur. The improvements in agriculture, and its becoming more honourable, together with the introduction of potatoes, have been additional resources in still later times. And it is

certainly none of the least advantageous concomitant upon wealth and industry that they have been instrumental in preventing such grievous calamities as famines. For, however deplorable the evils of the present day may be, how far short are they of the calamities of those periods in which a year like the last would have been productive of famine, and, perhaps, of its usual concomitant, pestilence; the state of society and manners being then such that the quantity of food produced and imported bore a less proportion to the population than it does in our days; and the prejudices of the age being such as not to allow middle men to apportion and equal the consumption of different seasons, as is so happily exemplified in our times." (pp. 11, 12.) The causes of the present scarcity and high price of provisions are pronounced to be, the uncommonly cold and rainy Summer and Autumn of 1799; and crops have never been, in our time, so scanty and so badly got in. The enormous deficiency of one-third of an average crop is the least which any intelligent calculator has assigned; and many made it greater. That was certainly one of the seasons which, in the 14th century, would have been followed by famine; and how has this been prevented, but by those operations of commerce whereby the consumption of the several seasons of the year, and of the various districts of the country, have been equalized and compensated? Had the produce of last year's crop been brought to market in the quantities and at the prices of a year of plenty, who does not see that there must have been nothing to bring to the Summer markets? Could this economy have been effected by any other means than an advanced price, the necessary consequence of withholding from the consumption of one season what is requisite for the supply of another? Had there not been men who accumulated and reserved these supplies, and conveyed them to where they were most wanted, we must have gone without bread in the months of June and July last. (pp. 12, 13.) The objections to a middle man are next obviated; and it is shewn that "the merchant, middle man, or foreteller, as he is sometimes nick-named, is he who lays-up and reserves, for the day of want which awaits us at the end of the season, what would have been headlessly

heedlessly squandered in the beginning of it." (p. 15.) The writer of this letter (p. 21) calls for proofs of these combinations and monopolies, which, he is of opinion, could no more subsist undiscovered than a conspiracy of 10 or 12 individuals against the state. (p. 38.) The immense importation is a strong proof that the production of this country has not, in that time, been adequate to its wants. The annual average importation, for 20 years preceeding the present, was 160,000 quarters; for the last 10 years, 400,000; from Sept. 1, 1799, to the middle of October, 1800, it has been between 11 and 1,200,000 quarters. While this statement proves the deficient state of our agriculture for a series of years, it carries irresistible conviction, if any proof were still wanting, of the unequalled deficiency of last year." (p. 37.) Subordinate causes of the high price of provisions are, 1. the depreciation of money. Whether the wages of labourers, though greatly raised within these few years, as well as the pay of the army and navy, have kept exact pace with the depression of money, is a very difficult and delicate question; but it would be highly impolitic, at any time, to raise wages by law; and it would be both impolitic and unreasonable to do so in a case of casual and temporary distress, such as the present, as the whole plan of public œconomy and safety would be thereby deranged, and they could never again be reduced. 2. The increased consumption in consequence of the war. 330,000 soldiers, sailors, and prisoners of war*, consume double the quantity they otherwise would do. The population of the three kingdoms, according to the latest and best estimates, is between 12 and 13 millions. This increased consumption, therefore, is not quite 1-36th of the whole. Now, what should we say to the master of a farm who should allege that he has wherewithal to maintain 36 persons, but that, if a single one were added, it would be productive of distress to the whole? Is there a man, deserving the name of a Briton, who can entertain so mean an opinion of the spirit and resources of his country, or who can employ so pitiful an argument to cramp the national exer-

tions necessary for public defence?" (p. 41.) It has been attempted to connect the war with the scarcity in other respects. It can hardly be questioned that loans and increased taxes, by multiplying the circulating medium, have a tendency to depreciate money, and thereby unsettle, for a time, the due ratio between wages and the price of provisions. But, as this has no influence in checking productive industry (the true and only criterion and constituent of national prosperity), it can hardly be called an evil, and, considered as a crimination of ministers, it is at once so shallow and captious as to deserve no answer. 3. Agriculture not keeping pace with population and manufactures. Dr. Goldsmith has been heard to confess that his "Deserted Village" was merely a poetical fiction; and Dr. Price's statements and reasoning, in proof of the decrease of population in England, have been completely refuted. But if agriculture, which may be called the manufacture of corn, had increased, *pari passu*, with other manufactures, there ought to be a sensible increase of population in the villages. This does not appear to be the case; nor has there been an extension of agriculture proportioned to the prosperity of the country in other respects. Though this, therefore, is here reckoned among the secondary causes, in so far as it respects the present scarcity, it is the main cause, in so far as it respects the general high price of provisions, and the inadequate supply of corn by our domestic agriculture for so many years past. (p. 41—43.) 4. The prosecution of those who are invidiously called forestallers and regraters, whose existence the writer controverts. 5. The assize of bread, first instituted in the reign of Henry III. an age of darkness and ignorance. It directly militates against the freedom of commerce, by establishing a *maximum* of profit, and must therefore be pernicious to society and individuals. The baker, in consequence of his profit being fixed, has little inducement to buy his flour as cheap as he can, which he would do if his profits were to arise to him like those of other tradesmen. The miller, knowing he may have what price he pleases, is little anxious how much he gives the farmer. He has been known to offer him more than he asked. The difference of the price at which white and brown bread are

directed

* 200,000 landmen,
120,000 sailors,

Under 30,000 prisoners.

directed to be sold remains the same at whatever price bread may be. The difference in the quartern loaf is at this time $1d.\frac{1}{2}$; so that, in supposing the price of the white loaf to be 6d. that of the brown would be one fourth less; but, supposing the price of the white loaf to be 1s. that of the other would be only one eighth less. Is not this giving an increasing premium on the consumption of white bread proportioned to the rise of the price, so that, when there is the greatest dearth, there is the least inducement to eat brown bread, and there is a virtual prohibition of it when most wanted for the poor? 6. The assize is so set that the baker has a greater interest in selling white bread than brown. The flour of which the latter is made is less retentive of moisture in the oven; so that a greater quantity of flour is necessary to produce the same weight of bread. It also requires more yeast. These circumstances have not been taken into account in the yeast.

The remedies pointed out by this letter-writer are, to extend cultivation so as to augment our internal production, by bringing waste lands into cultivation. The culture of potatoes is an immense resource. Immediate remedies are, to encourage importation. 1. A free trade, and a small bounty in addition to the indemnification enacted last year, in case of a fall of the market pending the voyage, will carry this resource to its utmost extent. 2. The abolition of the assize, or framing it on more correct principles, and particularly taking care that it shall encourage the use of household bread. 3. To stop prosecutions against corn-dealers, or to modify the laws so that the execution of them shall not be detrimental to the publick. To enforce the act of last session respecting stale bread, which is so frequently infringed that it is likely soon to go into desuetude. Yet, after the act had taken effect only for a few weeks, it is certified, on the testimony of six bakers, that the consumption had been thereby diminished one sixth. The author's baker gave, lately, as a reason why it had been neglected, that the dealers in wheat and flour had been so intimidated that the supply was so short he could not bake enough to enable him to keep it for 24 hours. 5. Stopping the distilleries, and the making of starch and hair-powder. Without entering into any reasoning on a

maximum of price, the author contents himself with referring to the trial of it under Edward II. during one of the worst administrations that England ever saw, and was abandoned as mischievous and impracticable. It was tried in France, during an administration still more execrable and flagitious, that of Robespierre, and was equally abandoned for the same reasons. As it is a scheme that could only be dictated by the grossest ignorance and tyranny, and cannot, therefore, have even entered into the minds of our present rulers; no more need be said on the subject. (pp. 64, 65.)

After again repeating, in pointed terms, his absolute disbelief that forestalling and monopolizing the necessities of life are causes of the scarcity and the high price of provisions, this candid writer, who disclaims all connexion or acquaintance with any dealer in the articles of life, or being in the pay of Government, though known to his noble correspondent, thus concludes: "Whoever will study the character of the common people of this island will find much to admire in them, particularly that aversion to the shedding of blood, and to the vindictive use of edged weapons, which remarkably distinguishes them from all the nations of Europe, particularly the more Southern. How cruel then to abuse the generous nature of such people! It seems particularly incumbent on those in power, and on all persons of education, to soothe, console, and instruct the industrious artisan and labourer on a subject on which they are so prone to errors of the most dangerous and fatal tendency; to represent to them that this island is like a ship at sea, on a voyage of 12 months, with an adequate share of provisions on-board, and with only a precarious chance of a farther supply; and that too great an expenditure in the beginning of the voyage would produce a famine before they could arrive in port; that, therefore, it becomes them to submit, with Christian patience, to being put on short allowance, not giving way to unmanly repinings, much less disgracing themselves by mutiny. This class of society should also have it explained to them, that it is only by means of high prices that general frugality and diminished consumption can be effected; and it can be made plain to them, that the farmer ought to have such prices as to indemnify

indemnify him for the shortness of his crop, and to enable him to continue and increase his tillage the ensuing year; that the farmers who produce, and the dealers who bring that produce to market, for the accommodation of society in general, and of the poor in particular, instead of being the objects of their indignation, ought to be considered as their best friends."

234. *An Address to the good Sense and Candour of the People, in Behalf of the Dealers in Corn; with some few Observations on a late Trial for Regrating. By a Country Gentleman.*

THE advertisement of the second edition of this work declares this country gentleman to be Sir Thomas Turton; who pleads the cause of the whole description of corn-dealers, even against the Chief Justice of the King's Bench, in favour of Mr. Rusby.

235. *Observations on the present high Price of Provisions; in a Letter to the Lord Lieutenant and Inhabitants of Hampshire. By John Duhny, Esq.*

THE first cause of war with Mr. D. who dates from Robley*, is war; the second, the great expence of cultivating wheat, and the extravagant consumption of it in luxury; the third, the increased expence of raising corn and other necessaries of life. The existence of the fourth, or monopoly, he denies, using the words of Adam Smith, and the evidence of different practice in different parishes, which refute the idea of combination. He quotes with applause, as containing much good sense, the preceding article, which is much praised and quoted in the ministerial prints of the day. War is Mr. D's scarecrow.

236. *Short Thoughts on the present Price of Provisions. By an Officer of the Volunteer Corps.*

"BREAD," says this writer, "being the bill of exchange betwixt human labour and the products of that labour, the quantity consumed must be ascertained, and that information may be obtained without the exercise of excise laws, or forcible inquisitions;—but, until the whole consumption of one year with another is ascertained, nothing effectual can be done to remedy the present existing evil of a dear loaf; because that evil arises from two causes—one

natural, the other artificial:—the one arising from the casual succession of three bad years, 1795, 1796, and 1799;—the other, from speculators being possessed of that degree of statistical knowledge by which is ascertained the exact consumption; and then, by means of combination, they feed the ovens from day to day, and the public markets from week to week, in such manner as to keep bread far above the price manufacturers, labourers, middling housekeepers, schools, and seminaries of education, can possibly afford to pay, without national ruin being the consequence.—When the prices of the quarter of grain are given to the publick, the quantities consumed should be returned to Government, so as to regulate the opening and shutting of the ports. In all foreign countries their respective Governments have a perfect knowledge of the quantities of corn grown, and the quantities consumed, and open and shut their ports accordingly.—In Scotland, the judges of assize do the same, and the grand juries furnish the information for that end; they even go farther, they furnish a price of exchange for corn, against current money, and settling accounts between landlord and tenant; by these prices, fixed for conversion of corn produced into money-rent in each county, all accounts between landlord, steward, and tenant, are adjusted. The ports for importation are opened or shut against exportation agreeable to the known produce of the year and consumption of the inhabitants. The opening and shutting ports, as to importation or exportation, when Parliament are not sitting, ought to be placed in the hands of Government, to whom returns of the quantity consumed in each county should be regularly made. If this was the case, they could act with such promptitude, according to existing circumstances, that any unfair speculations would be rendered very dangerous to the undertaker. The quantities consumed being known, one twelve-month's corn, from the first of December in every year, should be ascertained to be within the kingdom or dominion, else how is it possible to carry on war or manufactures without insurmountable difficulties? The consumption of corn in the island of Malta, from its population, exceeded its produce by five times; Holland by twice; the former, namely Malta, always at war with the surrounding countries, Africa, Egypt, Syria, Turkey, and Greece, by neutral vessels or importation under convoy, at proper periods, always had bread plenty, and carried on divers cotton and other valuable manufactures. Holland, often engaged in general wars, sometimes carriers, sometimes combatants, subsisted by importation, and imported and bonded corn, making it an object of speculative commerce;

* Near Alresford.

merce; and though bread was enhanced beyond the price when the corn of other countries was imported, by reason of mercantile profits, freight, and insurance, yet it was regulated so as to undergo little change, and, of course, manufactured goods did not suffer much alteration. By proper bounties, when the exact consumption is known, and the due regulation of opening and shutting the ports is effected, what is to hinder the lords and rulers of the seas to import into the British Isles, in single ships, or fleets under strong convoy, even more than their wants, and making super-provision of corn an article of enterprise to send to other countries in want of it? But, what is more essential, this will make the loaf so near the value of that in other countries, that, in case of peace, it cannot be an object of manufacturers to emigrate." (p. 4—9.)

"In war, it is obvious that though much provision is wasted at sea, and much is wasted on land, yet a very great part of the supplies of food consumed by our army and navy at a great distance from home is drawn from other countries; which army and navy, when peace shall come, must be supplied by the produce of the British Isles. It is neither war nor taxation that enhances, in one and the same year, without scarcity, any given article of food to three times its original value. Instance potatoes:—it is rapacity carried on by combination, after ascertaining the exact consumption, and BARELY feeding the markets from day to day, that does it. Anno 1795 was a bad corn year: potatoes came into universal use, as a substitute: the people at large were reconciled to the substitute: the publick gave premiums for their culture on a large scale. In 1796 they were sold at one guinea per ton of twenty hundred weight, at first cost, and at five guineas by retail, in the capital. The people regretted not the want of wheaten bread. In 1797 and 1798 combination, on discovering the known consumption of potatoes, took place; the evil, however, had no marked effect till 1799, when they became a substitute for charity-bread; they then rose, by combination, from five guineas to eighteen guineas per ton, till the parochial gifts, as a substitute for bread recommended by Parliament, were obliged to be abandoned, though there were plenty of potatoes all the while, and although fine weather brought forward other vegetables. This year (1800) the seasonable rains, after the Summer heat, brought turneps so forward that, in the beginning of this month (November), in the villages near London, they were sold wholesale, by the raisers for market, for two pence halfpenny per bunch to the market-contractors, on whose account they were pitched in Covent-gar-

den and other markets of the metropolis. And, in one and the same morning, they were carried out again to the very hamlets where they grew, and retailed by hucksters to the very persons whose labour raised them at five pence per bunch, or cent. per cent. profit; which seems too large a profit, considering there are three vegetable market-days per week. This trade, therefore, yields a profit upon the capital employed by such dealers, every year, of upwards of one hundred and fifty times cent. per cent." (p. 10—14.)

"The inclosing of waste lands, a plan beneficial in prospect, cannot procure the relief immediately wanted, which may be obtained by bringing corn from America, Russia, Poland, Prussia, Barbary, Sardinia, Sicily; and perhaps Egypt, Turkey, and Greece.—To conclude: with a reasonable-priced loaf, &c. procured by the means suggested, war and manufactures may be both carried on; without it, neither to advantage; not even defensive war, against predatory republican opponents, who wage war on principles so hostile to our constitution in church and state; which, however, in still more difficult times, we have had the glory to maintain." (pp. 14, 15.)

237. *War proved to be the real Cause of the present Scarcity and enormous high Price of every Article of Consumption; with the only radical Remedy.* By Robert Waithman, a Common Councilman of the City of London.

OUR readers are too well acquainted with men and times not to have prejudged the arguments before them.

238. *The Case of the Farmers at the present important Crisis stated, by a Hertfordshire Farmer.*

THIS honest farmer, at least we must presume him so till he is convicted of being otherwise, pleads feelingly for long leases, as an incentive to agricultural improvement, and raising agriculture above the unnatural degree of depression into which he complains it is forced, and which it is highly impolitic to continue. He is of opinion, that running leases and the restrictions inserted in them encourage the substitution of cunning to wisdom, and occasion the pleasures of life to be enjoyed by stealth, that they may not excite envy. He quotes old Fitzherbert's treatise of surveying, 1539, against surveyors.

239. *A Determination of the Average Depression of the Price of Wheat in War below that of the preceding Peace, and of the Re-advance in the following, according to its yearly Rates, from the Revolution to the End*

of the last Peace; with Remarks on the greater Variations in that entire Period. By J. Brand, Cl. M. A. &c. &c.

LEAVING it to others to controvert what are called fallacious principles in this essay, we shall content ourselves with observing it was the first, in order of time, on the subject.

240. *Dearness not Scarcity, its Cause and Remedy. By a Commercial Man. Humbly offered to the Consideration of his Majesty's Ministers.*

WAR and its contracts are here given as the causes of dearness. But a more fundamental cause, and which requires a radical remedy, is too *extensive credit*. The remedy here proposed is, that engagements for the payments of bills, or other negotiable forms or instruments, shall not exceed the amount of capital in a greater proportion than as 4 to 1; that the sum proposed as the largest amount of such engagement shall be certified and registered, and a duty of one half per cent. paid on such amount. Such a scheme would open a new, fair, and productive source of revenue, renovate and invigorate the system, without endangering property, and do away the *moonshine of paper currency*.

241. *Thoughts on the present Prices of Provisions, their Causes and Remedies, addressed to all Ranks of People, by an independent Gentleman.*

CAUSES: 1. Deficiency of the harvest of 1799 not so great as generally supposed; 2. impediments to importation from the Baltic made pretences for rise in the market; 3. increased taxation; 4. increase of real capital, seeking to invest itself in the most beneficial speculations; 5. increase of artificial capitals, by paper circulation and country banks; 6. increase of wealth in farmers; 7. increase of the spirit of rapacity and speculation; besides various other collateral causes. The first six of these are here said not to admit of a remedy, at least not an immediate cure. The remedies therefore proposed are, 1. to take an account of the stock of corn, and the land sown or to be sown; 2. a similar account of cattle and live stock; 3. magazines of rice; 4. a *maximum price*, which is here defended at some length. He proceeds to examine the remedies hitherto suggested; and opposes Adam Smith's prejudice about monopoly. He concludes with pro-

posing "an adjustment of prices, as the only mode, in his opinion, at all calculated to afford the most distant chance of cure for the enormous and inveterate malady of the land; and restoring her to her sound and pristine health, in an instant; the sole difficulties of which would be at the outset, in procuring its adoption, the application afterwards being easy, and the effect certain." (pp. 79, 80.)

* * * We flatter ourselves our readers will not be displeased at this early and full discussion of the present popular topic.

242. *Remarks on the Poor Laws.*

By William Bleamire, Esq.

THIS work does infinite credit to the head and heart of the compiler. The emoluments arising from its sale are for the benefit of the Philanthropic Reform in St. George's Fields, where it is sold. The prominent features of this useful compilation are, the abolition of settlements; overturn of the present cruel and extravagant system of orders of removal, and that of the office of overseer, by placing the regulation of the poor on a better and more respectable footing, and in abler hands. Should the measure receive the sanction of the Legislature, farewell to the office of *vestry-clerk*, whose principal gain proceeds from preparing orders of removal, appeals, and other expensive litigations, arising out of them. We sincerely hope, from the harsh practices which have taken place in some parishes towards paupers claiming and entitled to relief, that the regulations recommended in this short but valuable pamphlet may speedily be adopted; and that it may be read by every member of the Legislature.

243. *A Letter addressed to the Rev. Richard Polwhele, Vicar of Manaccan; to which is subjoined, an Appendix, containing miscellaneous Remarks on the Ignorance, Arrogance, and Scurillity, of the Anti-Jacobin Reviewers. By U. S. Solus.*

MR. P's conduct to Dr. Hawker is here very pointedly reſented, and the poetical and antiquarian divine referred back to his professional studies. We are ſorry we cannot entirely vindicate Mr. P. who ſeems rather "unſtable in all his literary ways." Nor is there much to be ſaid for the Reviewers, who receive a rap on the knuckles from the letter-writer. See before p. 240.

244. *A Sermon, preached before the Archdeacons and Clergy of the Deanries of Hartismere,*

more and Hoxne, in Suffolk, at the Visitation held in Easter, 1797; and that of Southwark, September, 1799; and published by their Desire. By the Rev. J. Brand, M. A. Rector of the Parish of St. George the Martyr, in Southwark; and Vicar of Wyckham Skeythe, in the County of Suffolk.

TEXT, Heb. xii. 15. After pointing out the duties of the ministers of religion in the present awful crisis, Mr. B. proceeds to trace the source of the evils which they have to obviate, to Infidelity, whose attacks on Religion began in our own country, and, after being circulated over the Continent, were imported back again in the most dangerous, because familiar, form, even after the solidest and finest defences of our holy religion had been produced by our own countrymen. "The danger arising from a total rejection of the authority of Scripture is not the only one which, at this juncture, a great vigilance is required to prevent. The denial of the truth of certain parts of it, and the perversion of others, daily diminish the salutary effects of Religion, and impair its interest. I shall not attempt here to describe how a plan to effect this has been long and is still, perpetually working upon in this country, and what numbers are expected to be led astray by its effects; yet the agents are those who call themselves *believers* in Christianity, as if those who undermine the walls of a city were not as truly enemies to it as those who cast up a mount and plant battering rams against them." (pp. 8; 9). Of the disingenuous perversions of Christianity, by explaining away the sense of the Gospel, our author mentions two, the sanctioning of Christianity, eternal rewards and eternal punishments, and the doctrine of resistance to civil authority. His arguments on both these points deserve to be generally read; as also his application of the Jewish historian's portrait of the state of the public mind at the eve of the ruin of the civil and religious polity of his country, contrasted with the present state of Europe. Mr. B. has more than once appeared before us as a political writer.

245. *A Sermon, occasioned by a late desperate Attempt on the Life of his Majesty, preached at Christ's Church, in Bath, on Sunday, June 8, 1800. By the Rev. C. Daubeny, LL. D. Author of the "Guide to the Church," and Fellow of Winchester Coll.*

THIS discourse, from 1 Pet. ii. 17, has an obvious connexion with the preceding, and is calculated to inculcate obedience to Government, on scriptural and rational principles.

246. *The Duty of not running in Debt considered, in a Discourse preached before the University of Cambridge, January, 1800. By George Whitmore, B. D. Fellow and late Tutor of St. John's College.*

THE novelty of the subject, hitherto, as the author believes, "*unnoticed from the pulpit*," he hopes will recommend this plain, practical discourse from Rom. xiii. 8.

247. *A Sermon, preached before John Sayer, Esq. Commissary for the Parts of Surrey, and the Clergy of the Deanries of Southwark and Ewell, in Surrey, at the annual Visitation held at Kingston on Thames, May 29, 1800, and published by their Desire. By William Foster, D. D. Fellow of Eton College, Vicar of Kew and Petersham, and Chaplain in ordinary to his Majesty.*

THE four precepts laid down 1 Pet. ii. 17. are separately and distinctly enforced, in a style of manly argument, in this plain discourse; at the end of which the circumstance of the King's preservation from an assassin is pertinently introduced.

248. *Tales, Anecdotes, and Letters, translated from the Arabic and Persian. By Jonathan Scott.*

THESE tales are said, in the preface, to be almost verbally translated from a fragment of the 1001 Nights, procured in Bengal by Mr. James Anderson; who permitted Mr. S. to take a copy of it; but they do not equal, in spirit or interest, that entertaining work, first produced by M. Galland. The Arabian Nights are not to be considered as one entire and perfect work; but there are many compilations under that title, of various degrees of merit, dispersed in the East. These are, however, unquestionably original, and form an amusing volume. The MS. contains the tales given by M. Galland, from the introduction to the conclusion of the story of Zobeide and her sisters, but with this difference, that, in the former, they run through only 29 Nights, whereas, in the latter, they occupy 69. The tales now translated follow next, but without any division into Nights; and these are succeeded by the adventures of Kummural Zummaun, with which the

the fragment concludes*. The editor requests the reader to bear in mind that an almost verbal translation is here offered to his perusal, and not an outline of an Arabic tale, filled up to accommodate itself to our ideas of correct style. The only liberty taken with the original is, the omission of the frequently-recurring particles, which, in English, would be offensively redundant; also, a few expressions rather too plainly descriptive of natural situations.

249. *An Examination into the Principles contained in a Pamphlet intituled "The Speech of Lord Minto;" with some Remarks on a Pamphlet intituled "Observations on that Part of the Speaker's Speech which relates to Trade."* By the Right Hon. Barry Earl Farnham †.

CALM and candid, and, in some instances, solid argument against the positions of his noble antagonist in favour of the Union, whose language, in the case of the equality of rights in the Catholicicks of Ireland, is observed as revolutionary and inflammatory as that for which Paine's printer was punished in England, while this speech has been publicly circulated in Ireland. In regard to the noble Earl's suggestions on the Union, the only new and interesting one appears to be the proposal of striking off so many of the representatives of the numerous boroughs of Great Britain as will make room for the number proposed to be added to the House of Commons as representatives for Ireland; these to consist of two members for each county, great town, and city, and one representative for each of the towns next in consequence to them. This plan will prevent the inconvenience of enlarging a body rather too numerous in its present state, and produce a most essential parliamentary reform, by purging the House of Commons of one moiety of the British representatives for such boroughs as have been considered as exceptionable; and its effect on the Irish part of the representation will be still more comprehensive, as the whole number of members representing these insignificant boroughs will then be

struck off. This reform will be effected without infringing any one constitutional principle." (p. 48.)

250. *The Farmer's Boy, a Rural Poem, in Four Books.* By Robert Bloomfield. With Ornaments engraved in Wood by Anderson.

IF Scotland boasts her Thomson, and her Burns, England may boast her Bloomfield. The writer of this rural poem was the son of a tailor and a schoolmistress at Honington, 8 miles North-east of St. Edmund's Bury; went to school at 7, and to a farmer at 11; was taken under the care of a paternal uncle, a journeyman shoemaker in Bell-alley, Coleman-street, London, where he first read news-papers, attended Mr. Fawcett's lectures at the Old Jewry meeting-house, and a debating-society, and became a poet. In consequence of a combination among the journeymen shoemakers he returned to the farmer, and, after two months residence in the country, wrote this piece, which, like Thomson's* *Seasons*, whose plan he pursues, abounds with many minute circumstances of rural simplicity which escape mere superficial observers and loftier poets. Mr. Capel Loft revivified the MS. and superintended the publication, and speaks of its author with rapturous applause, in which he has our concurrence, however we differ from him as to his strictures on news-papers and debating-societies. Young Bloomfield is now between 33 and 34, married, father of three children, and universally praised, by those who know him best, for the best of husbands, an indulgent father and quiet neighbour, and particularly affectionate to his mother. "It is much to be a poet, such as he will be found; . . . it is more to be such a man." C. L. Various editions in 12mo, at 2s. 6d. in 8vo, at 5s. and one in 4to, at 10s. 6d. have been published of this little work, and a portrait of the author to be had separate.

251. *The Necessity of Religious Education proved by Arguments deduced from the Scriptural Doctrine of the Corruption of Human Nature; with an Enquiry into the true Meaning of St. Peter's Position, that Charity shall cover the Multitude of Sins: A Sermon, preached on Sunday, Dec. 27, 1799, at the Parish-church of St. Paul,*

* The substance of those adventures is given by Galland, though with much deviation from Asiatic manners and scenery, under the title of the Story of Camaralzaman, Prince of the Children of the Islands of Khaledan.

† See an account of his Lordship's death in our present month's Obituary.

* The fust that has been made about Thomson surpasses the antient immortalization of Homer, and the modern of Shakspeare.

for the Benefit of the Charity-schools established in the City of Exeter; with a Variety of Notes and Illustrations. By Jonas Dennis, S. C. L. of Exeter College, Oxford, Prebendary of Carlwell, and Chaplain to the Right Worshipful the Mayor of Exeter.

UNDER the idea of promoting religious education, the author rants against the carelessness of the clergy, and the fashions of the ladies. When the exhortations of diocesans fail, little can be effected from advice like this from inferior clergy. Dr. Parr set the example of notes to a charity sermon.

The same divine, who styles himself "a deacon of the Church of England," has published "A Sermon, preached, by particular desire, in the Parish-church of Willand, Devon, on Thursday, Feb. 7, 1799, at the interment of John Westcott, Yeoman, who died, of a melancholy accident, in the prime of life," without telling us what the accident was, and discoursing on the subject in a very edifying but not very appropriate manner, from 1 Sam. xx. 3.

252. *A concise Directory for the profitable Employment of the Christian's Sabbath.* By Samuel Burdon.

WHOLESOME advice, delivered with much plainness, in sentences abrupt and somewhat unconnected, "to the Church of Christ, and congregation at large, in Butt-lane, St. Alban's."

253. *An impartial and succinct History of the Rise, Declension, and Progress, of the Church of Christ, from the Birth of our Saviour to the present Time; with faithful Characters of the principal Personages, antient and modern.* By the Rev. T. Haweis, LL.B. and M. D. Chaplain to the late Countess of Huntingdon, and Rector of All Saints, Aldwinkle, Northamptonshire. In Three Volumes. 8vo.

THOSE who recollect certain transactions respecting the acquisition of the rectory of Aldwinkle, stated in our vol. XXXVII. 507, 508, 591, will not be prejudiced in favour of the character of this writer, whose object is, to investigate, among the discordant sects of each century, "the true Church of Christ." His idea of that may be learned from his title-page; his style and expression, however tinged with occasional quaintness, may entitle him to reputation as a writer. In a strong delineation of George Whitfield's character, he is placed on a rank with St. Paul and Luther, and said to have preached the

everlasting Gospel with the power of the Holy Ghost sent down from Heaven.

254. *Narrative of the Deportation to Cayenne, and Shipwreck on the Coast of Scotland, of J. J. Job Ayme, written by himself; with Observations on the present State of that Colony, and of the Negroes; and an Account of the deported Persons at the Time of his Escape.*

THIS is to be considered as a sequel to three other publications on the same subject, viz. "Carnot's Vindication of himself," "Ramel's Narrative of the Deportation of Barthelemy, Pichegru, &c.," and "Secret Anecdotes of the Revolution of the 18th Fructidor;" forming, together, a curious body of evidence of perfidy, cruelty, and tyranny, without example; and the horrible list, at the end, of the persons deported, of whom by far the greater part perished in a pestilential climate, cannot be read without a mixture of indignation and horror.

Quousque tandem, Catilina, abutere patientia nostra.

255. *A Sermon, preached at the Visitation of the Honourable and Reverend the Lord Bishop of Ely, at Cambridge, June 13, 1799. By the Rev. John Haggitt, B. D. and Vicar of Maddingley.*

FROM 2 Tim. ii. 15. the preacher vindicates the clergy from the calumnies of those arrogant sectaries who distinguish themselves by the exclusive appellation of Gospel preachers. He shews the indispensable necessity of enforcing good works, and the unfounded pretension to convert persons to the Christian faith in the present day; and he argues for a fair division of the word of God. Ten pages of apology for publishing single sermons are prefixed.

256. *A Sermon, preached in the Parish-church of Northleach, Gloucestershire, at the Visitation of the Worshipful and Reverend James Webster, LL. B. Archdeacon of Gloucester; and published at his Request, and that of several of the Clergy present.* By the Rev. J. Hare, A. M. Rector of Coln St. Denys, Gloucester, and Vicar of Stratton St. Margaret, Wilts.

IN this discourse, from Isaiah lii. 7, the preacher endeavours to prove, "1. that an established Priesthood is so agreeable to the nature and reason of man, that there is no instance of any civilized nation in which there has not been such an establishment; 2dly, that it is expressly declared in Scripture,

* See vol. LXIX. p. 778.

there should be an established and permanent Priesthood; 3dly, that, in this nation, the establishment of the Priesthood is not burthensome to the community, but the reverse; and, 4thly, that such an establishment has a natural tendency to increase the temporal as well as spiritual welfare of the people." (p. 3.) The first and second points are proved very satisfactorily, by an appeal to profane and to sacred history. Under the third head, the meritorious conduct and services of the English Clergy are asserted in strong, and, we believe, in very just terms: "Speaking of them as a collective body, probably on earth there is not a set of men more to be respected for manners, learning, integrity, loyalty, and piety, than the English Clergy; or who in general make their duty more a matter of conscience; considering their number, and, as the Apostles said to the Lycaonians, 'We are men of like passions with you,' how few of the English Clergy are of reproachable character; and how many of them there are who take pleasure in their profession, considering it as no irksome task either to instruct their poor parishioners, to inspect their Sunday-schools, or to perform any other part of their duty; who take a real delight in relieving every species of distress in their parishes, and make it an object of their serious attention to improve the condition of their parishioners as much as possible." (p. 11.) "Upon the whole, I apprehend it may be confidently asserted, that the duty, both of the higher and lower orders of the Clergy of this kingdom, is performed, generally, throughout the nation, in such a manner that they well deserve, and fairly earn, the emolument they derive from it, and, indeed, a great deal more than many of them receive." (p. 12.) The average annual income of the clergy (whose number is supposed to be 18,000 persons) is computed to be 88l. 10s. for each person. It is shewn that the priesthood is so far from being burthensome to this country, that, even in a pecuniary light, "the community (at least the lower classes of it) are in this very sense gainers by such an establishment. Every one the least conversant in the business of human life must know that, if the total income before-mentioned was not paid to the clergy, it would neither add to that of the farmer or labourer; it would be in

addition to the incomes already possessed by the nobility and gentry of this country; and is there any man, who has considered the subject, who has considered the usual way of life of the nobility, gentry, and of the clergy of this kingdom, who has considered that the clergy, for the most part, reside constantly in the country, are witnesses to the wants of the poor, and, in general, desirous to relieve them; and that the nobility and gentry, frequently from their duty in parliament and other causes, reside but a short time at their country-seats, and, from their elevated station in life, and the high rank in which they move, either cannot be, or at least are not, so intimately acquainted with the distresses of the poor; is it at all likely, if this 1,742,000l. which are paid to the clergy at large, was added to the estates of our nobility and gentry, that they either would, or could, so beneficially appropriate as much of that income, in charity to the poor, as is at present appropriated of it by the clergy?" (p. 15.) The tendency of this establishment to increase the temporal welfare of the people is then shewn, by the services which their education enables them to render to their own parishes, to those adjoining, and often to the kingdom at large. Among these services are specified those of justices of the peace, preceptors of youth, arbitrators, trustees, advisers in domestic difficulties and in parochial concerns, friends to the poor, and improvers of the external manners of the yeomanry and peasantry. In a note at p. 16 the objection is well answered, "that the office of a justice of the peace is of too temporal a nature to be suitable to the spiritual profession of a clergyman." In truth, the laity, in many districts, are so averse to the great and increasing labours of this office, that the services of the clergy are called for by the strongest necessity. Lastly, the spiritual advantages which the priesthood communicates to the people are justly set forth.

The whole discourse is well calculated to convince the laity of the usefulness and necessity of a priesthood; and to inculcate upon the clergy a strong sense of the various and important duties which they are bound or expected to perform.

257. *A Charge delivered at the Visitation of the Archdeaconry of Salop, in the Diocese of Lichfield*

Lichfield and Coventry, in May, 1800; and published by Desire of the Clergy. By John Chappel Woodhouse, M. A. Archdeacon, and Canon-residentary of Lichfield. (Continued from p. 1076.)

THIS charge may be considered as an official paper, illustrating by example the duty of an archdeacon. Mr. Woodhouse has gone through the district entrusted to his care; he has ascertained the number of churches and chapels, and compared them with the extent of the archdeaconry. He states the number of those which were in complete repair, and of those to which more or less improvement was required or ordered; the condition of the parsonages, the proportion of residence, the regulation of the duty, and the number of Dissenters. On all these points we see with pleasure that the report is favourable. The Archdeacon then proceeds to shew how moderate, even in this district, which in clerical property is comparatively rich, is the amount of ecclesiastical revenues, and how unprofitable, as well as impolitic and unjust, would be that spoliation of it which democratic avarice might suggest*. The utmost income of a clergyman there, if equally distributed, would be 200l. and the share of each individual, if divided among the inhabitants, would be about 5s. 7d. The character of this charge is that of plain and unaffected utility. It exhibits no flourishes of language; and the inferences drawn from the facts established in it all tend to promote the practice of religion, the good regulation of the church, and the benefit of the publick.

258. *A Dissuasive from Riots: A Sermon, preached at Middleham, on Occasion of the late Riots in London.* By R. B. Nicholls, LL.B. Dean of Middleham.

NOT only a dissuasive from riots, but from the fashionable doctrine of equality, and from idleness and discontent; delivered in plain and expressive language, from Exod. xxiii. 2.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

A *Notitia codicum Græcorum Mosaicorum* may shortly be expected.

* See Mr. Cove's Essay on the Revenues of the Church of England, reviewed p. 558.

† The printed books in this library were all burnt Aug. 19, 1794, with Montfaucon's Collection of Antiques; and the "Voyageur de Paris, 1797," l. 28, insinuates that the 900 MSS. were not saved.

The numbers which distinguished the MSS. of the library of St. Germain's†, as well as those brought into the National Library at Paris, from Venice, Rome, or other places, of which catalogues have been already made, retain the same numbers of reference, for the benefit of those who may consult them.

A new version of the Prophet Hosea, with copious Notes and an elaborate Commentary, by the masterly pen of the very learned Bishop of Rochester, we are happy to say, is in forwardness at the press.

The Dilettanti Society have seconded Mr. Dallaway wish in employing Mr. C. Howard to draw and engrave the principal statues, &c. in the collections of this country.

A new edition is preparing at *Edinburgh*, in one volume, 8vo, with a prefatory dissertation and glossary, of the "Complaynt of Scotland," printed about 1549. Of this curious work only four copies are known to exist; one in the British Museum, another belonging to the Duke of Roxburgh, a third to Mr. John M'Gowan, writer, and a fourth to Mr. George Paton, of the Custom-house at Edinburgh, but all imperfect; but the first and last have been completed from each other.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

H. N. would be obliged to any of our correspondents who can point out the rise and progress of CATECHISMS, and say what are "Cyrilli Catecheses."

A FRIEND TO THE FAMILY may receive the wished-for information by calling on our PIONEER.

S. P. suggests to our correspondents the utility of a new edition of Fleetwood's "Inscriptionum Antiquarum Sylloge," purged of the numerous errors with which the present edition abounds. The known reputation of the work rendering it superfluous to dwell on its merits, he solicits their opinion as to a new edition.

We have no other objection to the insertion of the letters of O. E. and CLERICUS SURRIENSIS, than a desire to avoid disseminating the venom which they would necessarily provoke.

Before we can agree with AN OLD CORRESPONDENT, that "the admission of an attack implies a willingness to receive the retort," it is necessary that the REAL names of both assailants should be known. With HIS we are unacquainted; yet his letter shall appear in our SUPPLEMENT.

DIGORY TREWHIGGEN's impertinence (from *Falmouth*) is returned to the Post-office. SUTTONIENSIS PLEBEYUS in January.

To

TO MRS. SIDDONS.

SIDDONS! when first commenc'd thy
ardent course, [awful Shrine,
The Powers that guard the Drama's
Beauty, and Grandeur, Tenderness, and
Force,
Silence that speaks, and Eloquence divine,
For thee erected that approachless Throne,
None may or hope to conquer or to
share; [own
And all our subject Passions trembling
Each various Sense subdu'd, and captive
there. [Claim,
Yet the Heart says—"Respect a rival
"A Claim that rises in unvanquish'd
strife,
"Behold, dividing still the palm of Fame,
"Her radiant Science and her spotless life!"
Lichfield Close, Aug. 29. ANNA SEWARD.

PROLOGUE TO THE CAPTIVES.

*Acted at Reading School, Oct 15, 16, and 17.
Spoken by Mr. JOLLIFFE.*

SOME twelve years since, domestic an-
nals say, [play,
Here first a School-boy THESPIS dar'd to
With Puppet-forms endeavour'd to beguile
The tedious hour, and raise the gen'rous
smile—
No spacious canvas could the Artist boast;
His castles nodded—from a sheet of post.
Now sooth'd by love, now mad with frantic
rage,
A six-inch hero trod his two-foot stage;
While lost in grief the straw-stuff'd maiden
stood,
And vainly strove to move—a man of wood.
Soon his dramatic genius taught t' aspire
Above the management of rags and wire,
Consign'd the wooden Garricks to the shelf,
And sought the aid of puppets—like myself;
With bold attempt presented to your view
The melting scenes which matchless SHAK-
SPEARE drew. [provoke
With PLAUTUS strove your laughter to
At tales of merriment and comic joke.—
To-night once more we stretch the adven-
t'rous sail,
And trust our little vessel to the gale.—
Protected by the safety of the coast,
No nautic skill, no Pilot's art we boast,
With joyful hearts our annual course renew,
For Favour's harbour brightens on our view.
Our Play (for Prologues of the Play should
Have ev'ry title to the pure antique. [speak),
No plaster figure cast by modern rule,
By some vile bungler of the German School;
But simple grace, by PLAUTUS nobly plann'd,
The finish'd statue of a Master's hand.—
Ye gentle fair! whose smiles, before, have
charm'd [warm'd,
Our youthful bosoms, and whose praise has
With kind indulgence hear our ancient play,
Whose verse salutes you with unwonted lay.
Tho' strange the inharmonious speech appear,
GENT. MAG. December, 1800.

Form'd to delight alone the classic ear;
Tho' vain th' untasted Dialogue be found,
And cheat the baffled sense with empty
Haply the action of our busy scene, [found:
The Actor's gesture, habit, voice, and mien,
May please the heart to candour still inclin'd,
And win a plaudic from the partial mind.

Meantime, with anxious hope and fearful
To nicer judgment's we submit therest. [breast,
Happy, if now our Poet's Doric strain
With grateful charm the Scholar can detain;
Can Learning's studious thought with mirth
beguile, [smile:—
And draw from Science one approving
Happy, if they *, whom prompt affection
A while to linger from the Muses' walls, [calls,
With patient ear the Drama shall attend,
And deign our well-meant efforts to com-
mend:—
With fast'ning look the Actor's toil regard,
And with fresh wreaths adorn the ancient
Bard.

EPILOGUE TO THE CAPTIVES.

Tyndarus Catenatus loquitur.

PLAUDITE! . . . felices nimium (bona
numina faxint!)
Si dabitur pueros non pnduisse fui.
Fallimur? usque modo nullæ arrifere puellæ;
Virginæ plausum nec crepiere manus!
Insoliti, quæso, quæ tam novâ causa doloris?
Cur micat in nullo virginis ore favor?
Væ mihi! causa patet: periire Cupidinis
Idalius nostro limine pulsus abest. [arcus;
Credite, non equidem experto, sed credite
tandem:
Heu! pueris, quamvis sit puer ipse, nocet.
Hunc invadentem noster loca cuncta magis-
Crudelis nostrum limen inijsse vetat. [ter
Crudelis! vetuit referam vel nomen amoris;
(Nomen inauditum vix cadit ore meo!)
Dicite, Doctores*, namque indulgere Cam-
mœnis,
Hic solus vestro pectore fervet amor.
Dicite Doctorum nutrix Academia sacris
Sedibus Idalium num male cauta sinat.
Frons austerâ satis probat hunc juxta Iſidis
undas,
Haud unquam vestros incoluisse Lares.
Corda Cupidineis concedite libera vinculis:
At manicæ, testor vos, sonuere graves!
Atque utinam solus mecum mea fata dole-
Felicem! solum vincula posse queri. [rem
Me miserum! quoties sed enim et quot mille
per orbem,
Terga gemunt virgæ suppositisse feræ!
Orbem vincia premunt. Potuit quæ im-
pervia tellus
Evitare jugum, Roma superba, tuum?

* Addressed to the visitors, the Vice-
chancellor of the University of Oxford, the
President of St. John's; and the Warden
of All Souls Colleges.

† Addressed to the Vice-chancellor and
the other Visitors.

Gallia

Gallia nonne hodie, Romanum imitata fur-
rorem,

Gentibus innumeris vincla nefanda dedit?
Heu! misera Ægyptos! constrictus membra
catenis,

Ipse haud ignarus tristia fata gemo!
Qualibus opprobriis devota, Aufonia, langues!

Austria, quis dicat te mala quantapremant?
Vos et amicorum sensistis vincla, Batavi:

Belgæ, et novistis vincla dira pati.
Helvetii infontes, doro vix Marte subacti,
Senferunt fraudes, perfide Galle, tuas.

"Galle, quid infanis?" Quæ tandem meta
furorum?

Mox videas tergo vincla retorta tuo.
Sic Xerxes vanis demens exercitus iris,

Helle pontiacas compede vinxit aquas.
Roma triumphales tenuit sublimis habenas,
Sed mox ipsa suâ mole gravata ruit.

Tandem, Galle, tuis moderatius utere fatis,
Vincula servitii solvere disce feri.

Te moveat pietatis amor, nexuque benigno
Libertas religet te, populique salus.

Talibus exemplis edocta Britannia, felix
Sorte suâ, discat jura fidemque sequi.

Per mare, per terras æterno fœdere junctos
Puro nos orbis victus amore colat!

TRANSLATION OF THE LATIN EPILOGUE
SPOKEN AT THE WESTMINSTER PLAY.

(See p. 369.)

THRASO.

COMRADES in arms, my gallant coun-
trymen, [for ten:

Whom for six months I've drill'd, and fed
Well form'd for war, with hearts and sinews

tough, [enough.
First left, now right advance, wheel, halt,
With consecrated banner, sound of drums,

Thais, another Pallas, Thais comes.

THAIS.

Heroes, whose youth and regimental air,
Whose feats in war, our admiration share,

Lend me your ears—attention's aid I crave,
A female captain speaks—unhand me, slave.

(Full well I'm exercis'd in campo Martis;
Mymistress Venustaught mewhat my part is.)

This well-known flag to you I dedicate,
My toil from early morn to even late.

What you with eager transport see this night,
Your fathers welcome with the same delight.

Here, blazon'd in heraldic order, glows
The lion passant and the double rose:

The birds, the cross resplendent as the sun:
Those lilies which triumphant Edward won.

Th' impressive moral each spectator draws:
True to our King, our country, and its laws.

Who in this corps his standard would forsake,
Or, like a coward, to his heels betake?

ALL. None. THAIS. Then proceed we
briefly thus to state

The honours which such noble youths await.
Sanga no longer shall a captain be;

Henceforth a colonel, who so great as he?
Behold Syriacus, of the corps the butt,

Cyrus the great advanced, a major stout.

Pug *, by his gait and garb who so well
known is,

Now dubb'd a captain, stalks a new Adonis.
Did he not yield to ev'ry breath of air,

Reed†, a young ensign, might the colours bear.
Thou Gnatho, our old friend, and quondam

butler,
What wealth wilt thou accumulate as futler.

As then we all are form'd of such true stuff,
We rest secure. THRASO. Advance, retreat,

enough.

MAIR SORROW!!

WHAT tears has *Liverpolia* shed,
For Robin Burnie dead!

Scotia's rare flower!
Whom Hornie, in a starvin mood,

To stech his wame wi' Scottish bluid,
Staw'd in an evil hour.

Now he's awa', wha can we ca',
To shout an' roar, and stun us aw',

Wi' bleth'rin noise;
About the Diel, an' Willie Pitt,

Twa dogs, twa briggs, an' his ain wit,
Of haggis and of lice.

Write Elegies on calves an' cows,
On 's auld mare Maggie, or a mouse,

Or on a mountain daisie;
Prate about middins, an' Scotch drink,

An' shew "auld Scotland wants nae stink;"
Or, that the Musie's crazie.

Heh! what a wond'rous prodigy!
I see 'em rinnin ev'ry way

To greet the bard;
Wha' fro' the plough cou'd rhymes indite,

Four thousan' croons subscrib'd outright
As his reward.

The come fro' Cummock, Kirrlochaine,
Carnfalloch, Rammerscales, an' Mauchline;

Autermuchty, Kingincleugh,
Niddry, Carron, Ochiltree,

Boghouse, Sauchrie, an' Glenlee;
Auchinames, an' Auchincruie.

There's Frazers, Farquharsons, an' Frodies,
Begbies, Boggles, Bogies, Brodies,

Mc Taggarts, an' Mc Kenzies;
Cruickshanks, Torrys, Twiggs, an' Trotters;

Newbiggins, Redheads, Duffs, an' Potters,
Mc Quærs, Mc Nabs, Mc Menzies.

Tha' blows an' cracks about thi fell,
And that tha' touches hearts reet well,

Then bawls an' sings;
Braggs how then drinks, an' rants, an' roars,

Kicks up a dust, and rhymes an' whores;
An' dreams o' kings.

How could such curses 'scape thi mouth,
As, "Muckle Devil blaw ye South;"

Filling each Scot wi' sorrow!
Sic dreadfu' prayers to the Diel,

He's apt to grant ye but too weel;
He waits a shoal the morrow.

* Simalio, a simia, pug-face.

† Donax, arundo, reed.

Thou

Thou frets, an' whines, an' fobs most
fairlie,
About king Jamie an' king Charlie,
And the poor Scottish nation.
Thou thinks that matters can't go reet,
Without a Monarch "sets his feet"
On Legislation.
How hard, thou says, is that man's lot,
Wha nae guid friend but Heav'n has got,
On whom to ca'.
Some ither friend we then must find,
That guid auld friend of all mankind,
Auld Sootie Paw.
But now thou'rt gone, an' aw thy tricks,
Religion, Morals, Politics,
Philosophy:
And of thy wondrous poetry,
So blazon'd and puff'd up by thee,
An end we see.
Lirpolia's shed of tears a howfull,
And jingled monny a peel reet doleful,
Come, let us try
Like her to snivel, yell, an' moan,
To mak wry faces, an' to groan,
Wi' dismal cry.
Now, if before th' Encyclopy
Had reach'd unto the letter B,
Thou'd chanc'd to dee;
Full forty sheets o' letter-press,
Describing thee, thi pleugh, thi dress,
Brawly set out wee'd see.
But was thou horn oth' rang side Tweed,
Thou mightst a dee'd, they'd ta'en nae heed,
And o' thee little thought;
More than o' Shakespeare, Pope, or Homer,
And of thee would have boasted no more,
Thi works not worth a groat.
Yet reet guid fun, fro' Robin's story,
If cannilie it's laid before ye,
Would be produc'd i'th' nation;
He'd sic regard for public weal,
And sentiments, both crude and stale,
To mak a fermentation.
Come thou, who built the life of Trevor;
If thou'rt got better o' thy fever;
There nae wight fitter for it.
But, if thou shewst thy teeth an' nails,
Our purpose but too surely fails;
Thou wilt but spoil and mar it.
Let it be don' by one, content
Wi' weell-aim'd shots, fro' distance sent;
By him be Robin sung!
Wha', if he canno' kill outreet,
Will, bare-a—d on our steps aw' neet,
Smoke us wi' Devil's dung.

AN EPISTLE,

Addressed to Dr. BEATTIE.

*Written after the perusal of his incomparable
and important Essay upon the IMMUTABI-
LITY of TRUTH.*

FORGIVE me, God, Thou Spring of
life and thought,
It me the Babel-piles that Pride has wrought

Awhile compel to seem as fancying Thee
Bound in the fetters of Necessity;
An air-blown doctrine (Folly's school-boy
play), [day.

Which bursts beneath the breeze of active
But, if it boast the solid strength of Truth,
Why on this base refuse to build up youth?
"Freedom, an old wife's tale! (the stripling
cries) [applies—

I now know better"—what he knows
Feels something like Necessity within;
Follows the force, and seorns to call it sin,
Till on the gibbet ends his youth mistaught,
To prove his master's massacre of thought.
This, Beattie, were the course were mind
not still

Restive, nor reason moveable at will.
But, were fatality the cause of things,
This on God's word no other ruin brings,
Than on his moral law by Reason's light
Deduc'd, and forc'd by knowledge on our
fight.

If strong necessity (so weak of late)
Once had the pow'r this system to create,
'Tis what it is, and orderly to see,
And with God's word so well His works
agree,

That both His moral government maintain, }
And, should the Fatalists our credit gain, }
At both their doctrine smites, as both its
truth arraign.

Nor want we scope our arguments to rest
On what all times, all Nature's works attest,
On Common-Sense, that first of witnesses,
Who speaks but to convince, and not to
please;

Who cannot, will not, act the Sophist's part,
But blazes down the boldest front of art,
And instant cleaves the subtlest knot that
Pride, [has tied.

To prove her pow'rs at puzzling Truth,
Lend Epicurus to the vulgar herd,
Ye rulers; be by laws your Master's word
Establish'd, and by pow'r's terrific blow
Attempt to lay primæval wisdom low.

But this dark chaos rais'd in Truth's de-
spite

Shall soon to order change—this cloud
to light:

Such force has Nature's law; and com-
mon sense such might.

Yet still Pride, urging mad inquiry where
God's primal law forbids it to appear.
Fall'n, she will strike—refuted, press her
plea—

From Reason's dungeon utter her decree,
And, when she most is blind, pretend she
most can see.

I care not if my reas'ning pow'rs are slow
Free agency's commencing point to shew;
For, if they cannot seize each nerve of
mind, [blind?

Not grasp a sunbeam—are they therefore
When how things are, I see not—'tis to me
Indifferent if the things themselves I see.

Your

Your eye beholds yon steep: a madman
cries,
"Prove, prove it there."—You say,
"Consult your eyes;"
But on the madman speeds—has toppled
o'er, and dies.
Yet full as mad, and full as ill-advis'd,
His common sense (that inward eye) de-
spis'd,
Is ev'ry fatalist—who God defied,
Leaps from life's brink on Judgement's
threat'ning tide.
But, if we cannot falsify his creed,
Can he defend it as a light to lead,
Or, rummag'd ev'ry archive of his school,
Deduce a plea to prove the man no fool
Who reasons but all order to confound,
Would build a house where Nature gives
no ground,
And thinks in future life that rule to try,
Which here we cannot possibly apply?
We cannot—'tis impossible—each hour
Repels its influence, and evades its pow'r:
But yet its touch is taint—is pestilence—
And fills with fev'rous fires the throbbing
sense.
It doubles vision, shews distracting ways,
And spins up a phrenzy that displays
The soul's worst forms, and goads it all
abroad,
To batter down each fence of man and God.
Still may be seen the lifted light on high,
If men were wise, and would their star
desery. [grace
Which foot shall lead them where celestial
Unfolds the Truth, whose radiance saves
their race.
But, scornful of the necessary light,
Fools wrap themselves in voluntary night—
To Doubt's wide ocean desperately run,
And wick, insensate to the blazing Sun,
By God assign'd their guide on action's way—
Yet, forc'd to act, are self-seduc'd to stray.
Or on this common sense the human
thought
Its end to perfect is divinely wrought;
A seeming axis—whence the mass of
mind,
Roll'd in its space, hath all its pow'rs
confid', [self design'd.
To win the glorious way by Heav'n it—
Thus, strong in native pow'rs, let man as-
pire [acquire—
To know what Truth he need on earth
Whose dim day declin'd, in purer light
His glories God reveal to Virtue's sight,
Which more than all at once e'en Angels
see
Afford new joys through all eternity.
He then, who common sense rejects, shall
mourn,
To fill with endless streams a leaking urn.
For only reas'ning surely will he know,
That thought then flows, and will for ever
flow,
Driv'n by th'impetuous winds of Vanity

Down to the dreary depths of Error's sea,
Where many a shapeless monster rav'n-
ing roars,
To rend the soul that, launch'd from
Wisdom's shores, [explores.
For fame by Virtue won at Virtue's cost
Much may be known, and much we
need not know,
Shut in this bondage-house of Want below.
Who values time, and care aright employs,
Descends not to pursue the pedant's toys,
And duly scorn'd the sceptic's idlest aim,
Were prouder far an humble plough to
frame.
Best is that search of Truth, applied to trace
Discoveries useful to the human race;
To sooth the sorrows man on earth must
proye,
And train him into perfect bliss above.
Mine be this aim; or never more again
God grant this hand to guide the writer's
pen!
This aim be mine—or, palled with the
pride [DIED—
In which the Scottish wizard liv'd, and
Like his be doom'd my spirit ne'er to know
How wrapt around it lurks the subtle foe,
And, while some specious worth my friends
still please— [ease—
Some wit well humour'd, some convivial
From me, from them, from most my pride
conceal'd
At length on all the world shall rise reveal'd,
When the malignant transcripts of my
mind,
Their chilling poison spread, by me de-
sign'd [giv'n mankind.
To damp the dearest hopes that God has
Thanks to thee, Beattie; for by thee the
soul [controul—
Learns by what laws its movements to
Learns on her storm-beat cloud, where
trembling lies
Doubt, and where Truth's eternal hills
arise, [in purer skies.
Tow'r high vast moles of light, and blaze
By thee man's holiest weal best understood
And timely sav'd, escap'd the baneful brood
That Truth's old barrier had confus'd but
you, [clue.
Fast as they wound the maze, secure the
Thy soul which all the Muses nurs'd with
zeal [feel),
(Since ev'ry Muse for Truth is proud to
With Reason's, Passion's, Fancy's blended
force,
Press'd thee resistless on thy public course,
To gain the laurel in that modern field,
Which Glory's living wreath alone can yield.
In Atheist H—e Wit seem'd a suicide—
Fell a foul victim of unfeeling pride—
Genius self-slain, and useless for its end,
Warring at what God made it to defend—
A glorious flame, and sent from Heav'n
alone,
At heav'nly pride in dread defiance thrown.
Yet

Yet as from Ahab dead a serpent rose,
'Twas thine a coming Hydra to disclose;
From the dead fire fast struggling into birth,
To show 'twas even in o'er the peopled earth.
'Twas thine, high-raised, thy mental force
to smite [light,

This embryo-monster, ere he rush'd to
With guile paternal and his own fierce
pow'r [your;

Arm'd—the wide world of morals to de,
His hundred heads, all in the strength of
youth,

Madd'ning to rend the universe of Truth—
Corrupted Art and native Lust combin'd,
To urge his march upon the human mind;
Honour and antient Shame exil'd from life,
And meek-ey'd Candour chain'd by sceptic
false.

And Faith in Grace to modest Mis'ry giv'n,
Ready to mount her sun-bright car for
Heav'n.

Thanks to thee, Beattie: God to thee
impart

Doubly the joy thy toils ensure my heart,
Friend to mankind; whose hopes estab-
lish'd rise, [skies,

To bloom in realms beyond these clouded
When, all terrestrial troubles past away,

A new Sun rising shall the scene display,
Where thou triumphant in his light shalt see

New choirs of Angels rais'd to bliss by thee,
Where joy unmeasur'd, joy unsating
flows, bestows

Joy which but Faith conceives, and God }
On them the most (says Truth) to whom }
my cause most owes.

Stanford near Worcester. GEORGE BUTT.

VERSES ON THE MARRIAGE OF CAT- HARINE DUCHESS OF LEEDS, 1788.

SWEET Vot'ry of the Muses' art,
Than whom on Britain's coast
No polish'd Maid a purer heart
Or sweeter notes can boast.

Now, when with holy rites the priest
First chaunts your nuptial bliss,
Say, can your tuneful soul suggest
More harmony than this?

Hence as the light-wing'd moments flee
Your future concerts o'er,
Your whole life long shall run in glee,
And Anguish be no more.

On the amiable and accomplished M. A. R. of
Lewes, in Sussex; who died Nov. 5,
1800, in the 14th year of her age.
(See our present Month's Obituary.)

WHO can withhold the tributary tear?
Nor mourn the early loss of all
that's dear? [combin'd,
Youth, Beauty, Wit, their charming pow'rs
And polish'd Taste, and Sentiment refin'd!

But, could Maria, in her angel-frame,
Burst thro' the veil, and her blest state
proclaim; [figh!

How should we blush, and check each rising
What! mourn promotion to the realms on-
high!

To glories which admit of no alloy!
To happiness supreme! immortal joy!

True, 'tis our loss! but see, the path is clear
To re-embrace her in th' Angelic Sphere!
We'll haste to meet in that sublime abode,
Where souls enjoy "the vision of their
God!"

A SOLILOQUY ON RIDING.

TO ride, or not to ride,—that is the
question:

Whether 'tis better on the feet to trudge,
With jet-black shoes, through dusty roads
and dry;

Or on the back of skittish horse to mount,
And spare the wearing of the soles. To
ride! to trot!

No more; and by that trot to say we save
The waste of time, and drawling on the
road

With weary legs and slow—th' alternative
Is surely worth the choice. To ride! to
trot!

To trot! perchance to start,—aye, there's
For, by that start, how soon we may be spilt,
Whilst heedlessly we gaze the country round,

Must give us pause. There's the respect
That causes many men to walk on ten toes.
For, who would bear, whilst trav'ling foot-
pad on the road,

The dust of passing carriages and steeds,
The horseman's sneer, the charioteer's
broad grin, [bulant,

The footman's saucy smile, at trav'ler am-
Who sweats and puffs, as passing on the
way, [scape

When he himself might half these troubles
By vaulting into saddle? Who would bear
Ignobly thus to pass through life on foot,

But that the fear of falling from his horse
(That dire mishap, which careless riders
waits, [will,

If steed should skittish prove) puzzles the
And makes us rather bear the ills of walk-
ing [know?

Than trust to steeds of which we little
Thus want of skill in horsemanship, and
tender nerves, [tom'd;

Of courage strips the man to walk accus-
And thus he condescends on foot to go,
Unheeding of the ills pedestrians risk

From careless boys in curricles, who oft
The padding traveller drive o'er. SLENDER.

The Latin Verses to Mr. BRYANT shall
appear in January.

Mrs. M. H. BAYLEY (p. 876.) is again
requested to favour us with her address: it
may be of service to her.

INTELLIGENCE OF IMPORTANCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Admiralty-office, Nov. 15. Letter from Vice-Admiral Lord Keith, K. B. to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on-board the Foudroyant, at Gibraltar, October 29.

Sir, I have just received the inclosed letter from Captain Morris, acquainting me with the capture of a Spanish vessel of war, by the boats of the Phaeton, under circumstances very highly creditable to Lieutenant Beaufort, and the officers and people who were employed on the occasion. I regret, with him, the loss and injury which has been sustained in the attack; but I anticipate with equal satisfaction the approbation with which I am sure their Lordships will regard the gallantry that has been evinced in the execution of the enterprise.

I am, &c.

KEITH.

Phaeton, off Malaga, Oct. 28.

My Lord, I have the honour to acquaint your Lordship, that on the 25th inst. his Majesty's ship under my command chased a ship polacre, which shewed Spanish colours, ensign and pendant, to an anchor under the fortress of Fangerolle, where a French privateer-brig also took refuge: as the wind was on-shore, and they were close into the surf, and directly under a battery of five heavy guns, there was no prospect of bringing them off then: the following night the brig escaped to the Westward, and the ship made two attempts for Malaga, but was driven back. Last night the land-breeze appearing favourable, I sent the boats under the command of Lieut. Francis Beaufort, who, at five o'clock this morning, in opposition to a very obstinate resistance, on first boarding, at the hatchways with musketry, and from the rising of the quarter-deck, with sabres, got possession, and brought her out. She proves his Most Catholic Majesty's armed ship, the San Josef, alias L'Anglies, mounting two 24-pounders iron ordnance in the bow, two brass eighteens for stern-chase, four brass twelves, and six 4-pounders, and most completely found in small arms of all kinds, commanded by an auxiliary officer of the navy, and manned with 49 seamen (of which 15 were absent in her boat), and 22 soldiers, as marines, employed as a packet, and carrying provisions between Malaga and Melila. From the force of the ship, her state of preparation, and situation with respect to the fort; also the unfortunate circumstance of the launch (from whose coronade much was expected in the plan for the attack) not having been able to keep up with the other boats, and being distant when they were discovered and fired on by a French privateer schooner that had come in unseen by us in the night, and was placed to flank the ship, and gave the alarm, on which the barge and two cutters immediately pulled to the ship and boarded; I am convinced more determined

bravery could not have been displayed than has been shewn by Lieuts. Beaufort and Huish, Lieut. Duncan Campbell, of the marines; Messrs. Hamilton and Stanton, midshipmen; and Mr. Deagon, the gunner, and the boat's crews employed upon the service; and it is with extreme concern I add, that one seaman was killed on coming along-side, and that their very gallant leader (in whom I have ever found a most capable and zealous assistant) was first wounded in the head, and afterwards received several flings through his left arm and body; Lieut. Campbell received several slight sabre wounds; Mr. Augustus Barrington Hamilton was shot, while in the boat, through the thigh, notwithstanding which he boarded, and his conduct is highly spoken of; and John Wells, a seaman, also shot through the thigh. The loss of the enemy appears to have been 13 wounded, six badly, and some are supposed to have been wounded and driven overboard. I give your Lordship the detail of this service, feeling it incumbent on me to do so, to do justice to the parties employed upon it, humbly hoping that Mr. Beaufort's conduct and wounds will entitle him to the protection given in the present war to officers of distinguished merit; and I regret exceedingly that Mr. Hamilton wants some considerable part of his servitude, as he is of an age, and in all other respects well qualified for a Lieutenant. Towards day-light, the signal being made to me that our people were in full possession of the prize, I chased a vessel that had passed us an hour before, and brought her to, under a battery, in Cape Malaga. She proves a light polacre, from Ceuta, bound for Malaga. Afterwards, running down to pick up our boats and people, we were carried so far to leeward, that the French schooner (which we had not seen from the ship) passed to windward along-shore to Malaga, quite out of our reach.

I am, &c. J. N. MORRIS.

[By this Gazette, likewise, the Childers, Capt. Crawford, belonging to Lord St. Vincent's fleet, has captured the Spanish private lugger Diligence, two 4-pounders, four swivels, and 80 men.]

Admiralty-office, Nov. 25. Letter from Mr. Thomas Alti, Commander of the Hawke private ship of war, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated at Viana, in Portugal, the 22d of October.

Sir, you will be pleased to acquaint my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, I yesterday afternoon fell in with and captured the Spanish Latine privateer, called the Atalante, of Ponte Vedra, Capt. Don Bernardo Lopes, of 10 guns, and 56 men, having come out of the port of Arosa the day before, and was just on the point of capturing

capturing a British vessel when I fell in with her. In running from me, she threw six of her guns overboard: the four I found on-board were long sixes and nines. I brought her in here, and delivered the 56 men to his Britannic Majesty's Consul.

I am, &c.

T. ALTI.

Admiralty-office, Nov. 29. Letter from Capt. Frederick Watkins, Commander of his Majesty's ship *Nereide*, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated in Curacao, Oct. 15.

Sir, be pleased to inform my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that I have thought it indispensably necessary to send these dispatches to England by my first officer, Lieut. Paul, to acquaint their Lordships of the surrender of the valuable island of Curacao to his Majesty's frigate under my command. I beg leave to transmit duplicates of all my letters to the Right Hon. Lord Hugh Seymour; and the Articles of Capitulation agreed between his Excellency Johan Rudolph Lauffer and myself; as also inventories of warlike stores, shipping, &c. I hope their Lordships will sanction my conduct, in taking possession of this central and valuable island in his Majesty's name. Lieut. Paul I cannot recommend in too strong a language to their Lordships, for his zealous exertions during the whole of the siege; and for any farther information he is perfectly able to describe every thing their Lordships may be desirous of knowing respecting Curacao. FRED. WATKINS.

His Majesty's ship Nereide; off Amsterdam, Island of Curacao, Sept. 11.

My Lord, I wish not to lose a moment in sending a fast-sailing vessel to inform your Lordship, that the island of Curacao has claimed the protection of his Britannic Majesty. I have in consequence felt it my duty to take possession of it in his name. I am now running for the harbour, as it is absolutely necessary to lose no time to save the island from the enemy, who threaten to storm the principal fort to-night; but I trust the *Nereide's* assistance will be the means of frustrating the enemy's views, and saving a most valuable colony for his Majesty. I compute the force of the French to be about 1500, now in possession of the West part of the island, but no strong post of any consequence to prevent my holding the forts commanding Amsterdam, until I am honoured with an answer from your Lordship. There is great property afloat belonging to the Spaniards. Lieut. Paul will have the honour of delivering this dispatch to your Lordship, of whose exertions and zeal for the service I cannot speak in too strong terms. F. WATKINS.

Right Hon. Lord H. Seymour, &c.

Nereide, off Amsterdam, Sept. 14.

My Lord, since sending my last dispatch of the 11th inst. Governor Johan Rudolph

Lauffer has finally surrendered the island of Curacao, and its dependencies, to his Majesty's arms. Enclosed I have the honour of transmitting to your Lordship a copy of the terms of capitulation.

I am, &c.

F. WATKINS.

Right Hon. Lord H. Seymour, &c.

[Then follow the Articles of Capitulation, which are in the usual terms, with the addition of the ports of Curacao and its dependencies being open to all Spanish vessels coming from the Main, for the more ready subsistence of the inhabitants.]

Nereide, Curacao Harbour, Sept. 23.

My Lord, I have now the satisfaction to inform your Lordship that the English colours are flying in this island, and that I have entered this harbour in consequence of the total evacuation of the French forces last night. I am now arranging affairs in such a manner as to tranquillize the minds of the inhabitants, and restore perfect peace, in the name of his Majesty, in this valuable island. I have been received with great faith, and will do my utmost in establishing the security of the principal fortress till I receive your Lordship's answer for my farther conduct. Inclosed I have the honour of transmitting to you an inventory of warlike stores, ammunition, &c. in the garrison, except those lately in possession of the enemy, which I have not yet received the regular returns of, but have given the necessary orders. It was my intention to have sent any farther dispatch to your Lordship by the remaining Lieutenant, Mr. James Hodgson; but, as I do not exactly conceive myself in a perfect state of safety, without having perfect possession of the principal fortress which commands the town, I have appointed him, with a party of my own men, to that command; his zeal, bravery, and universal steady conduct in any service he is ordered on, makes my mind perfectly easy in doing so: he has been of the utmost service in a new-erected battery in annoying the enemy, and indeed may be considered the principal cause of their retreat. Lieut. Fitton, commanding the Active tender, I have much pleasure in recommending to your Lordship's notice, from his activity and spirited conduct since he has joined me. From him, my Lord, you will receive material information as to all situations of the island, and its valuable harbour.

I am, &c.

F. WATKINS.

Right Hon. Lord H. Seymour, &c.

[Then follows a list of Dutch, French, Spanish, American, and Danish vessels, captured in the harbour of Curacao, consisting of two ships, five brigs, nine sloops, 27 schooners, and one cutter—total 44. Together with an inventory of a large quantity of guns, naval and military stores, &c. taken on the island.]

Downing-street, Nov. 29. Extract of a letter

letter from Mr. Penrose, his Majesty's Charge d'Affaires at Florence, to Lord Grenville, dated Monte Varchi, near Florence, October 16.

It is with the greatest satisfaction that I acquaint your Lordship, that the property of his Majesty's subjects at Leghorn has been, as well as circumstances would permit, prevented from falling into the hands of the enemy, under the protection of his Majesty's ships of war stationed at that port, off which a frigate will still remain, to prevent any vessels from going in.

Admiralty-office, Dec. 2. Extract of a letter from Capt. Sir R. J. Strachan to the Earl of St. Vincent.

My Lord, *Captain, at Sea, Nov. 18.*

Your Lordship will perceive, in the narrative of my proceedings, that a convoy of the enemy had got through the Teignouse passage yesterday, and that I was endeavouring to intercept them from the Morbihan, or passage on the coast. I had the mortification, in the morning, to perceive that the greater part had got into the Morbihan; and that the others, at the entrance, were only waiting the tide, protected by the batteries on each side, and a ship corvette of 20 guns, the Commodore of the convoy. By the skilful management of the Nile cutter, the first vessel up, under the command of Lieut. Argles, the corvette was kept from the North shore; and, soon after, upon the Magicienne getting near her, she ran into Port Navale, where she took the ground, and her people began to quit her, and her colours were struck: the boats of the Magicienne, under Lieutenants Skottowe and Rodney, attempted to board, but the corvette fired upon them, having rehoisted her colours, and, making sail, ran farther into the port: the Magicienne recalled her boats, but Lieut. Rodney gallantly took a merchant vessel from under the batteries, as he was returning. As soon as I could get the boats out, I sent them all, to be under the orders of Captain Ogilvy, with directions for them to be sent under the orders of the senior officer of this ship, Lieut. Hennah, to destroy the corvette, having under his orders Lieut. Clyde, of this ship, and Lieut. Clark, of the Marlborough; and the boats were manned by the Captain and Marlborough's men. The enterprize was conducted with great ability by Lieut. Hennah, who, notwithstanding a heavy fire from the shore on all sides, bravely boarded the corvette, and, having set fire to her, she soon after blew up. He speaks in high terms of commendation of those under his orders; and I admire the spirit that pervaded all the officers and men employed upon this occasion. No prisoners were taken; and the conduct of Capt. Ogilvy, in the guidance and management of the Magicienne, by drawing the fire of

the batteries from the boats, contributed to the service being effected with very little loss.

R. J. STRACHAN.

List of men killed and wounded in taking the vessels named below

One killed, belonging to the Suwarrow; seven wounded, belonging to the Captain.

List of vessels.

A ship corvette, destroyed by the boats of the squadron; a merchant ship, taken by the Magicienne's boat under Lieut. Rodney, and afterwards burnt; a merchant vessel, taken by the Nile cutter, likewise burnt.

Admiralty-office, Dec. 6. Extracts from letters from Lieut. Bond, of his Majesty's schooner the Netley, to Capt. Halsted.

Sir, *Netley, in the Tagus, Nov. 9.*

I have to acquaint you, that in his Majesty's schooner we captured, on the 28th of September, the Spanish privateer Nostra Senora del Carmen La Confianza, of two guns, and 26 men; and that on the 19th ult. we retook the brig Mary, from Dublin, and the Lial Invieta Vianna, a Portuguese Government lugger of seven guns, both which had been captured the preceding day by a French privateer, of 14 guns; the latter after an action of half an hour. As the Mary had on the 14th been cut from her anchorage under the fort of St. John's by a Spanish row-boat, the Governor of Vianna thought it necessary to intercept her; and, accordingly, sent the lugger on that service, when both fell into the hands of the French: the crew of the Netley have in consequence given up, free of salvage, the Lial Invieta Vianna to the order of his Excellency M. Pedro de Milló.

I am, &c. F. G. BOND.

Sir, *Netley, River Tagus, Nov. 18.*

In addition to my letter of yesterday's date, I acquaint you, that on my arrival off the Rock of Lisbon, on the 7th instant, information was given of a Spanish privateer schooner lurking in the neighbourhood, and that the Newfoundland convoy being dispersed, were daily approaching the Tagus. At night a pilot boat acquainted me of the recent capture of a brig loaded with salt fish, which induced me to close with the shore, in the hope of intercepting her: she had been taken 18 hours before, during light winds, in sight of a remnant of the convoy then in the Offing. The privateer and her prize, the Hunter of Greenock, were discovered by us in the dark at anchor; while the boat was dispatched to the brig, we run the other on-board, dropped our anchor, and, without mischief or firing, took possession of her, though they were at quarters. She is called the St. Miguel, alias Alertta, of nine guns, eighteens and sixes, and 65 men, and had been off the stocks about two months. We all three anchored within St. Juliens the same day.

F. G. BOND.

Ancona,

Ancona, Oct. 27. His Majesty's stores, and English ships and merchandize, at Leghorn, in value more than half a million sterling, have been saved from the plunder of the enemy.

Amberg, Nov. 30, 5 o'clock P. M.

In advancing towards Portsaal, a few small detachments only of the enemy, of the division of Collaud, were met with between Ratibon and Kelhaim, who were probably already on their march to Landshut. Col. Walmoden surrounded the village of Lengenfeld, near Portsaal, and carried off the garrison which was left there, consisting of seven officers, 200 cavalry and infantry, and 60 horses. Col. Walmoden found the garrison of Kelhaim, which consisted of a few hundred men, retiring. The loss of the Austrians in this march has been very inconsiderable. Capt. Scheibler, of the Houlans de Meerveldt, posted with a detachment of 60 horse near Freystadt, attacked in the morning of the 29th, near Pleinfeld, the 7th regiment of French cuirassiers of 300 men, during its march, put it into disorder, and made two officers and seven men prisoners: the Colonel of the regiment was wounded, and two officers were killed. The loss of the enemy has been 20 killed and wounded. Captain Scheibler, who was slightly wounded in the arm, had two men killed, and two made prisoners. Pleinfeld is evacuated by the enemy, and none have passed through it since the last column, which passed through on the 29th.

Extract of a Letter from his Royal Highness the Archduke John, to the Council of War at Vienna, dated Hain, Dec. 1.

According to the intention which I yesterday communicated to the Council of War, I advanced this morning, before day-break, with three columns, in order to attack them. We found them advantageously posted on a rising ground, and they defended themselves with the greatest obstinacy. Our attacks were repeatedly repulsed; at length, however, our brave troops remained victorious, after ten hours resistance on the part of the enemy, who disputed the ground inch by inch, but who were compelled to abandon us (in as far as I am at present informed) six pieces of cannon, and 800 prisoners. Our out-posts are near Haag. From what I have been able to collect from the prisoners, the number of troops that opposed us amounted to three divisions. Those who have particularly distinguished themselves on this occasion are the regiment of Lacy, which had three staff-officers wounded; those of Weezy and Benioffsky hussars, the 60th regiment of infantry, the 3d battalion of Peterwardeiner, and the Gradiskauer, the Frontier hussars, and the artillery. Major-

GENT. MAG. December, 1800.

General Loppert, who commanded the vanguard, and Capt. Junger, of Weizy hussars, at the head of his squadron, attacked and carried one of the enemy's batteries. Field-Marshal Lieut. Klenau mentions his having passed the Danube, pushed on as far as Arbach, made several prisoners, and invested Straubing and Ratibon. Major-Gen. Muser took at Landshut a company of French grenadiers, and three officers. Our loss in wounded is not inconsiderable. I shall send a detailed account of the whole affair, as soon as circumstances enable me to do so.

Downing-street, Dec. 20. The following dispatches have been received from William Wickham, Esq. by the Right Hon. Lord Grenville.

Extract of a letter from William Wickham, Esq. to the Right Hon. Lord Grenville, dated Head-quarters, Amfing, Nov. 30.

On the 28th, after I had written my dispatch from Eggenfenden, the head-quarters were removed to Massing on the Rodt. The head-quarters were last night at Neumark, and arrived here this day about 12 o'clock: the roads being still in a most dreadful state, a great part of the army is still behind. On the Archduke's arrival here, he found the enemy in force on the heights immediately in front of the town. The tete-de-pont of Wasserbourg was attacked yesterday, and the enemy repulsed with some loss, after having entered the abbatis in front of the work.

Head-quarters, Haag, Dec. 2.

My Lord, I have the honour to send your Lordship the inclosed copy of a Report I have this day received from his Serene Highness the Prince of Conde, containing an account of the attack which the enemy made yesterday on a part of his Serene Highness's Corps, commanded by the Duke of Enghien, in front of Rosenheim.

I am, &c. WILLIAM WICKHAM.

Account of the Action at Rosenheim, Dec. 1.

Our advanced posts, on the left side of the Inn, were attacked this day at noon; their right had been absolutely uncovered for three days past, and the enemy was already on the banks on that side of the river. The advanced posts, commanded by the Duke D'Enghien, were engaged upwards of four hours, disputing the ground inch by inch. The whole corps was not assembled on the right side of the Inn before 5 o'clock. A pretty strong column of the enemy having marched out of the town, it was allowed to advance till within the proper distance, when the Prince of Conde ordered all the batteries to fire upon it at once; this fire, well-directed and well-sustained, compelled this column to retreat into the town immediately. Lieut.-Col. de Sartige, of the engineers, protected by the fire of the artillery, broke down the bridge, but in such

such a manner as that it could promptly be re-established, if, as it is hoped, it should be necessary. Our loss is very small; that of the enemy must have been more considerable. An artillery man was wounded by the side of the Duke D'Angoulême. No officers are known as yet to have been wounded, except Mr. De Vasse, Adjutant to the Duke D'Angoulême, and the Engineer De Castre.

Head-quarters, Haag, Dec. 2.

My Lord, the march of Gen. Kienmayer towards the Iser, and the direction which the whole army had first taken towards Landshut, having drawn a considerable part of Gen. Moreau's force towards Aerding, the heights between Ampsing and Haag had been occupied by one single division under Gen. Ney. In the course of last night, however, Gen. Moreau had reinforced his position with two more divisions, and had taken the command of the whole himself. Yesterday, at day-break, the heights were attacked. After an obstinate resistance on the part of the enemy, they were carried in succession as far as the hill on the side of Ramsau, where the troops were obliged to halt, from excessive fatigue, about six in the evening. In the night Gen. Moreau abandoned this place, and retired to his old position at Hohenlinden and Aerding. The whole ground from Ampsing to Ramsau was particularly favourable to the enemy, and consisted in heights covered with thick woods, and intersected by deep marshy valleys, where the Austrian cavalry could not possibly act. The Austrians took 800 prisoners, and two pieces of cannon. The cannon were taken, with four others, by the hussars of Vecsey, who distinguished themselves very much during the whole of the affair, throwing themselves into the woods, in places where it was thought impossible for cavalry to have penetrated. The other four pieces of cannon were retaken by a charge of the enemy's grenadiers, there not having been time to send a sufficient force to support the Hussars. The loss of the Austrians is computed to be near 1500 men in killed, wounded, and prisoners. Gen. Moreau is said by the prisoners to have received a musket-ball through his cloak. The Archduke was on horseback 12 hours, and slept in a hovel on the heights. W. WICKHAM.

Right Hon. Lord Grenville.

Admiralty-office, Dec. 20. A letter from the Earl of St. Vincent introduces the following:

Thames, Plymouth-Sound, Dec. 13.

My Lord, I have the honour to acquaint your Lordship with the arrival of his Majesty's ship I command at this anchorage; and of her having, on the 30th of last month, captured, fifteen leagues from the Tower of Corduan, after a chase of six hours, a French brig privateer, called

L'Actif, of 14 six-pounders, two long brass twelves, and 137 men: she is a particularly fine new vessel, coppered, and had been out only one day on her first cruise. I learn from the prisoners, that only two English vessels have been carried into any of the French or Spanish ports within these three months; that one of them was carried into Rochelle, the other into Passage. I conclude Capt. Hotham will have acquainted you of our having captured, on the 29th of October last, at night, a schooner letter of marque, from Guadaloupe to Bourdeaux, laden with coffee, &c. having chased her, in company with the *Immortalité*, all day.

I am, &c. W. LUTIN.

[This Gazette also contains an account of the capture of the *St. Jago* Spanish schooner privateer, of 10 guns, and 60 men, by the *Brilliant*, Capt. Paget.]

Downing-street, Dec. 23. A dispatch, of which the following is an extract, dated head-quarters, Muhldorf on the Inn, Thursday, Dec. 4, has been received from William Wickham, Esq. by the Right Hon. Lord Grenville.

The army marched in the night of Tuesday, and before day-break yesterday morning, towards Hohenlinden, in three columns; the centre along the great road to Munich, which passed through Hohenlinden; the right and left in the woods on each side of the great road. The corps of Gen. Kienmayer, which was destined to take the enemy in flank, marched from Dorfen, in the direction of Schwaben. The columns ought all to have arrived at their destination a little before day-break, or, at the latest, between 8 and 9 o'clock; but, from a heavy fall of snow and sleet, which continued all night and the greater part of the morning, the centre column only was at its destination at eight o'clock, whilst both the left and right were still considerably behind; and the left, under Gen. Risch, had, besides, lost its way, and marched to the left towards Ebersberg, instead of turning to the right, in the direction of Hohenlinden. In this state of things it appears, that the division of Gen. Richepanse pierced between the left and the centre about 9 o'clock, got upon the great road behind the centre, and fell upon the left flank and rear of that column at the time that it had formed in front, and had just begun to attack the enemy's position. I have not yet been able to obtain any accurate account of what passed afterwards; but it seems that the disorder soon became irretrievable, and that the retreat towards the heights of Ramsau was made with very heavy loss, particularly in artillery. Generals Spaniorchi and Loppert are prisoners. I have not yet heard of the loss of any other officers of the same rank, General Kien-

Kienmayer was attacked, on his march, by two divisions from Aerding, and suffered also severely in his retreat, which he made upon Isen in good order, on learning the disaster that had befallen the main army.

[This Gazette also contains an account of the capture of L'Eclair French cutter privateer, carrying three 2-pounders, small arms, and 20 men, by his Majesty's hired cutter Lord Duncan, Capt. Wells.]

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, December, 1800.

OUR last review of the aspect of affairs in GERMANY must have prepared the reader in some measure for events such as it now becomes our task to record.

The Armistice was broken, without notice, by the Gallo-Batavian army of Angereau in the vicinity of the Maine, on the 24th ult. when the Commandant of a detachment summoned the Mentzers to evacuate Aschaffenburg. The latter refused, attacked the enemy, and repulsed them with the loss of 250 men; but the next day the Batavians, having been reinforced, renewed the attack, and took possession of Aschaffenburg by capitulation. This affair was succeeded by several smart actions on the 26th and 27th; and on the 28th a division of the enemy's army entered Wurtzburgh. Since that time, the Austrians have fallen back upon Bohemia, and Angereau has advanced, till the centre of his army is fixed at Bamberg, his left wing at Konigshoffen, and his right at Nuremberg. His object manifestly is, to press into Bohemia, and fix the attention of the Imperial General commanding there; while Moreau, with the Grand Army of the Rhine, penetrates Upper Austria, sustained on his right by Lecourbe, who is forcing the passes of the Tyrol.

On the 27th ult. Moreau announced from Munich, that hostilities would recommence on the following day; when, accordingly, he removed his head-quarters to Ampfing. Some skirmishes took place, which ended in the Austrians retiring behind the Inn. On the 29th Moreau took Wasserbourg by assault, and pushed his head-quarters to Eberberg, resolving at all events to attempt the passage of the Inn on the 1st inst. This attempt failed of success; the French were defeated with the loss of 800 men and six pieces of cannon, and forced to re-tread all the ground they had advanced. Fortune, however, did not continue her favours to the young Archduke John, who commanded the Emperor's army; for, on the 3d, a general and most severe contest took place near Hohenlinden, which lasted from half-past seven in the morning till night, and ended most fatally for our Ally, who lost, according to Moreau's official account, 10,000 men taken prisoners, an incalculable number killed, 200 baggage-waggons, and 80 pieces of cannon; and the accounts since received from the British minister in that quarter do not materially contradict this statement. Since this unfortunate affair,

Moreau has advanced as far as Braunau; and the Austrians have retired behind the Saltzach.

The Archduke Charles, whom we last month announced as having been declared Field-Marshal General of all the Armies of his Imperial Majesty with unlimited powers, has not yet joined the army, but is detained in Bohemia, occupied in the unworthy employment of organizing new levies; while the main army, on which essentially depends the safety of the hereditary states, is left under the command of a younger brother, whose age, we are told, does not exceed 19.—It is scarcely possible to believe, that his Imperial Majesty intends much longer to continue this hopeless contest; and we daily expect to hear, that, with the best wishes to fulfil his engagements with Great Britain, he will, by imperious circumstances, be compelled to accede to a separate peace with the French Republic.

The eyes of every nation in Europe are now turned (though with various feelings) toward the Emperor of

RUSSIA,

whose conduct we could wish to attribute to insanity: but every thing forbids us to interpret so charitably of him. We stopped the press last month to state, that he had laid an Embargo on the English ships at Riga;—that measure, however, was only the prelude to a series of transactions that must render him odious in the mind of every impartial person. We have before hinted, that Paul was displeased at Malta not being delivered up to him after it had been captured by the sole and unassisted arms of Great Britain. Bonaparte, who (it is supposed, through the medium of the Swedish minister at St. Petersburg) had been long courting the fickle Autocrat, eagerly availing himself of this moment of irritation, expressed to the Emperor his concern at seeing 7000 brave Russians prisoners in France, and his intention to clothe them in the uniform of their country, and send them home without ransom. This apparent generosity wrought as he wished on the mind of Paul, who heaped the most extravagant encomiums on the French Consul, toasted him as “the greatest man in the world,” and sent Gen. Sprengporten as his Envoy to Paris.—A little reflection will shew, that this grace was cheaply purchased by the politic Consul: for, when the Emperor Paul had turned his back on England (who had subsidized him, and paid, repaired, vic-

tuallied,

tualled, and disciplined his navy for a considerable time, without deriving any assistance from it), and shewn his disposition to connect himself with her enemy, the British Cabinet thought it high time to give notice to France, that it would no longer pay for the maintenance of the Russian prisoners there: now, as the Emperor of Russia had no French prisoners to exchange against these 7000 men, and the expence of their maintenance must immediately fall on the Consular Government, the sending them home was at once ridding the Republic of an expensive burden, and ingratiating the Chief Consul with Paul as having performed a noble and generous act.—But to proceed. The Emperor, early in last month, suddenly laid an Embargo on all British ships in the harbours of Russia; of which, at St. Petersburg, Riga, Revel, Cronstadt, and Narva, it is calculated there were near 300; he took out their officers and seamen, and sent them, with a scanty sustenance, up the country, to a distance of from 100 to 1000 miles beyond the capital; sealed the warehouses of all the British merchants in his dominions, and placed all their property under sequestration. Having heard that the crews of one or two English vessels at Narva had successfully resisted the persons sent to seize them, and had sailed away, he ordered the rest of the ships in that harbour to be burnt. And all this unprecedented outrage he has declared to be committed because Malta is not delivered up to him as [self-elected] Grand Master*; and he declares, that the embargo and sequestration shall continue till such surrender be made. We are told by a late Frankfurt Gazette, that the British Ambassador at Berlin has presented a Note to the Russian Minister there, for immediate transmission to his Court, in which his Britannic Majesty expresses his determination of opposing by force the unprovoked aggressions of the Emperor, and of employing every means in his power to obtain the redress so justly due to him on this occasion.

In consequence of a Prussian vessel having been carried by an English ship into Hamburg, on account of some irregularity in her papers; the king of

PRUSSIA

has marched a body of troops into Cuxhaven. This measure appears *prima facie* to be connected with the system of an Armed Confederacy, which is understood to be preparing between Russia, Prussia, Sweden, and Denmark, against the naval dominion of Great Britain. It has, however, been declared, by the Prussian minister, to bear no hostile intention against either England or Hamburg, but to be merely intended to protect the neutrality and navigation of the North of Germany.

Two Spanish corvettes were some time since captured by the English in the harbour of

BARCELONA.

A Swedish ship happening to be also in port at the time, the Spanish government asserts, that the English forced the Swedish vessel to assist in the capture. In the British officer's official dispatch to the Admiralty*, not a word is mentioned of this Swedish ship. To the court of Stockholm, however, a complaint was made from that of Madrid; and a Swedish Envoy is now in London, waiting an explanation of the transaction.

The pestilential disorder that so lately ravaged

SPAIN,

and threatened

PORTUGAL,

has abated its violence; and, it is hoped, will be wholly removed by the approaching cold season.

From

AMERICA

also, we have the pleasing intelligence of the yellow fever having ceased; and that the insurrection of the Negroes in some of the States, which seemed to forebode most disastrous consequences, has happily been suppressed.

From

EGYPT,

very long details have been received in France, depicting in glowing colours the prosperity of the Settlement. Menou writes (but it is impossible for us to believe him) that he has from 18 to 20,000 French troops under him, besides numerous auxiliaries, all well armed, equipped, paid, fed, and clothed, and organised in such a manner, that the whole are continually ready to set out on a march, with every thing necessary, on receiving a quarter of an hour's notice. The cavalry are mounted on Arabian horses; every corps has a certain number of camels attached to it for carrying water and provisions; and there are constantly in reserve 500 camels, and as many horses. For six months, he says, he had not an enemy to engage, nor a disturbance to quell; and the Grand Vazier was more than 100 leagues of Desert from the French army, with only about 6000 men. We seem likely soon to know something of the truth of this narrative; for it is strongly rumoured, that Sir Ralph Abercrombie, who is now in the vicinity of Malta, is destined, with about 30,000 men, to attempt the expulsion of the French army from Egypt.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Rome, Oct. 25. On Monday last a private Consistory was held, in which the

* Of the holding which office, he is incapable by every statute of the Order.

* See page 984.

Pope appointed the Archbishop of Seville, Louis of Bourbon, a son of the Spanish Infant Louis, brother to the late King of Spain, Louis III. to the dignity of Cardinal. On the 20th the King of Sardinia, with his family, returned to this city from Frescati, and took up his residence in the palace of Colonna. On the same evening he paid a visit to the Pope, who returned it the following day.

Nov. 9. The dreadful hurricane of this day committed ravages in several parts of Germany, but especially in Holland. At Amsterdam the merchant Cantelaar was crushed to death with his wife, who was in the last stage of pregnancy, by the fall of a chimney. At Rotterdam the damage done was also considerable: it pierced a dyke in one place, where 1520 head of cattle were drowned.

EAST INDIA NEWS.

Greater part of the town of Arrah, in the province of Bengal, has been destroyed by fire. The majority of the houses being built of light wood, and covered with straw, the flames extended with such rapidity, that, in the course of a few hours, upwards of 2000 houses were consumed; in most cases, with their furniture, &c. About 50 persons are ascertained to have perished. A contribution has been made for the sufferers; and the government, to expedite the rebuilding of the town, as well as to guard in some degree from similar accidents in future, have granted a sufficient quantity of tiles to be used for covering, instead of thatch. The convicts in the several neighbouring prisons are to be instructed in the art of making tiles, and are to be so employed, for the public benefit, till the town be rebuilt.

WEST INDIA, &c. NEWS.

It is with much concern we announce the loss of the Charles Baring West India-man, Captain John Aris, that sailed from Port Royal, Jamaica, the 6th of September, and on the 15th of October following sprung a leak. The unremitting exertions of the Captain, crew, and passengers, kept her afloat until the 24th, all hands being continually employed in pumping her till the 21st, on which day the pumps were choked, from the quantity of coffee, cocoa, &c. &c. on-board. That event taking place, the Captain immediately had the fore-deck, near the pumps, scuttled; as also the fore-hatchway; and all hands turned to bear her with large water-casks, slung to tackles, by which means she was kept afloat until the 24th, on which day, miserable to relate, with nine feet water in her hold, she foundered. The misery of the crew, previous to this awful moment, can be better conceived than described. No alternative left them but to

apply for succour to a boat, scarcely able to contain 20 people, distant from land upwards of 1000 miles, and in a sea running mountains high. Three days had the following passengers and ship's company, who had the good fortune to get into the boat, lived in it with only a wine-glass of water allotted to each per day, when they were fortunately picked up by the Harriet, of New York, Capt. Gagnard, who, by the active exertions of his mate, Mr. Vanderkamp, in a heavy sea, got them all on-board, viz.—Saved. Capt. John Aris, Gen. Le Grande, Madame Le Grande, Thomas Bennett, Esq. of Jamaica, Captain and Mrs. Fitzmaurice, Madame Bauvois, two Miss Bauvois, James Satty, second mate, and 18 seamen.—Lost. Gen. Bauvois, Mr. De Lafont, surgeon, Mr. Murray, late master of the Surprise, passengers; Mr. Halloway, first mate, 11 seamen, and 12 invalid soldiers.

Recent letters from the Rev. Mr. Jackson, Chaplain to the Colony in *New South Wales*, states its condition to be most promising. Grain, of all kinds, but more especially barley, was abundant; and some hop-seeds, which about three years since were sent from England to this gentleman, had thrived in such a manner, that several plantations had been formed, and porter of the best quality produced from it.

ROYAL JOURNEY TO WEYMOUTH.

Sept. 10. This morning, after breakfast, the King, the Duke of Kent, Princess Sophia (for the first time since her indisposition), and Princess Amelia, rode out on horseback on the Dorchester road, attended by Lady C. Bellafyse, Lord Cathcart, and Major Desbrow. Her Majesty, and the Princesses Augusta, Elizabeth, and Mary, walked on the Esplanade, and paid a visit to Princess Charlotte.

Sept. 11. This morning the King and Duke of Cumberland promenaded for a considerable time, before breakfast, on the Esplanade, being entertained with the innocent prattle of Princess Charlotte, who walked between her Royal Grandfather and Uncle. At 10 the Royal Family took their favourite excursion on the water, it being a fine morning. The nobility who accompanied them were the Earl and Countess Poulett, the Countess of Mansfield and the Hon. Mr. Greville, Lord and Lady Cathcart, Lady Rolle, the Lord Chancellor and Miss Etkine, Lord and Lady Sudley, Mr. and Mrs. Windham, Mr. and Mrs. Freemantle and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Damer, Mr. and Mrs. Grosvenor, and Admiral Digby. The Duke of Cumberland, with Gen. Garth, rode on horseback to the Hussar camp; and dined with the Hon. Mr. Damer, at his seat at Came, near Dorchester. Princess Sophia took an airing in her carriage. The King, after dinner,

dinner, with the Dukes of Kent and Cumberland, walked on the Esplanade for some time, and, after inspecting the piquet-guard, returned to the Lodge. Lady Henry Fitzgerald and her three fine sons were taken great notice of by his Majesty. At seven the Royal Family saw "Speed the Plough," and "The Poor Soldier."

Sept. 12. This morning the Royal Family, with a select party of the nobility, went on-board the Cambrian frigate; and, as usual, were saluted by the ships and Portland castle. Their Majesties came on shore at 7 o'clock, and in the evening had a select party of nobility at the Lodge.

Sept. 13. Princesses Sophia and Amelia, accompanied by Lady M. Wynyard, rode out on horseback on the Dorchester road. The King, Queen, and Princesses Augusta, Elizabeth, and Mary, went on a visit to Lulworth, where they partook of an elegant refreshment at Mr. Weld's; and seemed highly delighted with the gardens and pleasure-grounds. The Royal Family were saluted from the Castle at Lulworth, both going and coming. It was 6 o'clock before they arrived at the Lodge. At 7, they visited the Theatre, where the performances were, "A Cure for the Heart-Ache," with "The Quaker."

Sept. 14. This morning, the Royal Family attended divine service at Weymouth church, where they heard a sermon preached by the Rev. Mr. Wickes. His Majesty, after church, walked on the Esplanade with his attendants. Princess Sophia recovers very fast. Her Royal Highness has derived great benefit from the warm bath. After dinner, the weather being fine, His Majesty, and the Dukes of Kent and Cumberland, promenaded on the Esplanade. In the evening the Royal Family visited Stacie's rooms.

Sept. 15. This morning, after breakfast, the King, accompanied by the Dukes of Kent and Cumberland, with Lord Cathcart, Gen. Garth, Col. Wynyard, and Major Desbrow, rode to Camp, where the York Hussars and the Light Brigades had a sham fight, which lasted till half past two o'clock, when his Majesty returned to the Lodge to dinner. The Queen and Princesses only walked on the Esplanade, except Princess Amelia, who took an airing on horseback on the Dorchester road, with her attendant, Lady Matilda Wynyard.

Sept. 16. This morning his Majesty, after seeing his little grand-daughter, Princess Charlotte, safe into the bathing-machine, returned to his own, when his Majesty bathed. After breakfast the King, and Dukes of Kent and Cumberland, on horseback, and her Majesty and the Princesses in their carriages, with their attendants and General Officers, rode to Maiden-castle, where they reviewed the Dorsetshire Yeomanry, who went through their exercise

much to the satisfaction of his Majesty, the Royal Dukes, and the General Officers. After the review, the Royal Family went to Came, the seat of the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Danter, who are particular favourites with their Majesties; and, after partaking of an elegant refreshment, returned to the Lodge at 6 o'clock. His Majesty did not immediately go into the Lodge, but walked on the Esplanade till quite dark, inspecting the picquet-guard. The usual party spent the evening with the Royal Family.

Sept. 17. This morning, at 10, the King, Queen, and Princesses, with his Royal Highness the Duke of Kent, and a numerous company of nobility, among whom were the Countesses Poulett and Radnor, Lady Sudley, the Hon. Mrs. Danter, Mrs. Grosvenor, Mrs. Freemantle, the Lord Chancellor, and Miss Erskine, who are always of the Royal party, went on-board the Cambrian: there being a fine breeze, they were soon out to sea. Mr. Sturt, M.P. for Bridport, accompanied them in his yacht, which is reckoned a very fine sailer. The Royal Family came ashore at 7, and, after resting a short time at Gloucester-lodge, went to "Henry the Fourth," and "The Padlock." The Dukes of Kent and Cumberland, after the play, bathed in the warm bath; as did the Princesses Sophia and Amelia.

Sept. 18. This morning the King, Princess Augusta, Princess Charlotte of Wales, and Princess Sophia of Gloucester, bathed before breakfast. At 11 his Majesty, with his lovely daughter Princess Amelia, attended by Lord Cathcart, Generals Goldsworthy and Garth, and Major Desbrow, rode out on horseback on the Lulworth road. The Queen, and Princesses Augusta, Elizabeth, and Mary, took an excursion in their Sociables on the Sands, accompanied by the Countess of Radnor. The Duke of Portland and Earl Westmorland arrived this day; and in the afternoon a Cabinet Council was held at Gloucester-lodge, at which were present his Majesty, their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of Kent and Cumberland, the Duke of Portland, Earl of Westmorland, Lord Cathcart, the Lord Chancellor, and Mr. Fawkener, Clerk of the Privy Council, which was soon over; after which the King, with the Duke of Portland, and the Lord Chancellor, walked on the Esplanade for some time.

Sept. 19. This morning his Majesty, the Dukes of Kent and Cumberland, and Princesses Sophia and Amelia, rode out after breakfast on the Lulworth road. The Queen and Princesses took an airing on the Sands. A select party spent the evening with the Royal Family at the Lodge. The Duke of Portland left Weymouth.

Sept. 20. Their Majesties and the Princesses this morning, at 10, with their usual

attendants, went on-board the Cambrian frigate, and were saluted from Portland-castle. Two companies of the 68th regiment embarked early this morning on-board the transports lying in Portland-road for Jersey. They all appeared on deck as the Cambrian sailed along, and gave three cheers to the Royal Family, which was answered by all the other ships. (Mr. Sturt's miraculous escape has been mentioned in p. 891.) Their Majesties saw "The Provoked Husband," and "Who's the Dupe?"

Sept. 21. This morning, the weather being wet and windy, the King did not walk out before breakfast. At 11 their Majesties went to Weymouth church, where they heard a sermon preached by the Rev. Mr. Williams, of Manton, near Sherborne. After service the Royal Family and attendants walked on the Esplanade till half past 2. In the evening the Royal Family honoured Stacie's rooms with their presence, where they promenaded from 8 till 10, when they returned to the Lodge.

Sept. 22. This morning his Majesty bathed, as did the Princess Charlotte of Wales. The King, after breakfast, with his attendants, rode on horseback on the Dorchester road. Being the anniversary of their Majesties' coronation, a Royal salute was fired from Portland-castle and the ships, in honour of the day. Mr. Sturt liberally ordered the poor men, who had so fortunately preserved his life, a good dinner, and 10 guineas each. His yacht was full-dressed in the colours of the different nations who are in amity with this country. After dinner his Majesty, with the Dukes of Kent and Cumberland, and their attendants, walked to view the troops, who were all drawn up before the Lodge. The Scotch Greys, the York Hussars, the Light Brigades, Shropshire and Somersetshire militias, who all passed the King and Dukes in slow time, the officers saluting also as they passed. Her Majesty and the Princesses were at the windows at Gloucester-lodge the whole time. At 7 their Majesties went to the Theatre, to see "Wild Oats," and "The Jew and the Doctor."

Sept. 23. This morning Princess Augusta, and Princess Sophia of Gloucester, bathed. After breakfast, the Royal Family, accompanied by their usual party of nobility, went to Milton abbey, where they were elegantly entertained by the Earl of Dorchester. The tables were furnished with every delicacy of the season. Their Majesties, before dinner, walked round the park, and also the pleasure-grounds, which are beautifully laid out. The Royal guests took leave of the noble Earl and family about 4; and at a quarter before 7 arrived at Gloucester-lodge, where they remained the whole evening, being visited by a select party of nobility.

Sept. 24. A melancholy accident hap-

pened this morning off Portland Island; a small sloop sunk in the Race, and every person on-board perished. The weather being very boisterous, their Majesties were confined to the Lodge. Mr. Sturt, notwithstanding his late perilous situation, again ventured out in his sailing yacht. He is reckoned by the sea-faring men to be a complete sailor. The Duke of Kent left this place this afternoon at 5. In the evening the Royal Family went to see "Rule a Wife and have a Wife," with "Lock and Key;" and at 11 returned to the Lodge.

Sept. 25. This morning his Majesty, with his attendants, rode out on horseback on the Lulworth road. Gen. Steevens arrived at Weymouth yesterday, and General Simcoe this morning. Earl Poulett is gone to Hinton for a few days. The Royal Family in the evening saw "Every One has his Fault," and "No Song no Supper."

Sept. 26. This morning, after breakfast, the King, accompanied by Princess Amelia on horseback, and her Majesty and the rest of the Princesses, with their usual party, in their Sociables, paid a visit to Mr. Frampton, at Moreton, where, after partaking of an elegant *déjeuné*, and walking in the pleasure-grounds, they returned to the Lodge, where they spent the evening with a select party of nobility. The Duke of Gloucester arrived at 9 o'clock.

Sept. 27. This morning, after breakfast, his Majesty, accompanied by Lord Cathcart, Generals Goldsworthy and Garth, and Major Desbrow, rode out on the Dorchester road. The Queen and Princesses, on account of the weather, remained at the Lodge, where the Princess Charlotte of Wales and the infant daughter of Earl Poulett were brought, and stayed the whole of the morning. The Royal Family intended taking another aquatic excursion, but were prevented going on-board of ship by the barge having filled with water during the night. At night they went to the Theatre, to see "Bon Ton," and "The Sultan."

Sept. 28. This morning the Royal Family and attendants went to Weymouth church, where a sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Peach, chaplain to the Duke of Cumberland. After service the King walked with his attendants on the Esplanade. The Princess Elizabeth bathed in the warm bath. In the evening the Royal Family went to Stacie's rooms, where they promenaded till 10 o'clock.

Sept. 29. This morning the Princess Augusta bathed. After breakfast his Majesty, accompanied by the Dukes of Cumberland and Gloucester on horseback, and the Queen and Princesses in their carriages, went to Radipole-hill, where the King reviewed the Shropshire militia, commanded by Earl Powis, after which their Majesties went to the hotel, to partake of

an entertainment given by Earl Powis. Three tables were furnished, with the table-frames representing their Majesties and the Royal Family. Earl Powis, and his nephew Lord Clive, waited on their Majesties. After the entertainment Country-dances commenced, and lasted till 7, when the Royal Family went to the Theatre, to see "The Provok'd Husband," "The Love of Fame," and "Miss in her Teens." The Lord Chancellor left Weymouth this morning for London, on business of importance; and the Duke of Cumberland set off in the evening at 7.

Sept. 30. This morning the King, after bathing, walked on the Esplanade. Princesses Elizabeth, Sophia, and Amelia, bathed in the warm bath. After breakfast his Majesty and the Princess Amelia rode on horseback on the Lulworth road. The Queen and the other Princesses rode to Dorchester, and returned to the Lodge at 1 o'clock. General Goldsworthy left this place to-day for London. After dinner, the weather continuing wet and windy, none of the Royal Family walked out, but their Majesties had a select party of nobility.

Oct. 1. This morning Princess Augusta bathed; also her Royal uncle, the Duke of Gloucester, and his daughter, Princess Sophia. After breakfast, was quite a gloomy aspect, so that none of the Royal Family ventured out. Earl Powis left Weymouth this morning. The Royal Family in the evening went to see "The Young Quaker," and "Catharine and Petruchio."

Oct. 2. This morning the King bathed; also Princess Augusta, Princess Charlotte of Wales, the Duke of Gloucester, and Princess Sophia. His Majesty, after bathing, walked for some time. After breakfast, the Queen and Princesses, in two carriages, accompanied by Lady Cathcart, Lady Sudley, and Lady Matilda Wynyard, went to the hot-bath. Ladies Sophia and Mary Poulett, daughters of Earl Poulett, left Weymouth this morning for their father's seat at Hinton. Their Majesties, at night, saw "The West Indian," and "The Midnight Hour."

Oct. 3. This morning, after breakfast, the King, with his attendants, rode out on horseback on the Lulworth road. Her Majesty and the Princesses, accompanied by the Duke of Gloucester and Princess Sophia, walked on the Esplanade. The Royal Family, in the evening, had a select party of nobility, among whom were the following: Lady Sudley, Lady H. Fitzgerald, the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Damer, the Hon. Captain Legge, Mrs. Drax, Mr. and Mrs. Drax Grosvenor, Mr. and Mrs. Freemantle, Miss Erskine, and Miss Hervey.

Oct. 4. This morning his Majesty walked before breakfast on the Esplanade. Princess Charlotte of Wales, the Duke of Gloucester, and Princess Sophia, bathed. The

King, after visiting G. Steward, Esq. the new Mayor, went to Came, with the Queen and Princesses, and Earl Poulett, to take leave of the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Damer. The Royal Family saw "The Merry Wives of Windsor," and "The Liar."

Oct. 5. This evening the Princess Elizabeth bathed in the warm bath. The Royal Family and attendants heard divine service at Weymouth church, where a sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Lushcomb, chaplain of the St. Fiorenzo frigate. After service the Royal Family returned to the Lodge, where the Sheriffs and Remembrancer of the City of London waited on his Majesty, to know when he would receive the petition from the Livery of London, on the subject of the high price of provisions. (See p. 997.) After dinner his Majesty, with his attendants, walked on the Esplanade, and inspected the picket-guard; and at 8 in the evening went to Stacie's rooms, where they promenaded till 10.

Oct. 6. This morning the weather being wet and windy, none of the Royal Family bathed, except the Princess Amelia, who used the warm bath. His Majesty and his attendants, after breakfast, walked on the Esplanade. An elegant entertainment was this day given by G. Steward, Esq. the new Mayor, to the members of the Corporation. The Hon. Capt. Legge, of the Cambrian, and Captains Paterson and Gosselin, were invited. Their Majesties in the evening saw "She Stoops to Conquer," and "Who's the Dupe?"

Oct. 7. This morning the King and his attendants walked on the Esplanade, accompanied by Prince William of Gloucester, and Captains Paterson, Legge, and Gosselin. Princess Elizabeth and Princess Charlotte bathed in the warm bath. Her Majesty and the Princesses paid a visit to the Countess of Poulett, and partook of an elegant *dejeuner*.

Oct. 8. Their Majesties arrived at Windsor this evening, soon after 6, from Weymouth, which place they left at 5 in the morning. The Royal Family alighted at the Bishop of Salisbury's, where they partook of some refreshment, and then proceeded on their journey. Their Majesties dined at the hotel at Hartford-bridge, where they were met by Sir Wm. Pitt and Gen. Gwynne; and, on their arrival at the Lodge, the Royal Windsor Association, the 7th regiment of Light Dragoons, and the Staffordshire militia, with their commander the Earl of Uxbridge, were drawn out, and fired a *feu-de-joie* on their Majesties' happy return. In the evening the town was brilliantly illuminated. The Prince of Wales, the Dukes of Clarence, Kent, and Cumberland, and Prince Augustus, were at the Lodge, to receive their Royal parents.

Oct. 9. This morning the King, accompanied

panied by the Dukes of Clarence and Kent, Gen. Harcourt, and Col. Cartwright, rode out in the Great Park, and viewed the different farms, and at 12 o'clock took the diversion of hunting with the harriers. Her Majesty and the Princesses, after breakfast, went to Frogmore, where they passed the morning in the gardens.

NEWS FROM IRELAND.

Oct. 20. At *Carlow*, as several tradesmen, labourers, &c. were finishing an angle of the new Court-house, on a high scaffolding erected for that purpose, they quarrelled amongst each other, which occasioned the planks to give way, when they precipitately fell to the ground; nine were killed on the spot, and the remainder dangerously hurt. It is supposed these unfortunate men were intoxicated.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Oct. 13. Last night, or this morning, the plank locked over the boring shaft of the Earl of Moira's Coal-mine, on *Ashby Wolds* was forcibly split, the mouth of the hole uncovered, and two lengths of iron rods (11 yards each) maliciously and wickedly thrown into the pit, and wedged in so fast together that they cannot be got out, whereby the works at the said shaft are completely stopped, to the great injury of his Lordship, the proprietors of the *Ashby Canal* Undertaking, and the Country, by preventing that speedy and expected supply of coal, of which the trials at this mine afforded a confident prospect, and which at the present time is greatly wanted in the country. [His Lordship has since offered a reward of 50 guineas for the discovery of the offender.]

Oct. 28. This day, upwards of 20 persons in a boat, going on-board a vessel in the river at *Liverpool*, were unfortunately upset, and a great part of them drowned. The accident was occasioned by the boat's mast being caught by the main-brace of the vessel, which caused her to fill and go down immediately.

The last week in October, 12 bathing machines, the bridge over the Millbeck, and part of the Spa-house at *Scarborough*, were destroyed by an uncommon high and violent tide. The tides were uncommonly high on the Norfolk coast. On Wednesday, Oct. 29, they overflowed the quays at *Yarmouth*, and washed out many thousand rats, and great apprehensions were entertained for the bridge. At *Waxham*, the sea made a great breach; and at *Lower Sberingham* the lower cliff gave way, and carried with it the King's Arms inn, but the family escaped.

Nov. 4. His Majesty's ship *Marlborough*, of 74 guns, commanded by Capt. Southby, was totally wrecked off *Belleisle*. Letters from *Plymouth*, however, furnish

the consolatory information, that the whole of the officers and crew have safe arrived at that port, having been rescued from the wreck by the Captain man of war, and the *Amity*, a ship from Malaga, detained by the Captain.

Nov. 9. The *Romney* man of war, after having weathered the most dreadful hurricane ever known, off the North Foreland, arrived safe in *Sheerness* harbour. She was obliged to anchor near the Foreland yesterday evening, not being able to get into the Downs. This morning the gale increased so suddenly, that it was by the most prompt and active exertions only that she was made to resist its fury. The small bower parted about noon, and the sheer anchor was let go; but neither sheet or best bower, with two cables on each, would bring her up, and she was driving fast on the point of the Foreland. The violence of the wind laid her on her beam ends, and the sea broke over her the same as if she had been on shore; the between-decks were full of water, and every thing was afloat on the lee-side of the upper deck; no man could stand who had not hold of a rope. In this situation there was no chance of saving the ship but by cutting away her masts, and every one on board was of this opinion. The indefatigable Captain, however, was so anxious to join his squadron in the Downs, that it was not until he found all other expedients ineffectual, that he gave orders to that purpose. The mast being at length cut away, the ship was soon after upright, and brought up; and, when the gale abated, and it cleared, we were only two miles from the Foreland: this was certainly a great relief, after the horrid picture we had witnessed. In the morning we counted 8 large ships without a mast, and understood that several were lost.

Nov. 9. The river *Froome* rose so rapidly, near *Bristol*, that in less than half an hour it inundated the fields near *Baptist Mills*, on the *Stapleton* road, nearly six feet deep. So violent was the current, that part of *Stapleton-bridge* was carried away by it; and a poor sand-boy, who was in search of some jack-asses, in order to save himself from the fury of the torrent, having mounted a wall, the same unfortunately gave way, and he perished in the flood, struggling for near 20 minutes in sight of many distressed spectators, who were unable to give any assistance. One of the wooden bridges across the river in *Earl's Mead* was also carried away. The lower apartments of the habitations, in that part of *St. Paul's* parish which lies near the river, were completely inundated, and several persons were taken from their houses in a boat, to preserve their lives.

The wind blew up the roof of the church at *Christ-church*, *Hants*, in several places, during

ring divine service; and part of the East window of *Salisbury* cathedral was blown in.

Nov. 25. At *Hinckley* was this day held a Mayor's feast, when a most sumptuous and elegant dinner was served up at the Bull's-head Inn, Mr. John Ward, Mayor, in the chair, and Mr. John Green, Town-master, vice-chairman. Several appropriate, loyal, and constitutional toasts were drank; and the company broke up at a late hour, after the utmost harmony and conviviality had prevailed.

Dec. 1. A boy, named Creasey, fell from the gallery at *Gainsborough* theatre upon some iron spikes, and was so severely hurt that he died on the 3d inst. at noon.

Dec. 1. Mr. Thomas Payne, of Orrel, near *Liverpool*, having taken the Stand-park of the present Earl of Sefton, several of his neighbours gave him a day of *boon-work* with their ploughs, on his first entrance on the farm. On this occasion, a sight most gratifying to the feelings of every beholder was presented; no less than 79 ploughs were at work at 8 o'clock (each team consisted of three horses, all prime cattle), and in six hours 80 statute acres were ploughed. Ribbands were given to the plough-boys, with this inscription:—“Stand-park, Dec. 1, 1800, success to the plough.” The ribbands were yellow, in compliment to the noble landlord.

Dec. 4. Last week an eagle was shot on the premises of Sir Martin Brown Folkes, Bart. by a person of *Lynn*; its wings, when extended, measured seven feet three inches; was about four feet high; his claws the size of a man's hand, and his beak three inches in circumference.

Dec. . . . Mr. Welling's waggon, and six horses, drawing him up to *London*, instead of passing over *Silk-bridge*, near the *Hyde*, on the *Edgware* road, were overturned into the water, and all the horses drowned: the man, being behind, escaped.

Manchester, Dec. 11. About 11 o'clock last night this town was alarmed by one of the most dreadful fires, the extent of property considered, that ever happened in it. At that hour the watchman gave the alarm that a warehouse in *Hodson's-square* was on fire. Immediate assistance was attempted, but, from the peculiar situation of the premises, it was a considerable time before it could be applied. The square is completely inclosed by high buildings, chiefly warehouses, and the streets or lanes formed by these are very narrow. It consisted of ten large and lofty warehouses (no dwellings), to which there were two narrow avenues, and one cart-road; but the whole was every night closed up by doors and gates, and locked. The flames continued to spread rapidly, and in a short time broke through the roofs of the buildings. The firemen and engines being assembled, and a great number of persons,

every possible assistance was rendered, but in vain; for, the fire continuing to spread, the impossibility of saving any of the warehouses was evident. As there were goods in them to a very great amount, every effort was made to preserve them, and with such success, that property to the value, it is supposed, of 100,000*l.* was snatched from the flames. As the conflagration increased, the most alarming apprehensions were entertained for the safety of many surrounding warehouses, which were threatened, even for a considerable distance, and the proprietors removed all their goods. The bales of cotton, &c. removed from the square, were placed in the Market-place, Old Mill-gate, Cannon-street, Tipping's-court, &c. and various houses, with military guards to protect them, and carts and caravans were procured for the purpose, in aid of a great number of men, who laboured with the most laudable industry. Providentially the night was calm, and favoured the exertions to save the surrounding buildings; so that, terrific as the fire appeared for some hours, it was happily confined, except in the destruction of one warehouse, to the inclosure of the square. Notwithstanding the assistance from every quarter, it was 4 o'clock this morning, before the safety of the neighbourhood could be said to be assured; and the returning day presented a melancholy picture of the destruction of the night. The fragments of walls, left standing in a dangerous state, were pulled down; and a number of men are employed in removing rubbish, and collecting cottons, and the fragments of buried and burnt goods. As far as it can be at present conjectured, the loss is not less than 15,000*l.* In some of the warehouses all the property was consumed. The active exertions of the Boroughreeve and constables, a number of gentlemen, the officers and a party of the Volunteer Corps, were of the greatest use; and a party of the 4th Dragoons, from our barracks, with their officers, rendered the most essential service. During the raging of the fire, and whilst the whole appeared as one great furnace, several persons were struck by the singular incident of seeing the word GOD, in large capitals, high up on one of the walls. The circumstances of the time, and the singularity of the place, made it impressive. The word is now to be seen, and must have been written, probably, during some moments of leisure.

Oxford, Dec. 13. This night, about 10 o'clock, a fire broke out in *Oriel College*; but, owing to the exertions of a numerous concourse of people, particularly of a troop of the Prince of Wales's Light Dragoons, assembled for the purpose, the flames were happily extinguished, by the blessing of Providence, before two o'clock. The damage, compared with what might have been

been reasonably apprehended, is conjectured to be trifling; and no personal injury was sustained.

Dec. 19. A few days ago two boys of *Knippton*, about 15 years of age, were sent to *Belvoir inn*, near *Grantham*, for a gallon of rum; from which, on their return, they drank to such an excess that they were both found dead on the road next morning.

Dec. 31. At a village near *Shaftesbury* resides a respectable matron, aged 90, who is mother, grandmother, great and great-great grandmother, to upwards of 300 children, most of whom reside on one mansion, within four miles of the house in which her own children were born; where they milk upwards of 1000 cows. They all dined with the old lady at Christmas.

For several weeks past the fishermen belonging to *Lynn* have caught an immense quantity of small fish, called *Sticklebags*. One boat, with two men, has taken in one night 200 bushels; which they disposed of to the farmers for manure, and for boiling, to extract the oil, at the rate of 7d a bushel. The vast influx of these small creatures has driven away every other kind of fish entirely out of the river and channel.—About 30 years ago, there was a similar influx of *Sticklebags* in *Lynn* channel and the communicating rivers.

Dr. Thomas Percival, Physician Extraordinary, *Dr. Samuel A. Bardley*, *Dr. Edward Holme*, *Dr. James Jackson*, Physicians; *Messrs John Bill*, *Alex. Taylor*, *R. W. Killer*, *M. Ward*, *G. Hamilton*, Surgeons; with *Thomas Henry*, and *John Boutflower*, visiting Apothecaries, of the *Manchester* Infirmary, Dispensary, Lunatic Hospital, and Asylum; have agreed in publishing an Address to the poor, recommending inoculation for the Cow-pox. Two respectable families residing near *Manchester* have within these few months inoculated upwards of 800 of the neighbouring poor, of different ages, from two months to twenty years, with uniform success. All these persons recovered without suffering any sickness, sufficient to confine them for a single day; and only in five or six cases was there the least appearance of the disease, except on the parts inoculated. The two families above-mentioned conceive themselves, as well as the community at large, to be highly indebted to *Charles White, Esq.* and *Mr. C. Gibson*, of *Manchester*, for their great kindness and liberality, in assisting and superintending, with the most vigilant attention, the inoculation of these patients. These Gentlemen did more. To satisfy themselves, and the Publick, of the certainty of the Cow-pox being a preservative against the Small-pox, they inoculated, at a proper interval, in one of the neighbourhoods alluded to, 20 of those children, who had passed under their inspection through the Cow-pox, with the mat-

ter of the Small-pox. For a few days the usual signs of infection were perceived on the arms, but soon disappeared, without communicating the inoculated Small-pox to any one of the 20 patients, on whom this most satisfactory experiment was so fairly made.—*Dr. Cayley*, of *Durham*, has, with great spirit, inserted a recommendation of the Cow-pox inoculation in the Northern papers; and his statement has been approved of by *Messrs. Potts, Clifton, James, Green, Ward, and Fothergill*, surgeons, in *Durham*; also by *Mr. Ruddock*, of *Sedgefield*; and by *Mr. Norton*, of *Chester le-street*; all of whom offer to inoculate the poor gratis. Doctors *Baynes, Davison, Hird, Thorp, and Walker*, with 17 surgeons of *Leeds*, have signed a public advertisement, announcing their determination to practise and to recommend the inoculation for the Cow-pox. The Doctors *W. Currie, Houghton, Thackeray, and Arden*, with 12 surgeons of *Chester*, have given their public testimony in favour of the inoculation for the Cow-pox.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

REPORTS FROM THE COMMITTEES OF BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT ON THE HIGH PRICE OF PROVISIONS.

The Committee of the House of Commons, in their First Report, state that they have carefully examined the many documents laid before them, which consist of very numerous returns to those enquiries which different departments of government have directed to be made, by the receivers of the land-tax; by the various officers employed under the board of taxes, stamps, and excise; and by those amongst the clergy, to whom circular letters, for that purpose, had been addressed by the bishops in each diocese. Though the returns are not complete from every county, yet the omissions, upon the whole, are neither numerous nor important. The Committee observe that the general result of the returns made by each description of persons is nearly the same; that result is strongly confirmed, upon the whole, by the information of members from almost every part of England, founded upon their local enquiries, observation, and correspondence. Whether the average is struck from the statements of the crop in several counties, without regard to their size, population, or productiveness, or by throwing them into different classes, with a view to those important points, still the general conclusion is not materially affected. The Committee have not had the same means of enquiry respecting the produce of Scotland; but their information, as far as it reaches, is by no means less favourable. There appears, upon the whole of this information, reason to believe, that the general deficiency in the crops of wheat, in England and Wales, below an average crop,

does not amount to quite so much as ONE FOURTH; and that the crops of barley and oats (though by no means uniformly good) have been very productive in many of those counties from which the principal supply is ordinarily furnished; and therefore that the produce of the kingdom, in those articles cannot, upon the whole, be considered as materially inferior to an average crop. It is also probable that, in forming an average, under such circumstances as the present, where the harvest has been so uncommonly various in different districts, and even in different parts of the same district, greater weight may have been given to instances of deficiency than to those of abundance, and that the produce is more likely to be stated below than above the truth. It is also very material to observe, that, by all the accounts, there is reason to think that the quality of every description of grain is, upon the whole, greatly superior to that of the last year; and that therefore the increased quantity and superior quality of flour to be derived from a given quantity of grain may be expected to compensate, in some degree, for the deficiency of the produce below the average, estimated by the acre. The accounts of the stock in hand furnished by these returns are necessarily more uncertain; they are in some degree various; but they do not, upon the whole, furnish any ground for doubting the prevailing opinion, confirmed by the general information of the members who have attended the Committee, that the stock of British corn, at the harvest, was reduced far below its usual amount, and was in most places nearly, in many absolutely, exhausted. The Committee think it may reasonably be expected that the price, produced in some degree by temporary circumstances, will, when those circumstances have ceased to operate, experience a reduction; especially when it is generally known that, on the result of all the information that has been collected from every part of the kingdom, there is no ground to suppose that the deficiency in the crop, below the usual average, is greater than what the Committee have already stated; and when it is also seen to how considerable an extent we may confidently expect that deficiency to be remedied, by the double operation of importation and economy. The Committee then state the quantity of corn imported, and direct the attention of the House to the use of rice with wheat:—and of fish;—and also state, that the stoppage of the distilleries in England will prove equivalent to the importation of 250,000 quarters of barley; and the prevention of wheat being made into starch will save 40,000 quarters. Allowing for the probability, that the accounts before stated respecting the produce of the last harvest may be rather below than above the truth; yet, the exhausted state of the

old stock, and the unusually early period at which the late crop came into consumption, make it not only highly advisable, but indispensably necessary, as the most effectual means of securing an adequate supply at a reasonable rate, to have recourse to the greatest economy, in every part of the country, in the use of those articles of grain, upon which the subsistence of each respective district principally depends. The Committee then suggest, that a proclamation be issued, pointing out the great advantages, under the present circumstances, from the general practice of economy and frugality in the articles of grain. The effect of such a proclamation might, undoubtedly, be extended by the universal circulation which might be given to it, through the magistracy and clergy, in every district and in every parish; and associations might be entered into, by every description of persons to whom it might be addressed, for carrying it into execution in their respective neighbourhoods. The Committee also recommend, that as large a portion as possible of relief to the poor should be given, neither in money, nor in the sort of bread usually consumed in each parish, but in some wholesome substitute.

The Committee confine their Second Report to the subject of the herring fisheries. They state as inconsiderable the supplies to be expected from the coast of England and the North-western coast of Scotland, the season for which is now concluded; but add, that the fishery for herrings in the Frith of Forth presents an inexhaustible resource. In this fishing, not less than 1200 boats were employed the last year, and the total quantity taken, estimated at 500,000 barrels, each containing about 1000 herrings; this, they say, at three herrings each person, would be sufficient for the supply of two millions of persons for three months, supposing the supply to be doubled, which they make little doubt of being easily effected by due encouragement. The fishery is, from its accessibility, resorted to from many parts of England and Ireland, and will, by curing with a very little quantity of salt, afford a supply till the middle of April, that is, two months after the fishing season, which it is advisable to conclude about the middle of February. The ordinary price of these herrings at the Forth is five or six shillings for a measure of 34 gallons. In the present year it has risen, on account of the active competition, to twelve and sixteen shillings, but has since diminished, and the retailers have been enabled to sell them in London, with a moderate profit, at two for a penny. For the encouragement of this fishery, they then proceed to recommend the use of duty-free salt, with certain limitations, and the exemption of fishermen from the imposts. For the encouragement of its consumption,

sumption, they propose voluntary associations, and distributions, in certain proportions, towards parochial relief, &c. The Committee recommend, after the season of the herring fishery is concluded, that attention be paid to the pilchard and mackerel fishery on the Western and Southern coasts of England.

The First Report of the House of Lords is much shorter than that made by the Committee of the House of Commons, and is of the same nature and tendency. The Committee state, that they have been very diligent in making such enquiries as might lead to a knowledge of the quantity of grain in the country; and the proportion which it bears to the quantity there has been in former years; but the Committee has not as yet made sufficient progress in this enquiry to be able to give any opinion on the subject. They have however found, that, in consequence of the deficiency of the harvest of 1799, the stock of corn in the country, at the commencement of the late harvest, was nearly exhausted; and that this circumstance caused the corn of the last harvest to be used three months sooner than had usually been done in former years. Besides recommending the measures of economy, which have been stated in the Report of the Committee of the House of Commons, they also observe, that it would be highly beneficial if such a plan could be adopted, that no bread should be made from wheat-flour alone, but that a certain quantity of flour from barley, oats, rye, or peas, might be mixed with it. This might be done, by a general recommendation to all the millers throughout the country; and, as several of these thought it would be illegal in them to do so, it would be necessary to inform them, that there are laws now existing, which permit them to make such mixtures, and openly sell the same.

The Second Report of the Lords Committees is divided into three parts and a conclusion, with three several appendixes. The first part treats on the deficiency of the crop of the late harvest, and on the importation of wheat, flour, and other sort of grain. The first appendix referred to, from this first part of the Report, contains an abstract of a table, shewing the state of the crops at the late harvest, and the store of corn in the several counties of England, Wales, and Scotland, which, in the aggregate, and according to the Report of the House of Commons, is set down at a deficiency of one-fourth of a crop. The second part is on the means of economizing the consumption in the use of barley, oats, rye, pease, and potatoes; rice, Indian corn, fish, and meat-soups, as substitutes for wheat: and the second and third appendixes to this part direct the mode of preparing rice and Indian corn for food. The third part relates to the free circulation

of grain, and of the injurious consequences of any interruption thereto; and, with regard to the existence of the supposed combinations and fraudulent practices of unfair dealers, the Committee say, "They have not been able to trace, in any one instance, any thing more than suspicions and vague reports, as usually prevail in times of scarcity; and that they are of opinion, that what have been represented as deep schemes and fraudulent practices to raise the market, have been only the common and usual proceedings of dealers in all articles of commerce, where there is a great demand, and where great capitals and great activity are employed."—The conclusion has reference to the inclosure of waste-lands, weights and measures, &c. of no very material moment at present. (*To be continued.*)

Wednesday, Nov. 19.

Early this morning the guard of one of the coaches from Dover to London was shot at by two highwaymen, who stopped the coach near Shooter's-hill. The poor man has, it is feared, received a mortal wound in his back. The highwaymen fired flugs. There were five inside passengers, all of whom these ruffians robbed of their money.—We have since learnt, that the above unfortunate man is dead.

Thursday, Nov. 27.

Mr. Williams, an under-graduate of the university of Cambridge, was last week brought up for judgement in the Court of King's Bench, for a libel on Captain Pepperel, of the Dunmow volunteers; and, after a suitable address from Judge Grose, was sentenced to six months imprisonment in the prison of the King's Bench.

Wednesday, Dec. 3.

BY THE KING.—*A Proclamation.*
GEORGE R.

Whereas an address has been presented to us by our two Houses of Parliament, requesting us to issue our Royal Proclamation, recommending to all such persons as have the means of procuring other articles of food, the greatest economy and frugality in the use of every species of grain: We having taken the said address into consideration, and being persuaded that the prevention of all unnecessary consumption of corn will furnish one of the surest and most effectual means of alleviating the present pressure, and of providing for the necessary demands of the year; have, therefore, in pursuance of the said address, and out of our tender concern for the welfare of our people, thought fit (with the advice of our Privy Council) to issue this our Royal Proclamation, most earnestly exhorting and charging all those of our loving subjects, who have the means of procuring other articles of food than corn, as they tender their own immediate interests, and feel for the wants of others, to practise the greatest economy and frugality in the use of every species

species of grain: And we do, for this purpose, more particularly exhort and charge all masters of families to reduce the consumption of bread in their respective families, by at least one-third of the quantity consumed in ordinary times, and in no case to suffer the same to exceed one quarter of a loaf for each person in each week; to abstain from the use of flour in pastry; and, moreover, carefully to restrict the use thereof in all other articles than bread. And do also, in like manner, exhort and charge all persons who keep horses, especially horses for pleasure, as far as their respective circumstances will admit, carefully to restrict the consumption of oats, and other grain, for the subsistence of the same. And we do farther charge and command every minister, in his respective parish church or chapel, within the kingdom of Great Britain, to read, or cause to be read, our said Proclamation, on the Lord's day, for two successive weeks after receiving the said proclamation.

Given at our Court at St. James's, the 3d day of December, 1800, in the 41st year of our reign

GOD SAVE THE KING.

The consumption of bread in the metropolis is reduced full one-third.

Thursday, Dec. 4.

This day came on the election, in the Princes' Chamber, House of Lords, of a Radcliffe travelling physician; when Dr. Vaughan, of All Souls College in Oxford (sixth son of Dr. Vaughan of Leicester), was elected. Dr. Ashe, of Holles-street, made the present vacancy. There are two only of these medical travellers belonging to the University of Oxford; who hold the appointment for ten years, the first five of which they are required to spend in medical pursuits abroad. No one can be a candidate, who is not a graduate of the University of Oxford. There are two spacious suites of apartments in University College belonging to the Radcliffe physicians, who become, by the appointment, Fellows for the time being. Dr. Turton and Sir Francis Millman formerly travelled under this appointment, which is reckoned the most honourable situation that can be held by a physician in this or any other country. It often requires more interest to obtain this, than to become a Member of Parliament. The following great personages are the electors, by virtue of their office; viz. the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, the Chancellor of the University of Oxford, the two Lord Chief Justices of King's Bench and Common Pleas, the two Principal Secretaries of State, the Master of the Rolls, and the Bishops of London and Winchester.

Thursday, December 11.

The Humane Society having in the year 1789 appointed two Receiving Houses at

Islington, for the immediate reception of unfortunate persons taken out of the New River; which benevolent conduct being well known to have been productive of saving many lives; the worthy inhabitants wished for a proper opportunity to shew their approbation of an institution so truly beneficial to the publick. As soon as a Concert by the Musical Society was proposed, Mr. Flower most handsomely offered his large handsome room for the accommodation of the company: and it is a pleasing and just truth to say, that the ladies of Islington expressed the greatest satisfaction on the occasion; the company was numerous and genteel; and every thing was conducted by Mr. Flower in a manner that merits all praise for his philanthropy. As many Gentlemen and Ladies gave gold for their tickets, the Society received a clear benefit of 63l. 5s.—“Great minds, like Heaven, are pleased with doing good.”

Thursday, Dec. 13.

This afternoon, about 5 o'clock, as one of the Chatham coaches was coming to town through Woolwich, with a guide (the coachman having, it is supposed, lost his way), the coach overturned in passing through a cart-rut. One of the inside passengers, a lady from Canterbury, had her skull fractured; which afterwards caused her death. The coachman had his collar-bone and arm broken, by the fall from his box, and several others were hurt.

Monday, Dec. 22.

St. Thomas's day falling this year on a Sunday, the annual election of common-council-men for the city of London was held this day; when fewer changes took place than has been for many years. There was no poll in any one of the wards.

Thursday, Dec. 25.

Christmas-day was kept at Windsor in a way that did great credit to the feelings of her Majesty. Sixty poor families had a dinner given them, at the rate of 3 pounds of meat, and soup in proportion to each family; and in the evening the children of the nobility resident there were invited to a German entertainment at the Lodge. There was a yew-tree in a tub, placed in the middle of the room; from the branches hung sweetmeats, almonds and raisins, apples, and toys of various kinds; and the whole was illuminated with little wax candles. The children walked round, and admired it for a certain time; then each child had a share of the sweetmeats, and a toy, and went home highly gratified.

Monday, Dec. 29.

The Paris papers bring this day an account of a very extraordinary attempt on the life of Bonaparte. A combustible machine, it appears, placed in a cart, was set fire to as he passed in his carriage to the Opera. The explosion caused much damage, and several lives have been lost.

Mr.

MR. URBAN, *Amsterdam, Oct. 11.*

By causing the inclosed funeral discourse to be translated into English by an able hand, and giving it a place in your valuable Magazine, you will, perhaps, be instrumental, under the Divine Providence, to kindle in the breast of one of your readers the noble emulation of imitating the worthy character so worthily described here, and well known at Hampton Court. And you will thereby oblige, amongst the number of his admirers, your constant well-wisher,

J. C.

DISCOURSE delivered July 18, 1800, at the Funeral of M. EULER, Counsellor of Regency to his Serene Highness, the Prince of Orange, by the Count de Lowenhielm, Envoy-extraordinary from the King of Sweden to the Batavian Republic.

Gentlemen,

We have just performed a painful duty, and returned to Earth the inanimate remains of our common friend. The tomb is going to close on its cold spoil, and our tears flow, for the last time, over the coffin of a man whose memory will ever be dear to us. Allow me, gentlemen, to endeavour, by sprinkling some flowers over it, to charm your grief and mine. The best method of paying to our friend the only homage worthy of him is, to offer to your attention a slight but faithful sketch of those virtues which procured him the attachment of which we are at this moment giving him a testimony so painful to our hearts; and what person ever had so strong a claim to this as Euler, whose name can never be pronounced but with respect by all those who had it in their power to appreciate it? I had the happiness to know him from the first of my residence in this country. I soon felt the value of the friendship of such a man; I sought to merit it, and I was fortunate enough to obtain it. You, gentlemen, have enjoyed this advantage as well as myself. Like me, you have found in him all the qualities of a virtuous and pure heart, united with those of an enlightened mind, and one of the best-cultivated; qualities, the more interesting as they so seldom are found united, and the most sublime geniuses afford but too frequently examples of the most dangerous errors.

Mild piety, inviolable attachment to that holy religion, which, in shewing us our duties, compels us to fulfill them; tried loyalty, amiable candour, an inexhaustible fund of goodness, which the necessity incessantly recurring of doing good put continually into action; in short, a generosity never changed, and of which it would be easy to give you proofs as numerous as affecting. These circumstances, gentlemen, are a sufficient justification to ourselves for the tribute of admiration which we pay to his memory. Virtuous by principle, he never walked in the ways of Vice; we

have always seen him calm, serene, and bearing in his face the impressions of that inward satisfaction, so sweet, so consoling, which is at once the attendant and the reward of virtue. Of virtue did I say? You know, gentlemen, it was the object of his idolatry. He sought it, before all things, in the persons whom he sought to make his friends. The steady example he gave of it frequently inspired others with the love of it. But who better than he knew how to unite to the austerity of principle and the extreme severity with which he judged himself, this indulgence, which it is a duty indispensably incumbent on us to shew to those like ourselves? The suffrages which cannot fail to be obtained by a man floating, if I may so say, on the corruption of his time, could not fail to flatter, in a most sensible manner, that self-love which the most rigid virtue never disavows, and which is its very security when it does not overpass the bounds of wisdom. These suffrages, however, were far from intoxicating him. He knew too well that, when men cease to be modest, they are no longer virtuous.

In this character, which you will not think exaggerated, you will recollect the heart of our friend. Need I speak to you of his mind? Of that sound judgement which the influence of the passions never corrupts? Of that great penetration, that quick perception, which presented to him every object under its true point of view? Of that erudition, the vast fruit of long study and profound meditation? You, gentlemen, have tasted the charms of his conversation. From him, as from an inexhaustible source, we derived lights which extend the sphere of knowledge, and aggrandize the soul. But, far from making every one feel that he was his inferior, that humiliation which a decided superiority cannot always spare those who pay him homage seemed, on the contrary, to exalt him to his own level. We derived instruction from him. We never left his company without the highest idea and most perfect self-satisfaction. And how, we each of us frequently said, how could this man be always himself? You have found, gentlemen, the reason of this phenomenon (for it is one) in the philosophy of our friend, in that *true* philosophy, that mild and consoling philosophy, which leads a man to find his happiness in the bosom of his perfection, as well as in his endeavours to contribute to the happiness of his friends.

How different, gentlemen, this philosophy from that false wisdom which, in our time, has usurped its name; and the horrible torch of which has nearly set the world on fire! If it be true that new Titans, the Coryphæus's of this impious sect, have dared attack the Deity himself, and carry their

their atrocious phrenzy so far as to make his very existence problematical; if it be true that, debasing the soul to the condition of brutes, they have dared to contest its most glorious privilege, its immortality; if it be true that, under the vain pretence of enlightening mankind, they have only pulled down without setting up any thing; if it be true, in short, that their sacrilegious hands have attempted to overthrow the principles on which social order rests; do they not authorize us to rank this self-called *philosophy* among those *desolating scourges* which leave behind them only ruin and misery? But turn we our eyes from these melancholy objects, and let us pity the lot of those whom this abyss of doubt, of chaos, of nothing, threatens to swallow up; an abyss whose depth the boldest eye cannot measure without shuddering.

The philosophy of our friend, gentlemen, was that which refers us incessantly to the Supreme Being, shewing us, in the worship that is due to him, and, by a necessary consequence, in the religion which his goodness has revealed to us, the only source of moral virtues, the infallible means of acquiring them, the only curb capable of checking the impetuosity of our passions, and the most effectual antidote against the seducing and always dangerous illusions which they cease not to place around us; mild and beneficent philosophy, which acquires new strength by the truths of religion! To these our friend was indebted for that courage which he displayed in the reverses from which he was not exempt. Deprived, for a long time, of the fruit of his labours, he submitted to privations which never fall on the poor, whom he ceased not to relieve, and whose blessing, gratitude, and regret, he carried to his grave. Supported by this philosophy, he suffered, without murmuring, the acute pains of a disorder both long and severe; and to it, as well as to the confidence wherewith it inspires the righteous man of a happy futurity, he was indebted for that heroic resignation of which he gave us the edifying example, without desiring his dissolution, without fearing it. He beheld the moment approach with that calmness, that serenity, which undoubtedly cannot be produced but by a recollection so encouraging, particularly in his last moments, of a life devoted to the uninterrupted practice of *Christian* virtues. Happy recollection! which, reanimating the confidence of the virtuous man, gives him, "supported by faith, his right to the clemency, the goodness, the mercy, of that God whom we adore!"

Such, gentlemen, was the loss—such the end of him to whom your piety has just been paying the last duties. Have I represented him to you in too advantageous a light? Can you charge me with having

offered to his manes an incense which would have offended him when living? Will inflexible Truth reproach my feeble pencil for dwelling with complacency on his virtues, and having dissembled his failings? Failings our friend undoubtedly had. They are the afflictive lot of frail Humanity. But I appeal with confidence to yourselves, gentlemen, and even to his enemies (if any he could have), whether these failings were not in him what shades are in a fine picture? Would it be possible, I would even venture to say laudable, to refuse him our indulgence?

Inanimate remains of a man who was so dear to us, receive the last homage which afflicted Friendship, weeping over his tomb, offers you by my feeble voice. His soul has already received the reward of all his virtues; and I delight to represent her to my imagination united to that of the interesting hero* whose youth was committed to his care, and whose death (alas, in every respect so premature!) perhaps hastened his. Enjoy in the eternal abodes the happy and immutable destiny reserved for thee by the heavenly goodness. The image of him who is the object of our most just regrets will remain deeply engraven on our hearts. His memory will live for ever in those who are sensible of the charms of virtue; and may we, who lament him, follow the example he has set us! Live as he lived—and die as he died!

ANSWER of M. le Baron Hügel, Minister of the Reigning Duke of Wurtemberg and Tecque to the Batavian Republick, in the Name of his Co-executors, H. Van Shugelandt, A. G. Diatz de Vivana, and C. G. Haagen.

Monsieur Le Comte,

The executors of the will of the valuable friend whose loss we shall for ever bewail, and whose mortal remains we now commit to our common mother, have the honour to offer you the tribute of their most lively gratitude, in the name of his surviving family and friends, for the eminent manner in which you have honoured his ashes. Deign, by favouring us with your discourse, to put it into our power to rescue from oblivion this glorious monument of the virtues of our deceased friend, and this affecting proof of the exquisite sensibility of your heart.

P. 589. The marriage and death of Miss Lucy Pennoch, the rich deaf and dumb Welsh heiress, turn out to be a fiction; like, we believe, the Radnor forest fire. The former, though they found their way into the Chester and other provincial papers, are traced to be the frolick of two attorneys' clerks, who might have been bet-

ter employed than in holding up their master's client to ridicule.

P. 801. Mrs. Merry was first married to Richard Hollinges, esq. solicitor to the Prince of Wales, who died, in his 31st year, Dec. 5, 1741 (see vol. XI. p. 666); and afterwards, Feb. 27, 1750, to Robert Merry, esq. (XX. 139.)

P. 802. Madame Helvetius, widow of the celebrated philosopher, was born in 1719, at the castle of Lignéville, in Lorraine. She was daughter of Comte de Lignéville, related to the house of Lorraine, and to the unfortunate Marie-Antoinette. Helvetius first saw her at the house of Madame de Graffigny, so well known by her Peruvian Letters: he was struck by her beauty, and the dignity with which she supported her reduced fortune; offered her his hand, and espoused her after he had resigned his place of farmer general. Their union was marked by the most ardent affection; she bore two daughters, Madame Dandelaou, and Madame de Mun. She long resided on her husband's estates, particularly one called Voré; and her habitual occupation was that of visiting the sick, accompanied with a surgeon and a nun of la Charité. The book intituled "De l'Esprit" exposed Helvétius to persecution. A person in a respectable situation advised his wife to induce the author to retract his opinions; but she rejected the proposal with scorn, and determined rather to fly the country than make an attempt to bend the principles of her husband. At his death, the estates on which she had made her benevolence conspicuous passed into other hands: she retired to Autenil, with about twenty thousand livres (875*l.*) a year, renounced her numerous acquaintance, and sought the attachment of a select circle of friends: her principal amusement consisted in the care of domestic animals, towards whom she displayed her characteristic benevolence. Her conversation was distinguished by an unpremeditated ingenuoufness, which disconcerted sophistry, supported sound principles, and assisted in forming a just decision of a question. Her house was the constant resort of distinguished characters: Laroche, Cabanis, and Gallois, closed her eyes; Franklin was one of her daily visitors; the Abbé Morellet, during ten years, passed three days a week with her; Turgot was tenderly attached to her; and Champfort, one of the men of later days in highest reputation for wit, and whose sayings are most frequently quoted, took great pleasure in her conversation. She was happy and gratified by the esteem of so many distinguished personages, and hailed their approach with genuine and unfeigned pleasure. Her last words were addressed to Cabanis, who, kissing and pressing her

clay-cold hands, called her his dear mother: "Yes," she said, "that I am to the last." She died at Autenil, in her 80th year, on the 26th of August, and was buried in her garden. "You know not," she said one day to Bonaparte, who was walking with her—"you know not how much happiness may be found in three acres of land." Though this moral observation might not affect the sanguinary invader of the regions of his country's allies, yet it will distinguish the character of the speaker; and the three acres to which she alluded will frequently excite the tender regrets of her friends.

P. 946, b. l. 52, for *Goaxe* read *Yoaxe*.

P. 947, b. l. 50, r. "Old Huncks."

P. 1000. The rectory of Warbleton (not *Stonehouse* Warbleton) belongs to the trustees of Henry Smith, esq.; but Sir John Lade, or some one claiming under him, has a grant of the next presentation.

P. 1009. Mr. Walwyn was only son of Richard W. esq. F. A. S. of Longworth, co. Hereford, whose father made large collections for a history of the county, for which he circulated proposals in 1749, but died within the year. His son represented the county, and died 1795; and was succeeded by his son James, here mentioned.

P. 1020. Qu. Mr. Deane Steward at St. Johnstone, where Charles II. hardly was in 1680? St. Johnstone is another name for *Pertb.*

P. 1021, a. l. 21, r. Marquis of Downshire.—Ibid. b. l. 17. Who is *Lord A.* lord of the manor of Hackney? A correspondent thinks that the manor of the rectory, as well as that of the *Lordshold* and *Kingshold*, belonged to Mr. Tyssen.

P. 1025, b. l. 28, for "letters and words," r. "letters and vowels."

P. 1026, a. l. 41, for Therair, r. *Merari*; and in the diagram the first K should be H.

P. 1037, b. l. 7, r. "one town."

P. 1045. Might not *Heraldicus* obtain some of the information he wants in the Plates of Great Seals, &c. attached to Rapin's History of England, folio edition, or some similar publication?

P. 1082, l. 51, r. "bumble cottage-door."

P. 1090, col. 2, l. 12, for "On a night about the latter end of June," r. "In the night of the 10th September."

P. 1106, for Miss *Winson*, r. *Williamson*.

P. 1113, b. The account of the accidental death of Mr. Martin Robinson, of Barton, is, happily, untrue.

P. 1114. The late Mr. Whalley was the son of a gentleman of very considerable property in the north of Ireland. His father, when advanced in years, married a lady much younger than himself, and left her a widow with seven children. Three years after the death of her husband, Mrs. W. married Mr. Richardson, a gentleman

of

of respectable character in Gloucestershire, who is still living. Thomas was the eldest son of Mr. W. and had a property of 10,000*l.* per ann. left him by his father. At the age of 16 he was sent to Paris, to learn the French language, and to accomplish himself in the arts of fencing, dancing, &c. He was placed under the care of a gentleman who had formerly been in the army, and who, having spent a good part of his life on the Continent, was supposed to be a fit person to undertake the direction of young W's studies. It soon, however, appeared that the tutor had not the ability to check the volatile disposition of his pupil. Mr. Whalley purchased horses and hounds, took a house in Paris, and another in the country, each of which was open for the reception of his friends. His finances, ample as they were, were found inadequate to support his extraordinary expences; and, with hope of supplying his deficiencies, he had recourse to the gaming-table, which only contributed to increase his embarrassments. In one night he lost upwards of 14,000*l.* The bill which he drew upon his banker, La Touche, in Dublin, for this sum, was sent back protested, and it became necessary for him to quit Paris. He returned to England; and his creditors, or rather the people who had swindled him out of this money, were glad to compound for half the sum. After staying some time in London, he went back to Ireland, and took a house in Dublin, where he lived in the most expensive manner. Soon getting tired of the insipid sameness of the mode of life he was engaged in, he determined again to visit the Continent. While he was still hesitating as to the exact place of destination, some friends with whom he was dining, and who had heard that he was intending to go abroad, made enquiry of him whither he was going. He hastily answered, "to Jerusalem." Being convinced that he had no such intention, they offered to wage him any sum that he did not go thither. Though, when he gave the answer to their enquiry, he had not the most distant idea of such an expedition; yet, stimulated by the offers made him, he accepted them to the amount of 15,000*l.* and, on the following day, made preparations for his journey. He set out in a few days after he had made his engagements, accomplished the journey, and returned to Dublin within the time to which he was limited, claiming and receiving from his antagonists the reward of his exploit. After staying some time in Dublin, he again went to Paris, and was witness to many of those interesting scenes which occurred in the early part of the Revolution in France. He staid in Paris till after the return of the King from Varennes; and, when it became no longer safe for a subject of the King of

Great-Britain to remain in France, he returned to Ireland. Soon afterwards he became connected with a young woman of amiable disposition, who lived with him till the time of her death; and by whom he had four children, three of whom have survived him. Not having employment sufficient for his active mind, he came to England, and frequenting the fashionable gaming-houses in London, at Newmarket, at Brighton, &c. he soon dissipated a large part of his remaining fortune. He then retired to the Isle of Man, where he employed himself in cultivating and improving an estate he possessed there, and in educating his children. He at the same time drew up memoirs of his own life, with a view to their publication, written for the express purpose of preventing other young men from being led into similar errors with himself, and containing some excellent reflections on the folly of life he had led, and on the small share of the happiness he had, with the ample means he possessed, produced to himself or to others. On the death of the lady above-mentioned, he married the Hon. Miss Lawless, sister to the present Lord Cloncurry.

P. 1115. The funeral of Mrs. Berkeley was on the *twentieth* of November, not the *thirteenth*; and the funeral rested at Oxford on the *eighteenth*. On the day of her burial the text she had chosen may be found in the second lesson.

P. 1117. Mr. Carter was a native of Ireland, but left that country very young, and was patronised by the Earl of Inchiquin. He finished his musical education in Italy; and, while at Naples, was much noticed by Sir William and Lady Hamilton; and introduced, with great effect, the beautiful little ballad of "Sally in our Alley." He was also celebrated for a capriccio, beginning with the words "Fairest Dorinda," in which he united all the elegances of musical science with the most humorous comic expression. He passed some time in India, where he conducted the musical department of the theatre in Bengal; but the climate so greatly affected his health that he was under the necessity of returning to England; and it is supposed that in India he imbibed a liver complaint, which at length terminated his existence. In 1793 he married one of the daughters of the Rev. Mr. Wells, of Cookham, in Berkshire, by whom he had two children. He fulfilled the duties of husband and father with the warmest affection and strictest honour; and his widow has to bewail the loss of a man whose whole happiness was centered in his family; his children are too young to know the misfortune they have sustained; but the most ever regret the severest privation which human nature is destined to experience.

BIRTHS.

Nov. **T**HE wife of C. G. S. Menteath, esq.

1. of Closeburn-hill, Dumfries, a son.

4. At Stirling, the wife of Capt. Fenwick, a daughter.

19. At Springfield, the wife of Wm. Hillary, esq. a son and daughter.

22. At North lodge, Mrs. Ramsay, of Barra, a son.

25. Mrs. Todd, of Bury-str. St. James's, a son.

26. At Clare-house, East Malling, Kent, the wife of John Larking, esq. high sheriff of the county, a daughter.

27. At Lynn, Norfolk, the wife of J. P. Blencowe, esq. a son.

28. At Colchester. (where his Lordship is quartered, commanding the grenadier battalion of guards), the Countess of Banbury, a son.

29. At Mr. Coutts's house in Piccadilly, the lady of Sir Francis Burdett, bart. a daughter.

30. At Ipswich, the Hon. Mrs. Richard King, a daughter.

The wife of Capt. J. W. Dixon, of the royal navy, a son.

Mrs. Donaldson, of Queen-Ann-street-East, a son, being her 23rd child.

Lately, In Lower Merrion-street, Dublin, the wife of George Little, esq. a daughter.

In Upper Temple-street, Dublin, the wife of Major Keating, of the 56th foot, a son.

At Limerick, the wife of Capt. Warburton, of the royal navy, a son.

At Drogheda, co. Clare, the lady of Sir Edw. O'Brien, bart. a son and heir.

At Bangor Castle, the lady of the Hon. Robert Ward, a daughter.

At Betton, near Shrewsbury, the lady of the Hon. and Rev. Rich. Hill, a son and heir.

At Bletchington, the wife of Edw. Harvey, esq. a daughter.

At Peel heath, near Uxbridge, the wife of James Dyson, jun. esq. a daughter.

In Welbeck street, Cavendish-square, the wife of Thomas Blair, esq. a son.

Dec. 1. At her house in Great Chamberland-street, the Countess of Mansfield, a son.

2. In Avery-place, Avery-farm row, Chelsea, a poor woman, named Lee, two daughters and a son, all likely to live. Some extraordinary circumstances attending her case and delivery are likely to excite the attention of the faculty.

The wife of Capt. Foote, of the royal navy, a daughter.

5. At Brickendonbury, Herts, the wife of William Dent, esq. a son.

6. At his Lordship's house in Baker-str. Portman-square, the Countess of Cork and Orrery, a son.

At Edinburgh, Mrs. Wm. Boswell, a son.

7. At Trevaylor, in Cornwall, the wife of Robert Rice, esq. a son.

At his father's in Little Argyle-str. the wife of the Rev. W. Jolliffe, a son.

Mrs. Brady, of Newington, Surrey, a daughter.

The wife of Wm. Augustus Skynner, esq. of Grafton-street, Fitzroy-square, a son.

At his house in Gloucester-place, the wife of John Hornby, esq. a son.

8. The wife of John Pybus, esq. banker, Bond-street, a daughter.

The wife of George-Edw. Stanley, esq. of Ponsonby-hall, near Whitehaven, a son.

12. At Dovenby-hall, co. Cumberland, the wife of Joseph Dykes Ballantine Dykes, esq. a son and heir.

In Manchester-square, the wife of T. W. Milner, esq. a son.

The lady of the Bishop of Chester, a son.

13. At North Mymms place, Herts, the wife of Henry Browne, esq. a daughter.

At Hampstead, Middlesex, the wife of Thomas Neave, esq. a daughter.

14. At his Lordship's house in Bolton-row, Viscountess Chetwynd, a son.

15. In Threadneedle-street, the wife of Wm. Willoughby Prescott, esq. second son of Sir George Wm. P. bart. of Theobald's park, Herts, a son.

16. Mrs. Child, wife of Mr. C. attorney, of Bristol, three sons, who, with the mother, are likely to do well.

At Edinburgh, Mrs. Scott, wife of Mr. Thomas S. writer to the signet, a son.

17. At Bromley-hall, co. Stafford, Lady Grey, a daughter.

20. Mrs. De Coetlogon, of West Green cottage, Totenham, a daughter.

At St. John's Lodge, Herts, the wife of Lieut.-gen. Cuyler, a daughter.

21. In Upper Guildford-str. the wife of David Bevan, esq. a daughter.

24. In New Burlington-street, Lady C. Denys, a daughter.

26. The wife of the Rev. Edw. Forster, a daughter.

At Mr. Sullivan's, in Chesterfield-street, May-fair, Lady Harriet Sullivan, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Nov. **A**T Ealing, Middlesex, Capt. Geo.

29. Hopewell Stephens, of his Majesty's navy, nephew of Francis Stephens, esq. commissioner of the victualing, to Miss Bligh, niece of Mrs. Stephens, and daughter of the late Capt. John Bligh, of the navy.

30. At St. James's church, the Rev. T. B. Morris, to Miss Jane Lewin.

Dec. 1. At Chelsea, Wm. Gamblett, esq. of Winchester, to Miss Shortwill, of Sloane-st.

2. Mr. Rob. Aiken, of Croft-head, near Edinburgh, to Miss Nancy Easton, daughter of the late Mr. David E. merch. of Glasgow.

3. Rev. John Stewart, minister of the Burgher congregation at Pitcairn-green, to Miss Cecilia Gillespie, eldest daughter of the late Mr. James G. merchant, of Perth.

4. Rev. John Benson, M. A. late of St. John's college, Cambridge, to Miss Telford, eldest daughter of John T. esq. of York.

5. At Colney-hatch, Herts, Thos. Sheppard, esq. of Basinghall-street, to Miss Sa-

rah Down, daughter of Richard D. esq. banker, Bartholomew-lane, London.

6. Mr. Geo. Nelson, of the Middle Temple, to Miss Browne, of Stoke Newington.

7. By special licence, at Stratford-house, Essex, John Simon Harcourt, esq. son of Lady Shuldharn, and M. P. for Westbury, to Miss Henniker, grand-daughter of Lord Henniker, and great niece to the Duchess-dowager of Chandos.

8. Samuel Jellico, esq. of Gosport, to Mrs. Curry, widow of Thomas C. jun. esq.

9. Ebenezer Maitland, jun. esq. of Clapham, Surrey, to Miss Ellis, grand-daugh. of the late Wm. Fuller, esq. of Lombard-str.

10. Mr. Charles Francis, of Southwark, to Miss Larkin, of Newenden, Kent.

12. Samuel Skey, esq. of Spring-grove, near Bewdley, to Miss Sarah Laurens Bicknell, eldest dau. of Charles B. esq. of Norfolk-str. Strand, solicitor to the Admiralty.

13. James Brett, esq. of Wimpole-street, to Miss Cath. Kingston, of Stratford-place.

15. Mr. Simpson, merchant, to Miss Lancaster, both of Peterborough.

16. At Batherwick, co. Northampton, Tho. Hotchkin, esq. of South Luffenham, co. Rutland, to Miss Mary-Anne O'Brien.

17. Robert Leeson, esq. second son of Beaumont L. esq. of Grantham, to Miss Matilda Maddock, second daugh. of Henry M. esq. of Lincoln's-inn-fields.

18. At Wisbech, the Rev. Henry Bailey, rector of Luton, co. Northampton, to Miss Thompson.

19. Leonard Barnard, esq. of Woodford-bridge, Essex, to Miss Newstead, of Islington.

20. Matthew Higgins, esq. of Upper Grosvenor-street, to Miss Baillie, eldest daughter of the late Jas. B. esq. of Ealing-grove, Middlesex, and one of the representatives in parliament for Horsham, Suff-x.

21. Mr. Hartley, master of his Majesty's ship Arrow, to Miss Smith, grand-daughter of the late Capt. James S. of Beverley.

22. Mr. Downs, of Lower James-street, Golden-sq. to Mrs. Watkins, of Charing-cr.

23. Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, to Miss Onslow, daughter of Admiral C.

DEATHS.

1798. **O**N his passage to England, A. April... Spiers, esq. surgeon on the Madras establishment.

May 20. At Bombay, W. Spink, esq. second member of the Medical Board.

June 4. At Mutapilley, Dr. Bernard M'Mahon, surgeon of the 1st regiment of European infantry, stationed at Ceylon. He had taken his passage for Madras in the Crocodile, which sailed from Trincomalee on the 29th of May, but on the 1st of June foundered, in a severe gale, in the mouth of the gulph of Manar, with six or eight persons, just at the moment he had got into the long boat with the captain and 34 of the ship's crew and passengers. For a few days they were exposed to all the horrors of want, without a drop of water or nourishment of any kind, when they gained the land to the Northward on the evening of the 4th of June, at the place abovementioned (Mutapilley), where Dr. M'Mahon, shortly after getting on shore, expired.

Aug 16. At Fort William, in the East Indies, aged 24, K. Moore, esq. late surgeon of his Majesty's ship La Virginie.

Sept. 17. At Calcutta, after a long illness, Mr. W. Cowley, husband of Mrs. C. the dramatic writer.

1799. Feb 24. At Fort William, J. Musgrave, esq. surgeon of his Majesty's 76th reg.

May 6. At Ashtoor, on his way from the grand army to the coast, for the recovery of his health, Col. J. Murray, of the 1st regiment of native cavalry.

1800 Jan. 20. At Paris, John B. le Roy, member of the National Institute, and fellow of the Royal Society of London.

Feb. ... At Milan, C. Barletti, late professor of natural philosophy at Pavia.

I. At Harderwyck, in his 32d year, C. P. Schacht, M. D. professor of physick, botany, and chemistry, in the university there.

6. At Utrecht, P. Bondam, professor of civil law.

After a short but painful illness of 4 days, in his 47th year, the Rev. Osbourne Wight*, parson of Pontesbury and

* This article is furnished by a correspondent, who says, "Few private men have been more generally known and respected than the late Rev. Osbourne Wight; yet I believe that his death has been announced in one periodical paper only. That it has not found a place in your Obituary is, perhaps, a singular effect of a cause highly honourable to him. He had many friends; each of whom would, no doubt, have gladly paid this respect to his memory, had he not been restrained by an idea, that the agreeable task would be performed by some other friend, whom he might suppose more intimately connected with the deceased than himself. As, however, this important duty of friendship has not yet been discharged, the following short character is sent by one who perfectly knew and loved him, and who has too sincere a regard for truth to think exaggeration lawful even in speaking of the dead." — Another correspondent, who has addressed us to the same purpose, says, "With the musical world Mr. Wight was a favourite character, having been distinguished for his skill in this agreeable art from a very early age. His father was the Rev. Moses Wight, well known for a long time as the minister of Bridewell chapel, and chaplain at St. James's and St. Paul's. Of his own ready liberality, warm friendship, true love of his country after the best old English manner, and various other excellencies, I forbear to speak here at any length, as being already sufficiently understood."

Wellbury.

Westbury, co. Salop, and formerly fellow of New College, Oxford, where he proceeded M. A. 1780. Benevolence, sincerity, a firm attachment to whatever he held to be right, with a peculiar suavity of manners, were the distinguishing features of his character. He was an ardent admirer of our constitution in church and state; and, if his fear of the danger to which both were exposed by the propagation of the new opinions might by some be deemed excessive, in that fear he certainly was not singular. He was eminently skilled in the practice and composition of musick; and was probably excelled by no one, whether *dilettante* or professor, as a lightsman in vocal execution; and his accomplishment, too frequently injurious to its possessor, occasioned in him no degradation of character. The highest circles were desirous of being gratified by the exertion of his talents; but they were consecrated to the service of God and to friendship. To vanity, the passion of little minds, he was wholly a stranger. In his performance of the relative and social duties he was truly exemplary. A great part of his life was spent in the tenderest assiduities towards a respectable parent. In May 1797, he lost an amiable wife, to whom he had been united little more than two years. With this lady all his earthly happiness seemed to have been hurried. Two infant children had preceded her to the tomb. From the moment of her death to the last hour of his existence, his favourite art, affording him no consolation, was abandoned by him; and, though in the society of his friends he seemed to enjoy short intervals of ease and cheerfulness, grief and melancholy were become the settled habit of his soul. He bore his last illness with firmness; and, when he was informed he was in danger, submitted to the will of God with resignation, and performed the duties of religion with a pious and humble confidence in the mercies of God, through the merits of his Redeemer. His death was a subject of deep lamentation to his poorer parishioners, and all who stood in need of his bounty; of sincere regret to his numerous friends and acquaintance; and of joy to none.

March At Pavia, Signor Presciani, professor of physiology.

May 1. At the house of her son, in Chesterfield, aged 77, Mrs. Rebecca Stokes, widow of Mr. S. of Worcester, and second daughter of the late Isaac Allen, esq. of Stafford. She was an attentive reader of this Magazine from its first institution, and her occasional contributions are marked with the initials of her name.

2. At Bombay, William Clever, esq. recorder of that presidency.

8. In the East Indies, Capt. William Rolph, of the Company's marine.

16. At Paris, aged 70, Marc-Antoine-Jacques Rochon de Chabannes. He was

author of several poetical and dramatic pieces; of which the following is, as near as possible, a chronological arrangement: "The Peruvian," in one act, 1754; "The Daughters, 1755;" "English Mourning" (*Le Deuil Anglois*), one act, in verse, 1757; "By good Luck" (*Heureusement*), one act, verse, 1762; "The Mania of the Arts; or, Morning à-la-Mode," one act, in verse, 1763; "Hylas and Sylvia," a pastoral, one act, in verse, 1768; "High Life Below Stairs" (*Les Valets Maîtres de la Maison*), one act, in prose, 1769; "The Generous Lovers," five acts, in prose, 1774; "Love in France" (*L'Amour Français*), one act, in verse, 1779; "The Benevolent Landlord," an opera, 1780; "The Jealous Man," a comedy, in five acts, in irregular verse, 1784; "Alcindor," a fairy opera, in three acts, 1787; "The Impostors" (*Les Pretendus*), an opera, in one act, 1789; and "The Portrait," 1792. He also produced "Indolent Nobility" (*La Noblesse oisive*), a Satire on Man, and Philosophical and Moral Discourses, in verse.

June 26. At Little Waltham, Essex, after an illness of only two days, Mr. John Haggard, surgeon and apothecary.

Aug 1. At Berlin, in his 28th year, Wolf Davidsohn, M. D.

At Berlin, aged 60, Bernard Frederick Mönnich, doctor of philosophy, and member of the Academy of Sciences.

7. Aged 23, Frederick-Augustus Eschen, a native of Eutin, in the bishoprick of Lubek. He and one of his friends (Mr. Zimpffen), accompanied by a guide, were ascending Buer, one of the Grinders, near Sallanches, when Eschen unfortunately fell into a deep fissure covered with snow, and, it is supposed, was instantly killed. A person, let down by means of ropes, into the chasm, the day after the accident, was able only just to feel the dead body with the end of his stick. On the following day, another man went down, in the same manner, and, after several hours labour, was able to get the body up. It was found jammed in between the ice, in an erect posture, and completely frozen, at the depth of more than an hundred feet. The compression was so great that his watch was flattened in his fob. Three of his ribs were found broken on each side, and his sternum beat in. In his pockets were found 78 livres in money, the third volume of *Saussure's "Voyage dans les Alpes,"* and a letter which he had begun, in German, to his father, dated Vevey, August 2, in which he talks of being at home again in three weeks, and says he travels on foot with a friend. His body was interred near the spot, and a stone placed over it with an inscription calculated to caution future travellers who may chance to visit those dangerous situations.

8. At

8. At Vienna, in his 74th year, Baron Ant. von Martini, knight of the order of St. Stephen.

23. At Kingston, Jamaica, Dr. Cameron, an old inhabitant.

Sept. . . . At Jamaica, Mr. Adam Dickson Dobie, midshipman on-board his Majesty's ship Apollo.

14. At Newfoundland, Lieut.-col. Geo. Urquhart, of the 66th foot.

22. At St. Vincent's, Mr. William Armstrong, son of the late Mr. William A. merchant, of Glasgow.

Oct. . . . At St. Anne's bay, Jamaica, Mr. George Gibson, of Glasgow.

13. In Virginia, Mr. Frederick Pratt, merchant, of Baltimore, eldest son of the late Mr. Josiah P. of Birmingham.

22. After a few days illness, which he bore with the becoming resignation of a true Christian, Mr. Phillips, of Great Tower street, apothecary. His professional skill was eminently great; and his unremitting attention to his patients and anxiety for their recovery will make his loss severely felt by them. He died most justly lamented by all who knew or were related to him.

25. At Bridge, near Canterbury, Mr. John Ring, a famous cricketer.

29. At St. Alban's, aged 73, Mr. Ralph Smith, an opulent farmer, whose ancestors, for a generation or two, and himself, had been long tenants to the noble family of Grafton, of their manor-farm of Kingsbury, adjoining to that town. His mother was sister of Ralph Thrale, esq. formerly M. P. for the borough of Southwark; and he was related also to the family of Hally, of whom Anne (daughter of Edmund H. esq.) lady-viscountess Cobham, who died in 1780, is said to have been his aunt, and left considerable legacies to him and his family.

Nov. 2. In a fit of apoplexy, with which he was seized two days before, much and deservedly regretted by his family and friends, in his 44th year, Mr. Sam. Wood, a native of East Morton, near Bingley, co. York, and in partnership, for several years past, with his uncle, Mr. John Bins, refiner, Threadneedle-street, London.

3. In his 74th year, Mr. James Hall, of Millholm, Cathcart.

4. At Leeds, Mrs. Dixon, wife of Mr. Joseph D. chinaman, leaving two children. She was daughter of Robert Green, formerly of Leeds, merchant, who had, besides her, 26 children, of whom Philip and Thomas Green, now of Thames-st. are two.

5. At the Lydiat Ash, near Bromsgrove, the Rev. John Welch.

At Brightelmstone, of a rapid decline, in her 14th year, Miss Raynes, only daughter of the Rev. Edward R. of Lewes, in Sussex. A sweeter child never gladdened parents' hearts; and, to those who knew and admired her fine talents, how painful is the remembrance that this opening flower was thus prematurely cropt! (See p. 1189.)

6. At his house in Argyleshire, Robert Campbell, esq. of Dawnies.

9. Mr. Haly, master of the Crane at Edgeware, co. Middlesex.

At Pentridge, co. Dorset, aged about 33, the Rev. Sam. Fawcener, rector thereof, to which he was presented 1797 by the King. He was of Merton college M. A. in 1752.

10. At her house in Buccleugh-place, Edinburgh, the dowager Lady Reay.

At Ipswich, the Rev. John Wigh, formerly a Dissenting-minister at Clare, Suff.

Mrs. Barty, wife of Mr. Ambrose B. of the Black Swan inn at York.

At Bath, after a long illness, John Tanner, esq. late of Salisbury.

11. At Sandwich, in Kent, Mr. Thomas Woodward, common wardman of that corporation.

After a short illness, much respected, in his 73d year, Mr. John Albin, sen. many years the principal bookseller at Spalding.

At Homerton, near Hackney, Mrs. Boddicott, relict of Richard B. esq. whose only daughter and heiress was the first wife of Sam. Tyssen, esq. who died Oct. 30.

Aged 63, Mr. Hunt, wine-merchant, of Tower-street.

At Hamilton, Scotland, Stephen Lockhart, esq. barrack-master there.

12. At Chichester, John Drew, jun. esq. Mr. J. Wright, of Broad-str. Hereford.

At Grantham, Mr. Richard Barnes, formerly master of the White Swan inn there.

At Florence, of apoplexy, aged 74, Signora Morelli, a celebrated female improvisatore, better known by the academical name of Corilla, having formerly, like Petrarch, received at Rome the laurel crown.

13. At South Scarcie, co. Nottingham, the Rev. Joseph Simpson, vicar of North Collingham, &c.

While in company with some friends, Mr. Ladell, farmer, at Rackheath.

In Gloucester place, Portman-squa. Major general Lewis, colonel of the Royal Garrison battalion, and lieutenant-governor of Carisbrook castle.

At his house in Bedford-row, the wife of James Benamor, M. D.

Mr. David Newman, of West Cowes, in Isle of Wight, formerly a famous pugilist.

14. At the Swan Inn in Manchester, Foster Scott, esq. a captain in the army. It appeared in evidence on the coroner's inquisition, that Capt. S. came to the Swan Inn in the afternoon of this day; asked the servant-maid for a bed; told her he should stop there all night, and go by the Buxton coach in the morning. About seven in the evening he went up stairs, where a double bed-room was shewn him, but he desired he might be indulged with a single one, which he had. He then minutely examined the chamber-door for a lock and bolt, and told the servant he had no occasion for a boot-jack, as he would pull off his boots with a chair;

chair; and, after having requested her to call him by four in the morning, he locked the door. At this hour the servant knocked at his door several times, but not receiving any answer took no notice till day-light, when she again knocked, looked through the key-hole, and saw Capt. S. upon the floor. A locksmith was sent for, and the door forced open, when he was found with his brains blown out, and a brace of pistols lying one on each side. The balls were found in opposite directions in the wall; having passed through the deceased's head, part of the scalp was entirely blown off and much blood and brains lay on the floor. A further investigation took place on the 17th, when it clearly appeared the deceased had been deranged for some time, and consequently the jury found a verdict of Lunacy.

At Langrigg-hall, Cumberland, in his 19th year, John Barwis, esq.

In consequence of the rupture of a blood-vessel in a paroxysm of coughing, Mr. Jn. Widney, attorney, of Bristol, a worthy, respectable character.

At Shorne, Kent, Robert Phipps, esq.

At Brompton, the Hon. Lieut. A. J. Stewart, of the royal navy, son of the Earl of Londonderry.

In her 47th year, Mrs. Rebecca Cooper, of the Grove, Hackney.

In London, the Marquis de Bouillé, so justly celebrated for his military talents, the rectitude of his character, and the honourable conduct which he pursued towards us in the American war, and for the strong marks of fidelity which he gave to the unfortunate Louis XVI. For several months an obdurate disease had announced his death at hand, to which he looked forward with the firmness which has ever characterised him. He was an officer of great merit, but somewhat passionate. It was he who threatened Paris, in a letter to the people, after the King's return from Varennes, wherein he said, if they touched one hair of his Majesty's head, he would come to Paris, and not leave one stone upon another. This was in 1791. He printed "Memoirs 1795" 8vo. (vol. LXVII. 952.

At Paris, in his 6th year, the only son of Rob. Knight, esq. of Barrels, co. Warwick. After being embalmed, the body was suffered to be brought to England under consular authority, and interred with great funeral pomp at his father's seat.

15. In consequence of a fall from his horse the preceding day, John Hodges, esq. of Stretton, co. Hereford.

At his house in the Tower, Stanesby Alchorne, esq. late King's attay-master, and, for almost 50 years, an officer of his Majesty's Mint.

16. Stephen Rowan, esq. of Haughhead.

At Malsern wells, in his 6th year, Bernard D. Doves, youngest son of Bernard D. esq. of Wellbourn, co. Warwick.

On-board the *Guillaume Tell*, on his passage from Minorca, aged 31 years, 18 of which he had been in actual service, Lieut. Francis Lloyd, of the royal navy.

Mrs. Woodford, who formerly kept the Black Swan inn at Stamford, co. Lincoln.

17. At Ross, co. Hereford, Mr. Charles Proffor, maltster.

At Canterbury, of an apoplectic fit, the Rev. John Lottie, vicar of St. Dunstan's, and curate of Wingham, Kent.

At Port Glasgow, Miss Grace M'Kirdy.

18. At Canterbury, in his 74th year, Jn. Cantis, esq. whose indefatigable attention to that truly philanthropic institution, the Kent and Canterbury hospital, of which he was deputy-treasurer, together with his other exertions for the public good, whilst they make his loss severely felt, will leave a lasting impression on the memory of his acquaintances.

At his father's house, Stocket-side, near Aberdeen, in his 39th year, Mr. Walter Mitchell, several years an officer in the E. India Company's service, but latterly of the royal navy.

Mrs. Tomblin, sen. of Edithweston, in Rutlandshire.

Mr. Walton, farmer, of Burrough-fen, co. Lincoln. He had spent the evening with a neighbouring friend; and returning home, accompanied by his wife and sister, he was seized with a fit, and died instantly.

Aged 89, Mr. Jos. Howard, of Thorne, co. York; and, on the 20th, aged 91, Mrs. Mary Howard, his widow. They had been married 60 years.

19. At Dublin, in consequence of a wound in his hand, received a few days before, by the bursting of a blunderbuss fired upon some robbers who attempted his father's house in the country, Wm. Fox, esq.

At Currie-hill, Scotland, Mrs. Marion Wardlaw, spouse of John Newton, esq.

At Staplehurst, Kent, in his 76th year, Mr. John Diamond, surgeon and apothecary.

At Barras, in Scotland, Lucy Ogilby, widow of Sir David O. bart. of that place.

20. At Bath, in her 80th year, Mrs. Hated, widow of Ambrose I. esq. late of Ecton, co. Northampton.

Mr. Whiteing, tanner, at Dock-head; and, on the 25th, his widow.

At Hildbeck, near Leeds, Mrs. Brook, wife of the Rev. Joshua B. curate thereof.

21. At Wilteton court, much regretted, Thomas Churt Hayton, esq. grandson of the late John Price, esq. M. P. for Herefordth.

After a very short illness, aged 35, Mr. Wm. Ritchie, late a spirit merchant, &c. at Hull, but had just retired.

22. At his house in Carey-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, John Muller, esq.

Mr. Thomas Fryce, drug-broker, Bear-binder-lane, Lombard-street.

At Sirden-house, co. Oxford, aged 34, in child bed (with her infant son), Mrs. Langston,

Langston, wife of John L. esq. M. P. for Minehead, co. Somerset.

At Weymouth, the Rev. Joseph Wilkins, one of the ministers of the congregation of Protestant Dissenters there. For liberality of sentiment, generosity of disposition, and uniform integrity, he had few equals, and scarcely any superiors.

At Cockermouth, after a short illness, Jn. Rudd, esq. attorney at law, a gentleman universally and highly respected.

At Shalford, Surrey, aged 81, the Rev. Charles Bartholomew, vicar of Shalford cum Bramley, in that county, in the gift of the crown. He was A. M. 1762 of King's college, Cambridge.

At Pilrig, Mr. Robert Brooks, eldest son of Mr. Adam B. merchant, of Edinburgh.

23. At St. Petersburg, in his 86th year, Wm. Glen, esq. many years senior merchant there; a gentleman whose philanthropy and humanity did honour to humanity, and cast no small degree of lustre on the rank he bore in the trading world. His virtues will long be remembered with respect by travellers; and by those who were honoured with his friendship, by sincere regret.

Aged 80 years and 9 months, John Chadwick, esq. of Healey hall, co. Lancaster, youngest son of the late Charles C. esq. of Mavesyn-Ridware, co. Stafford, and younger brother of the late Charles C. Sacheverell, esq. of Newhall, co. Warwick, and of Callow, co. Derby. Inheriting all the spirit, though not all the acres, of primogeniture, he found himself blessed (by virtue of his father's settlement) with the antient family-inheritance in Lancashire, where he renewed the venerable abode of his forefathers, more than a century after the alluring beauties of the vale of Trent had doomed it, seemingly, to decay*. He had the honour to serve under the Derby family full 34 years, as captain, major, and lieutenant-colonel, in the Royal Lancashire militia, from 1760, when it was first raised on the new establishment by James Lord Strange, whom he was proud to call his friend. During more than 32 years he acted as a magistrate in Lancashire, and latterly for the West-riding of Yorkshire, being a deputy-lieutenant for the former county, and in the commission of peace for Staffordshire. It may be added, without flattery, that he was an attentive and active officer, an impartial magistrate, and a truly honest man. By his wife Susannah, youngest dau. of Robert Holt, esq. of Shievington, (who was nephew of Alexander Holt, of Gristlehurst, descended from the Holts of Stumbley, afterwards seated at Cattleton,) he has left one daughter, Mary, and one son, Charles, now of Healey, Ridware, Newhall, and

Callow, who has an only son Hugo-Malveyfin Chadwick. See Shaw's Staffordshire, vol. I. p. 185.

At Haddington, Mrs. Anne Campbell, relict of Mr. Simon Brown, surgeon of the royal navy.

At Dundee, in his 79th year, John Pitcairn, esq. merchant and late provost there.

Suddenly, aged 37, Mr. Vardon, of Congleton, ironmonger, one of the aldermen of that borough.

At Acton, Middlesex, in his 80th year, John Cordy, esq.

In Great Mariborough street, at a very advanced age, Mrs. Mary Garnett, a maiden lady, and one of the oldest inhabitants of St. James's, Westminster.

At Sandwich, the wife of Mr. Wm. Kelley.

At Edmonton, aged 63, Mr. John Adams, sen. teacher of mathematicks.

24. At Perthore, in Worcestershire, aged 45, Percival Haslam, esq. only son of the late Col. H. and formerly captain in the 69th regiment, late adjutant to the Worcester regiment of militia. He was a man of extraordinary talents as well as exemplary integrity and disinterestedness, of which he gave many striking proofs. Having inherited the gout from his father; he was under the necessity of quitting the army when young; but was soon after appointed adjutant, as above-mentioned, for which his talents, industry, and temper, eminently qualified him, in spite of the gout, which generally confined its attacks to his feet; and the want of these was supplied by his little poney, which seemed to be as familiar, and as great a favourite with the regiment, as his master. He was perfectly skilled in every branch of regimental business, very exact in his accounts, and strict, but not severe, in his conduct to the soldiers, who looked upon him as their common parent, and consulted him equally on their private, as on their regimental, concerns. To the abilities and unwearied attention of their adjutant for 17 years, is this regiment chiefly indebted for its excellence, and justly deserved reputation. He excelled, also, in every species of ready wit and pleasant conversations; and, among other talents, excelled in the game of Whist, though he never played for any considerable stake, and when at Bath was frequently referred to, in case of any difference of opinion, or new question that arose in that fashionable game. For the use of his friends he printed "A few Hints to Whist Players," the profits of which he gave to a private charity. These, however, were trivial qualifications when compared with the excellencies of his heart and disposition, which endeared him to his friends and all who knew him. He left a widow; and one sister, married to John Wilmet, esq.

In his 22d year, Mr. C. Gill, son of T. G. esq. of Birmingham.

* See his octogenarian description of boyish days at Trentham in Gent. Mag. vol. LXIX. p. 201.

In Upper Wimpole-st. Mrs. Townsend, widow of Lieut.-gen. T.

25. At Exeter, aged 87, Mr. Bartholomew Parr, many years an eminent surgeon, of that city, and 54 years surgeon of the Exeter hospital, which he resigned only 3 years since, in consequence of infirmity. He was, it is supposed, the last surviving pupil of Smellie, and completed his studies at Paris, when that seminary was thought indispensable to the education of a surgeon. When he settled at Exeter there was, one only excepted, no male practitioner of midwifery within 14 miles of that city. Qu. Was this gentleman a descendant of the famous Old Parr? Perhaps some correspondent may oblige us with information on this subject.

In Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, Joseph Cookson, esq. a gentleman well known on the turf. The sale of his stud produced 1493 guineas; viz. Diamond, 520; Sir Harry, 420; Scrub, 225; Jack Chance, 170; four hacks, 158.

At his chambers in Serjeant's-inn, by the bursting of a blood-vessel in the lungs, John Pine Heath, esq. barrister at law, and nephew of Mr. Justice H.

Aged 51, Charles Townley, esq. eldest son of the late Sir Charles T. knight. Garter principal king at arms.

At the village of Yawthorpe, near Gainsborough, aged 91, Thomas Brown, esq. of that place, eldest brother of the late Alderman John B. of Lincoln.

Mr. Ju. Grisenthwaite, druggist, of Lynn.

At Weston Favell mill, near Northampton, Mr. John Barron, a respectable miller and grazier.

26. Mr. Yates, jun. one of the musicians belonging to the Nottingham volunteers.

At the parsonage-house at Doulton, near Shepton-Mallet, Mr. Jeffery.

Mrs. Rogers, wife of Mr. R. coach-maker, Winchester.

After a few days illness, Mr. Maynard Dixon, of Fenchurch-street.

In Bentinck-street, Cavendish-square, in his 27th year, the Hon. Charles-Henry Boyle, youngest brother of the Earl of Cork and Orrery, and lieutenant-colonel of the regiment of Ancient Irish, now at the island of Minorca.

27. In Prescot-street, Goodman's-fields, advanced in age, Mrs. Eliz. Horrex, widow.

Mrs. Frisby, wife of Richard F. esq. of Mark-lane.

At Portsmouth, Lieut. Wm. Macpherson Rice, of the royal navy, late of Teddington, Middlesex; a valuable officer, and much respected and regretted.

At Kensington, Mrs. Helm, wife of R. H. esq.

At Edenfide, Kelfo, James Blaw, esq.

At Dunster, Miss Alice Escott.

Killed, at Pike-pit, by a horse which was working at the top falling upon them

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before they had reached the bottom, John Smith, of Wollaton, and Joseph Banks, of Bishborough, two colliers. The horse was also killed on the spot.

At Carshalton, Surrey, aged 78, Edward Beynon, esq. late of the medicine house of Dicey and Beynon, London, and reputed to be worth 100,000l. which principally falls to an only daughter.

28. At Witworth, in Lancashire, of a lingering and painful malady, in the 50th year of his age, the Rt. Rev. Dr. Matthew Young, Lord Bishop of Clonfert and Kilmacduagh; in whom science has lost one of its brightest luminaries; religion a sincere and powerful advocate; his country its proudest boast and ornament; and his friends all that could command esteem and conciliate affection. The versatility of his talents, the acuteness of his intellect, and his intense application to study, were happily blended with a native unassuming modesty; a simplicity of manners unaffected and irresistibly engaging; a cheerfulness and vivacity that knew no bounds but those of innocence; a heart throbbing with the warm feelings of private friendship and general philanthropy; and a firm and inflexible spirit of honour and integrity. He was of a respectable family in the county of Roscommon; was admitted into the University of Dublin in 1766, and elected fellow of the college in 1775. In the prosecution of that object, his attention was necessarily directed to the Newtonian philosophy, of which he early became an enthusiastic admirer; and displayed, at the examination for his fellowship, a knowledge and comprehension of it unexampled. It continued to be his favourite, but not his only study. His active mind embraced in rapid succession the most dissimilar objects; and these he pursued with unceasing eagerness, amidst his various duties as a fellow and tutor; and the freest intercourse with society, which he was formed at once to delight and instruct. His love of literary conversation, and the advantages he experienced from it in the pursuit of science, led him early to engage in forming a society whose principal object was the improvement of its members in theological learning. It consisted of a small number of his most intimate college-friends, and continued to exist for a series of years, with equal reputation and advantage. Out of this association grew another somewhat more extensive, whose labours were directed to philosophical researches, and in the formation of which Mr. Young was also actively engaged: and this became itself the germ of the Royal Irish Academy; which owes its existence to the zeal and exertions of the members of that society, among whom Mr. Young was particularly distinguished. In the intervals of his severer studies he appli-

ed himself to modern languages; and was competently skilled in French, Spanish, and Italian. But he bestowed more pains on one less generally studied, on account of its difficulty, even in the country where it is spoken by the native inhabitants. The controversy about the poems of Ossian induced him to learn Irish, for the purpose of enabling himself to judge of its merits: and he spent a summer in Scotland with the same view. The result of his enquiries may be seen in the Transactions of the R. I. A. to which he also contributed largely on mathematical and philosophical subjects. In the first volume of their Transactions; a synthetical Demonstration of the Rule for the Quadrature of simple Curves *per Aequationes Terminorum Numero infinitas*; On the Extraction of cubic and other Roots; Ancient Gaelic Poems respecting the Race of the Friars collected in the Highlands. In Vol. II. An Enquiry into the different Modes of Demonstration by which the Velocity of spouting Fluids has been investigated *à priori*. In Vol. III. The Origin and Theory of the Gothic Arch. In Vol. IV. Demonstration of Newton's Theorems for the Correction of spherical Errors in the Object-glasses of Telescopes. In the Vth and Vith nothing. In 1786, when the professorship of natural and experimental philosophy in Trinity-college became vacant, he had attained to so high a reputation in that branch of science, that he was elected to the office without opposition. His "Essay on Sounds" had been published some years; and he was known to be engaged in the arduous task of illustrating the Principia of Newton. He now devoted himself to the duties of his professorship; and the munificence of the then primate (Robinson) having enriched the philosophical school of the college with the donation of Mr. A'wood's admirable apparatus, Dr. Young (for in that year he proceeded D. D.) had a fortunate occasion, which he improved with the most indefatigable attention, of carrying his lectures in experimental philosophy to a degree of perfection unknown in the university of Dublin, and never perhaps exceeded in any other. He proceeded in the mean time with his great work, "The Method of Prime and Ultimate Ratios, illustrated by a Commentary on the two first Books of the Principia," and had nearly completed it in English, when he was advised by his friends to publish it in Latin. He readily acquiesced, and thus had an opportunity, while translating it, of revising the whole, and rendering it fuller and more perfect. It was finished a year or two before his appointment to the see of Clonsfert, at which time he was engaged in preparing for its publication. His attention was unavoidably diverted from it by the occupations attending so important a change; and before he could

return to it, the dreadful malady had commenced, under which he languished for 15 months, and whose fatal termination we have now to deplore. In the midst of his sufferings, his ardour for science was unabated. Cut off from the intercourse and business of society, he continued his studies with an activity scarcely credible. During his confinement last winter in Dublin, he prepared for the press an Analysis of his Lectures, which was accordingly printed, and every sheet of it corrected by himself. In the same period, he made himself master of Syriac, with a view to improve and perfect a new Version of the Psalms, on which he had been employed for some time, and which is nearly, if not entirely ready for publication. He amused himself, at intervals, with an Essay on Sophisms (of which he exemplified the different classes from the works of the deistical writers), and with adding to his Notes on a favourite Latin Poet, of whom he had thoughts of publishing a new edition. His last labours, after he had removed to Whitworth, were devoted to an examination of the Principles on which the existence of God may be most unexceptionably demonstrated: and it is to be hoped, that his papers will be found to contain the argument as completed by himself. From the liberal spirit of the present governors of Trinity-college, and their affection for the memory of their late associate, there is reason to expect, that his valuable MSS. will become the property of that society, and be ushered into the world with every advantage. To his literary acquirements he added no inconsiderable share of polite accomplishments. He was skilled in music as a science, and not ignorant of the practice. Though never instructed in drawing, he was passionately fond of landscape; and, in the course of his residence for two or three summers in North Wales, attempted some sketches, which an eminent artist (Ashford) thought not unworthy of the finishing strokes of his pencil. He was an accomplished botanist; and one of the highest gratifications he had promised himself from his removal to Clonsfert, was the opportunity it would afford him to explore new regions. The writer of this article was an eye-witness of the transport with which he discovered that the Rosa Eglant grew wild in the hedges of the demesne.

"Sed fugit interea, fugit irreparabile tempus, Singula dum capti circumvectamur amore."

The circumstances of his promotion to the episcopal bench reflect equal honour on himself and the noble person who recommended him to his Majesty. It was a favour as unsolicited as unexpected, unless the report made to his Excellency by his principal secretary, on being consulted who was the properest person to fill the vacant see, may be called solicitation. His report

was, that "he believed Dr. Young to be the most distinguished literary character in the kingdom;" and he was recommended accordingly.

Mr Lenton, of Grimsthorpe-house, upwards of 30 years valet to the D. of Ancafter.

Aged 63, Mrs. Chamberlin, formerly, for many years, post-mistress of Derby.

At an advanced age, Mr. Gibbons, sen. grocer and tea-dealer, of Bath.

After a long and painful illness, Mrs. Sarah Lucas, third daughter of the late Mr. James L. of Monkton-Deverell.

At Plymouth, aged 28, Mr. Jos. Cock, hofier, and lieutenant of the Plymouth foot-association.

At Ayton-Law, Scotland, Mr. John Cockburn, farmer.

At Montröse, Alex. Gairdyne, esq.

At Croom, co. Worcester, aged 67, Barbara Countess of Coventry, fourth daughter of John tenth Lord St. John, of Bletfoe. She was born Sept. 19, 1737, and wedded Sept. 6, 1764, to George-William, sixth and present Earl of Coventry, by whom she had two sons, now living, and a daughter, who died an infant.

29. At Meikleour-house, Miss Cochrane Mercer, daughter of the late Col. Wm. M. of Aldie.

John Campbell, only son of John C. esq. tertius clerk to the Signet.

At his father's house, Mr. John Semple, eldest son of John S. esq. of Finnieston.

In Merrion-square, Dublin, Nicholas Westby, esq. one of the members for the county of Wicklow.

At Peckham, Surrey, in his 55th year, Mr. Tho. Harrison, merch. of Bucklersbury.

Ensign Bennet, of the Staffordsh. militia.

On Sunday, Nov. 30, died, in his 88th year, after a long and painful illness, at his seat at Monk's Horton, near Hythe, Kent, Matthew Robinson Morris*, Lord Rokeby of Armagh in Ireland (1777), and an English baronet (1731); and on Monday, Dec. 8, he was buried in the family vault of that parish, where his father, Matthew Robinson, of West Layton, in Yorkshire, esq. was buried in 1778, aged 84. "His loss," adds the Kentish Gazette, "will be sincerely regretted by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance; and still more by his poor neighbours, whose wants he was always ready to relieve with the greatest liberality. He many years ago twice represented Canterbury in parliament; during which time he executed the trust, delegated to him by his constituents, with singular integrity and independence, in the practice

* He took the additional name of Morris in compliance with the will of a relation, but was so attached to his first name that, in the title of a pamphlet he published in 1777, on a political subject, he gave only the initial of his second name, writing himself "Matthew Robinson M."

of which he persevered through the course of a long life." In his last pamphlet, "An Address to the County of Kent, 1797," he speaks most truly of himself as "one who did from his early years adopt the principles of an old and true whig, the principles of Mr. Sydney, Mr. Locke, Lord Moleworth, Mr. Trenchard, and such men; from which he has to the best of his knowledge, throughout a long life, in no single action or circumstance even once varied or swerved, and which he will certainly now relinquish only at his grave." He was elected for Canterbury in 1747 and 1754; and succeeded his cousin Dr. Richard Robinson, Primate of Ireland, as an Irish peer, &c. in Oct. 1794, in consequence of the collateral remainder inserted in the primate's patent. (Gent. Mag. vol. LXIV. p. 965, 1098.) He is succeeded in titles, and part of his large estates in Kent, Yorkshire, and Cambridgeshire, by his nephew Morris Robinson, late M. P. for Boroughbridge, and now third Lord Rokeby. His sister, Mrs. Montagu, died 25th of Aug. last aged 80 (see p. 904) But for an account of his family see Archdale's Irish Peerage, vol. VII. and Haisted's Kent, 2nd edit. vol VIII. p. 57, 58.

From another Correspondent we have the following character of this Nobleman:

"Lord Rokeny was a man of very vigorous understanding; who thought upon all occasions for himself, and acted with unexampled consistency up to his own principles, which gave him the appearance, and perhaps the reality, of some eccentricities, of which the relation has been so exaggerated, as to amount to a tissue of the most gross and ridiculous falsehoods. His solitude, though not interrupted by the intercourse of formal visiting, was constantly enlivened by a succession of casual society; and his house, at which nothing was sacrificed to cold and insipid ceremony and ostentation, constantly afforded all the liberal pleasures of antient hospitality. His address was happy, his manners were easy and attractive; his sentiments were enlarged, candid, and full of philanthropy; and his conversation was original, energetic, and often highly eloquent. He never failed to set the subjects he discussed in a new light; and if he did not always convince, he always interested and entertained. Though single himself, he never lost the most lively anxiety for the welfare of every member of his family. And though the idea of his wealth, added to the hatred of ostentation with which he lived, impressed many with an opinion of his fondness for money, yet the numberless poor neighbours as well as others, whom it now appears that he assisted with loans, through pure benevolence, and on very slight securities, prove how much that part of his character was mistaken. He had early conceived an indignation of the corruptions of power and rank; and

and of the little mean passions and distinctions, which too often disgrace them. This gave a colour to all his political opinions, in which no man ever displayed more constancy. Independence was his peculiar characteristic; and no motives of personal interest, ambition, or disappointment, ever intruded themselves in the formation of his opinions. Simplicity and nature were his idols; and he let the grass every where supersede the plough, and his fences and divisions fall, through his extensive domains, that his immense and increasing herds of cattle might have a wider range, till in his latter years he saw the complete success of his system; and beauty, pleasure, and success, united in an unexpected degree. By these means, and an uniform and unostentatious life, he died possessed of a large property in addition to his hereditary estates; although he had omitted to make even the lowest interest of a considerable portion of his money, and although he never raised a rent: and the riches he has thus honourably accumulated, he has distributed equally honourably, and with an equally sacred regard to all the professions of his life. He was author of several political pamphlets at various periods of his life; and was much looked up to by the party in his county whose cause he espoused."

At Bath, Sober Hall, esq. of Limerick.

At Rugely, co. Stafford, Mr. E. Simpson, printer and bookseller.

In his 79th year, Mr. John Thomson, shipmaster, of Leith.

Aged 68, Mr. Arthur White, upwards of 23 years apothecary to the Devon and Exeter hospital.

Aged 72, the Rev. Philip Gibbs, many years pastor of the congregation of Baptists at Plymouth.

In Bloomsbury square, Mrs. Manley, wife of Mr. M. solicitor, whose brother, a counsellor, married her sister. She was a most exemplary and amiable character, and has left 15 children.

Lately, at his seat at Castle Otway, in Ireland, Cooke Otway, esq. father of H. O. esq. of Stanford-hall, co. Leicester.

At Birr, in his 61st year, the Rev. Dr. O'Donoghoe, vicar-general of the diocese of Killaloe, and upwards of 20 years parish-priest of Birr.

At Dublin, in a fit of apoplexy, Sir Robert Scott, knt. M.D.

At Dublin, the Right Hon. Barry Maxwell, Earl of Farnham, second son of Robert first Earl, who surviving his eldest son, the title became extinct at his death, 1779; but, his second brother succeeding to his grandfather's estate, was chosen to represent in parliament the county of Cavan 1757, the borough of Armagh 1761, and the county of Cavan, a second time, till the barony of Farnham devolved to him, with the family-estate. He sat in the

House of Lords, as Lord Farnham, Dec. 7, 1779; was created Viscount Farnham in 1780, and Earl in 1785. He married, 1. Margaret, second daugh. of Robert King, of Drewilton, co. Meath, esq. who died in 1766; and, 2. 1771, Grace, daughter of Arthur Bindel, esq. by whom he had two daughters, and, by his first wife, John-James Lord Maxwell, who succeeds him; Anne, married. 1787, to Richard Fox, of Fox-hall, co. Longford, esq.; and Judith. He published "An Examination of the Principles contained in a Pamphlet intituled 'The Speech of Lord Minto;' with some Remarks on a Pamphlet intituled 'Observations on that Part of the Speaker's Speech which relates to Trade,' 1800" (see p. 1181).

At Kinclaven, Scotland, Rev. Jn. Scott.

Aged 100 years and 9 months, Terence Dogar, bleacher, at Kevoek mill.

Mr. Robert Snelfon, a native of Lincolnshire, and one of the ushers of the yeomen of the guards.

At Deal, aged about 70, Mrs. Martha Knott, widow of the late Mr. John K. and daughter of the late Mr. Bird, of Ickham, in the same county.

At Fordingbridge, Hants, the Rev. — Howes, M. A. vicar of that place; which living is in the gift of King's Coll. Cambr.

At Bristol, Miss F. M. Horne, eldest dau. of the Rev. Dr. H. of Chiswick.

At Weston Underwood, near Olney, Bucks, the Rev. W. Gregson, a Roman Catholic clergyman, who had officiated in that parish more than 30 years.

At Leatherhead, Surrey, Mrs. Musgrave, of Dover, relict of Dr. Samuel M.

At Shrewsbury, the wife of Brigadier-general Leighton.

At Peterborough, in the minster-yard, of the stone, aged 52, Mr. Wm. Smith, attorney, and registrar to the Dean and Chapter.

Burnt to death, at Sutton, near Bingham, co. Nottingham, a child, named Caunt.—At Norwich, aged 2 years and a half, Maria Denham.—At Elmston, near Wingham, in Kent, the infant child of Wm. Southey.

At his house at Waltham Cross, Herts, Mr. Caleb Withall, sen.

At Reddington, co. Middlesex, aged 70, Mr. R. Cuff.

In London, Capt. Macneill, of the 18th light dragoons.

Mrs. Jones, of Chapel-court, Grosvenor chapel, relict of Mr. Samuel J. of New Bond-street.

Dec. 1. At Salisbury, on his way to Bath, John Stanhope, esq. rear-admiral of the Red, first cousin to the E. of Chesterfield.

At Wormley, aged 33, of an inflammation in his bowels, Mr. Ludlow, coal-mer.

At his house in George-street, Hanover-square, in his 86th year, Sir Edward Hulse, bart. of Bremer, Hants; creation dated Feb. 7, 1739.

At his house in the Poultry, universally respected.

respected, and greatly lamented by a numerous acquaintance, after a long and painful illness, which he bore with the greatest patience and true Christian fortitude, aged 60, Mr. John Thorold Darwin, upwards of 30 years an inhabitant of, and many years one of the representatives in common council for, the ward of Cheap. He was nephew to the late Sir Nathanael Thorold, of Harleston, in Lincolnshire, bart. who died at Naples in 1764 (vol. XXXIV. p. 545); and has left a disconsolate widow and an only son, Nathanael Thorold Darwin (LXVI. 878) to mourn the loss of a kind husband, an affectionate father, and a sincere friend.

2. At her mother's house in Dorchester, Miss Sophia Churchill; whose amiable qualities are too sensibly acknowledged by the lamentable affliction of her friends and acquaintance to need any other panegyrick.

3. At Sutton, Wilts, Miss Harriet Long, second daughter of Beeston L. esq.

4. At Netherclay-house, near Taunton, co. Somerset, aged 64, Mrs. Tyrwhitt, wife of John T. esq. only daughter of the late Dr. Booth, dean of Windsor, and mother of Thomas T. Jones, esq. M. P. for Denbigh.

5. At his son-in-law's (the Rev. William Lens), in Bunhill-row, in his 76th year, Mr. John Simmons, stock-broker, great-grandson of Richard Pendrill, preserver and conductor of his sacred Majesty King Charles the Second, after his escape from Worcester fight, 1651, who was honoured by that monarch with the appellation of Trusty Dick.

6. At Cirencester, Giles Daubeny, esq. His death was occasioned by a fever caught in collecting benefactions for the poor.

With an unblemished character, Mr. Jn. Westaway, of Exeter.

7. At her house at Walworth, Surrey, aged 67, Mrs. Dorothy Bendy. She was sister to Dr. Sherfon, of Great Ormond-street, and Bridge-house, Surrey, and the relict of Richard B. esq. some time captain of the Bute Indiaman, and of the Swallow packet belonging to the Hon. East India Company, who died while commanding this latter vessel at Madras, Sept. 8, 1784, aged 50.

At Brooklands, near Weybridge, Surrey, aged 70, George Payne, esq. sen.

Suddenly, at Ripley, in Surrey, aged 58, Mrs. Crowder, widow of Mr. Thomas C.

Suddenly, at Kingston-hill, Surrey, Mr. Thomas Bennett.

8. Mrs. Reeks, wife of Mr. C. R. landing-waiter in the port of London.

9. In Surrey-street, Strand, — Fane, esq. merchant.

At Radley, Berks, Admiral Sir George Bowyer, bart. He lost a leg in the famous battle of June 1, 1794.

In Poland-street, St. James's, Westminster, in her 89th year, Mrs. Cooke, wife

of George-Anne C. esq. one of the gentlemen-in-her daily waiters to his Majesty.

At Stoke Golding, near Hinckley, co. Leicester, aged 63, the Rev. Wm. Brown, many years curate of Stoke and Dadlington, and master of the free grammar-school of the former place, founded by Mrs. Hester Hodges, 1678.

10. Mr. Joseph Bateman, one of the senior clerks of the Bank of England. He came from his country residence the same morning, to all appearance in his usual health. After being a few minutes in his office, he was perceived to be in a reclining posture, and, though every possible assistance was given him, he expired almost immediately. He was a native of Derby, and eldest son of the late John B. esq. of the same place.

11. At Ockham, Surrey, aged 77, Mr. Thomas Freeland.

At Leeds, aged 22, George Browne, sen. grandson of Mr. Martin B. (LXIX. 527.)

12. At Bromley, Middlesex, in her 90th year, Mrs. Hester Blackall.

14. At Ripley, Surrey, aged 23, Mr. Stanley Crowder, son of the late Mr. Thomas C.

15. Mr. John Hill, of Wallbrook-house, London, wholesale grocer and tea-dealer.

16. Miss Elizabeth Abercromby, daughter of the late Sir Rob. A. bart. of Birkenbog.

17. At his house near Loughborough, co. Leicester, after a gradual decline, in his 74th year, Nathanael Palmer Johnson, esq. "He was a gentleman," says an old correspondent, "of such good disposition, that I can hardly find words properly to express. His tenants called him a good landlord; the poor found in him a good benefactor; and, from my own knowledge, he was a good husband, a kind father, and, if I ever knew a sincere Christian, I think he was the man."

18. At Ockham, Surrey, aged 82, Mr. William Heath.

20. At Mansfield, co. Nottingham, of apoplexy, Mr. James Benton, cotton-spinner, late of Birmingham.

At West Ham, Essex, after a few days indisposition, advanced in years, Mrs. Ruf-
fel, housekeeper to the late Mr. Grinnel, whose death is recorded p. 699.

21. In Upper Church-street, Bath, the Rev. John Honeywood, rector of Barford St. Martin, Wilts, and youngest son of the late Sir John H. bart. of Evington, Kent.

22. At Colchester, the wife of Capt. Pinfold, of the 1st regiment of guards.

23. Aged 72, Mr. John Minnett, of the Neat houses, Millbank, Westminster.

At Islington, of a decline, in his 66th year, Mr. John Hoppe, of St. Paul's churchyard.

24. At Hayes, Middlesex, aged 70, Thomas Bishop, esq. in the commission of the peace for that county, and many years senior acting magistrate for the Uxbridge division thereof.

25. Enoch

25. Enoch Markham, esq. late colonel in the army, and lieutenant-colonel of the 46th regiment, and brother of the Archbishop of York.
In New Broad-street, Thomas Gorman, esq. one of the oldest and most respectable merchants of the city of London.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

- Oct. DRURY-LANE.
31. The Castle Spectre—Actæon and Diana—My Grandmother.
Nov. 1. The Stranger—Ditto—Old Maid.
3. Pizarro—The Purse. [The Deaf Lover.
4. The Brothers—Actæon and Diana—
5. The Merchant of Venice—Ditto—The
6. Pizarro—Virgin Unmask'd. [Humourist.
7. A Bold Stroke for a Wife—Actæon and Diana—All the World's a Stage.
8. The Gamester—Ditto—The Cozeners.
10. Pizarro—The Mock Doctor.
11. The Brothers—Robinson Crusoe—A Quarter of an Hour before Dinner.
12. The Jew—Ditto—The First Floor.
13. The Grecian Daughter—The Cozeners—Robinson Crusoe. [Ditto.
14. The Siege of Belgrade—Old Maid—
15. Hamlet—Of Age To-morrow.
17. Pizarro—The Deaf Lover.
18. The Haunted Tower—Cross Purposes—Robinson Crusoe. [Ditto.
19. Indiscretion—The Flitch of Bacon—
20. King John—The Defenter.
21. As You Like It—Blue Beard.
22. The Way of the World—Ditto.
24. Pizarro—The Apprentice.
25. The Wheel of Fortune—Blue Beard.
26. The School for Scandal—Ditto.
27. The Confederacy—Ditto.
28. A Trip to Scarborough—Robinson Crusoe—Cross Purposes.
29. King John—The Children in the Wood.
Dec. 1. Pizarro—Of Age To-morrow.
2. The Way of the World—Blue Beard.
3. The Haunted Tower—Half an Hour after Supper—Robinson Crusoe.
4. King John—The Liar. [Beard.
5. She Wou'd and She Wou'd Not—Blue
6. Douglas—The Sultan—Robinson Cru-
8. Pizarro—The Liar. [foe.
9. Siege of Belgrade—Who's the Dupe?
10. School for Scandal—Of Age To-mor-
11. King John—The Sultan. [row.
12. The Clandestine Marriage—The Doctor and the Apothecary. [Unmask'd.
13. Antonio; or, The Soldier's Return—Virgin
15. Pizarro—The Doctor and Apothecary.
16. The Beggar's Opera—A Quarter of an Hour before Dinner—Rob. Crusoe.
17. Castle Spectre—High Life Below Stairs.

18. Jane Shore—Blue Beard.
19. The Belles' Stratagem—Half an Hour after Supper—Robinson Crusoe.
20. King John—Of Age To-morrow.
22. The Stranger—Harlequin-Amulet; or, The Magick of Mona.
23. Mary Queen of Scots—Ditto.
26. George Barnwell—Ditto.
27. She Wou'd and She Wou'd Not—Ditto.
29. Hamlet—Ditto.
30. King John—Ditto.
31. The West Indian—Ditto.
Oct. COVENT-GARDEN.
31. King Richard the Third—The Maid of
Nov. 1. Life—The Poor Soldier [the Mill.
3. Ditto—Oscar and Malvina.
4. Ditto—The Padlock. [Malvina.
5. King Richard the Third—Oscar and
6. Life—Paul and Virginia.
7. Ditto—Oscar and Malvina.
8. Ditto—Paul and Virginia. [Malvina.
10. The Merchant of Venice—Oscar and
11. Life—The Defenter of Naples—The Mouth of the Nile.
12. Ditto—Paul and Virginia. [Mode.
13. The Merchant of Venice—Love à-la-
14. Life—The Spoil'd Child—The Mouth
15. Ditto—Il Bondocani. [of the Nile.
17. King Richard the Third—Ditto.
18. Life—The Intriguing Chambermaid—The Mouth of the Nile.
19. Ditto—Il Bondocani. [Mode.
20. The Merchant of Venice—Love à-la-
21. Life—Il Bondocani. 22. Ditto—Ditto.
24. King Richard the Third—Ditto.
25. Life—Il Bondocani.
26. The Merchant of Venice—Ditto. [D°.
27. Life—D°. 28. Othello—D°. 29. Life—
Dec. 1. King Richard the Third—Ditto.
2. Life—Ditto. 3. Othello—Ditto.
4. Life—Ditto. 5. Macbeth—The Pad-
6. Life—Paul and Virginia. [lock.
8. King Richard the Third—Il Bondocani.
9. Life—Paul and Virginia.
10. The Duenna—The Follies of a Day.
11. Othello—Il Bondocani. [Naples.
12. Life—Selima and Azor. [Defenter of
13. Macbeth—Daphne and Amintor—The
15. King Richard the Third—Il Bondocani.
16. Life—Paul and Virginia. [Day.
17. Every Man in his Humour—St. David's
18. Macbeth—Selima and Azor.
19. Life—Il Bondocani.
20. Othello—Ditto. [Dominion of Fancy.
22. Jane Shore—Harlequin's Tour; or, The
23. Every Man in his Humour—Ditto.
26. Life—Ditto. 27. The Dramatist—D°.
29. King Richard the Third—Ditto.
30. Speed the Plough—Ditto.
31. Every Man in his Humour—Ditto.

BILL of MORTALITY, from November 25, to December 23, 1800.

Chrithened.		Buried.			
Males	729	Males	1119	2 and 5	251
Females	639	Females	1046	5 and 10	99
Whereof have died under two years old		619		10 and 20	68
Peck Loaf 6s. 1d.; 6s. 2d.; 6s. 6d.; 7s. od.;				20 and 30	161
Salt 14s. per bushel; 3d. $\frac{1}{4}$ per lb.				30 and 40	210
				40 and 50	196
				50 and 60	189
				60 and 70	173
				70 and 80	132
				80 and 90	59
				90 and 100	2

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending December 15, 1800. [1223]

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlef.	142	1	76	11	70	2	45	7	68	5
Surrey	141	4	72	0	74	10	46	0	69	0
Hertford	131	5	63	6	74	10	39	10	63	6
Bedford	136	9	103	2	75	2	37	4	72	9
Hunting.	140	9	00	0	85	4	36	4	57	5
Northam.	130	0	88	0	72	8	36	0	75	0
Rutland	126	0	00	0	82	0	39	0	77	0
Leicester	128	11	00	0	88	1	41	1	00	0
Notting.	136	1	00	0	84	0	53	0	87	6
Derby	134	4	00	0	77	4	45	4	90	4
Stafford	141	3	00	0	91	10	47	3	88	2
Salop	145	2	107	8	104	5	45	9	00	0
Hereford	137	6	80	0	80	6	42	8	76	9
Worcest.	162	0	96	0	90	8	48	5	93	3
Warwick	157	5	00	0	90	0	49	7	85	5
Wilts	149	4	00	0	74	4	40	8	80	8
Berks	147	6	00	0	76	6	42	0	72	2
Oxford	143	0	00	0	76	8	42	8	74	0
Bucks	135	4	00	0	75	0	38	8	61	0
Montgo.	122	4	00	0	81	7	36	8	00	0
Brecon	134	5	112	0	81	7	40	0	00	0
Radnor	131	4	00	0	78	3	36	2	00	0

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

130 0/85 3/76 7/41 8/75 11

Average of Scotland, per quarter.

106 4/67 4/54 8/42 5/72 7

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Essex	140	4	59	0	70	0	42	10	64	9
Kent	135	10	00	0	70	4	42	6	65	9
Suffex	133	8	00	0	73	9	42	8	00	0
Suffolk	127	11	82	11	63	8	42	7	65	7
Cambrid.	124	10	00	0	62	2	31	2	54	9
Norfolk	113	7	83	0	64	9	41	9	67	5
Lincoln	114	10	85	4	73	6	37	11	78	0
York	124	7	86	7	66	11	44	6	85	6
Durham	128	8	92	8	68	8	40	2	00	0
Northum.	117	0	80	9	60	7	43	11	70	2
Cumberl.	122	2	86	1	70	1	48	10	00	0
Westmo.	142	3	98	8	73	2	53	0	00	0
Lancast.	136	1	00	0	82	1	55	6	85	0
Chester	134	5	00	0	00	0	59	6	91	8
Flint	114	2	00	0	95	3	46	3	00	0
Denbigh	131	5	00	0	92	2	49	4	96	0
Anglesea	000	0	00	0	76	0	00	0	00	0
Carnarv.	112	8	60	0	68	8	37	0	00	0
Merion.	123	6	91	0	75	4	31	6	00	0
Cardigan	116	6	00	0	62	6	29	0	00	0
Pembroke	104	4	00	0	65	6	33	10	00	0
Carmart.	120	0	00	0	65	4	31	9	00	0
Glamorg.	133	4	00	0	88	8	36	2	00	0
Gloucest.	159	10	00	0	90	5	40	10	81	8
Somerset	154	6	00	0	77	4	39	8	82	0
Monm.	148	10	00	0	90	3	39	5	00	0
Devon	124	7	00	0	69	8	41	6	00	0
Cornwall	101	10	00	0	59	0	33	2	00	0
Dorset	145	8	00	0	76	7	40	0	80	0
Hants	143	11	00	0	73	0	42	3	69	10

AVERAGE PRICES, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
Districts	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1	138	10	95	10	71	1	45	10	73	10
2	127	1	82	11	63	3	39	6	63	5
3	113	6	83	0	64	9	41	9	07	5
4	117	6	85	4	70	8	40	7	78	0
5	122	10	84	8	62	7	42	3	70	2
6	128	10	90	3	70	8	50	2	75	11
7	135	7	85	3	82	1	56	2	85	4
8	122	6	80	8	81	6	42	3	96	0
	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
Districts	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
9	116	5	85	3	67	4	32	6	75	18
10	154	9	85	3	84	1	39	11	81	8
11	113	3	85	3	3	9	35	11	75	11
12	144	6	85	3	74	4	41	10	74	11
13	113	4	67	4	54	11	43	11	74	0
14	101	10	67	4	60	1	37	6	72	0
15	117	8	67	4	53	9	42	6	73	10
16	93	7	67	4	52	0	43	5	66	1

PRICES OF FLOUR, December 29.

Fine	126s. to 130s.	Middling	120s. to 180s.	House Pollard	19s. 6d.
Seconds	95s. to 101s.	Fine Pollard	36s. to 40s.	Bran	19s. 0d.
Thirde	80s. to 95s.	Common ditto	22s. to 26s.		

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, 68s. 9d.

PRICE OF HOPS.

Kent Pockets	14l. 17s. to 18l. 3s.	Suffex Pockets	14l. 17s. to 18l. 3s.
Ditto-Bags	15l. 11s. to 16l. 12s.	Ditto-Bags	15l. 11s. to 16l. 12s.
Farnham Pockets	14l. 17s. to 18l. 3s.	Essex Bags	15l. 1 s. to 16l. 12s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, December 27.

St. James's—Hay	4l. 18s. 0d. to 6l. 10s. 0d.	Aver. 5l. 14s. 0d.
Straw	1l. 19s. 0d. to 2l. 8s. 0d.	Aver. 2l. 2s. 6d.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the returns made in the week ending Dec. 21, 1800, is 79s. 2d $\frac{1}{4}$ per cwt. inclusive of the duty of Customs paid or payable thereon on the importation thereof into Great-Britain.

SMITHFIELD, Dec. 29. To sink the offal—per stone of 8lb.

Beef	3s. 8d. to 5s. 8d.	Pork	5s. 8d. to 6s. 6d.
Mutton	4s. 4d. to 6s. 0d.	Lamb	0s. 0d. to 0s. 0d.
Veal	5s. 8d. to 7s. 0d.		

TALLOW, per stone of 8lb. 4s. 2d.

COALS. Best in the Pool 50s. 0d. to 0s. 0d. Sunderland, 00s. 0d. to 00s. 0d.
SOAP, Yellow, 72s.—Mottled, 80s.—Curd, 84s.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN DECEMBER, 1800.

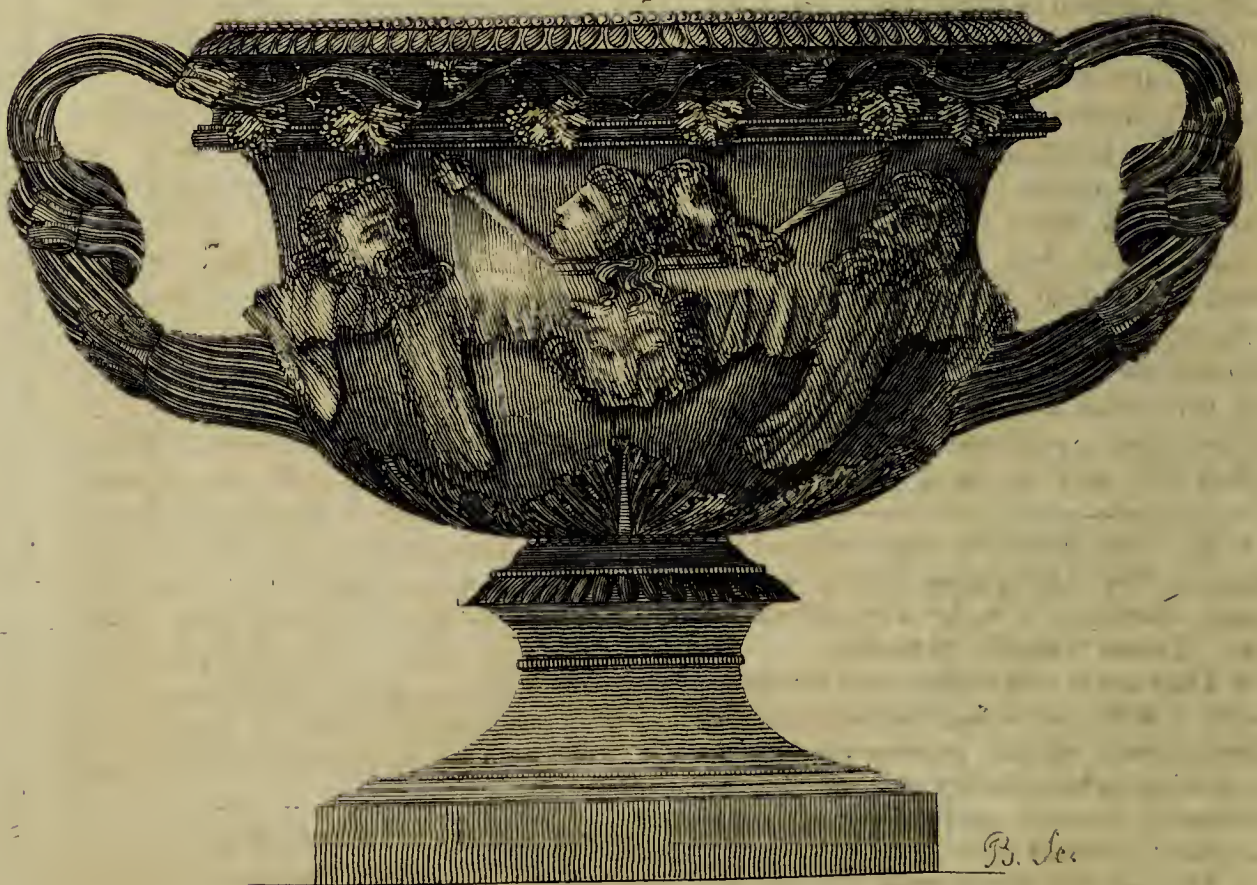
Day	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Br. Red.	3 per Ct. Confols.	4 per Ct. Confol.	5 per Ct. Navy.	5 per Ct. 1797	Long Ann.	Short Ann.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	S. Sea Stock.	New Ann.	Old Ann.	Exchg. Bills.	Om-nium.	Irish 5 per Ct.	Imp. 3 per Ct.	Irish Prizes.	Irish Lot. Tickets.	Eng. Lot. Tickets.
28	165½	63¾	63½	81¾	99¾	97½	18¾	5¼	205½		69½			1	2¼	94½	62½	86½	5	16 18
29	Sunday	63	63½	80¾	99¾	96¾	18¾							1		94½		86½	5	16 18
1	164	62¾	62¾	80	99	95½	18¾	5¼	203½					2	1½	93½	61½	86½	5	16 18
2		61½	62¾	79½	98½	95½	18¾	5¼	203½					2	1½	92½	61	86½	5	16 18
3		62	63¾	79½	98½	95½	18¾	5¼	204					2	1½	92½	60½	86½	5	16 18
4	162½	62	63¾	79½	99	95½	18¾	5¼	204					2	1½	92½	60½	86½	5	16 18
5		62	63¾	79½	99	95½	18¾	5¼						2	1½	92½	60½	86½	5	16 18
6	Sunday	62½	63½	79½		95	18¾							1	1	92½	60½	86½	5	16 18
7		61½	62¾	79½		94½	18¾							1	1	92½	60½	86½	5	16 18
8	161	61½	62¾	78½		93½	18¾							1	1	92½	60½	86½	5	16 18
9	158	60¾	62¾	77¾		92½	18¾	5¼	201½					1	1	92½	61	86½	5	16 18
10	158	61	62¾	77¾		92½	18¾	5¼	201½					1	1	92	60½	86½	5	16 18
11	159	61	62¾	78		93½	18¾	5¼	202½					1	1	91½	59½	86½	5	16 18
12	Sunday	61½	62¾	77½		93½	18¾							2	1	91½	59½	86½	5	16 18
13	159½	61½	62¾	77½		93½	18¾							2	1	91½	59½	86½	5	16 18
14		61½	62¾	77½		93½	18¾							2	1	91½	59½	86½	5	16 18
15	159	61½	62¾	77½		93½	18¾							2	1	91½	59½	86½	5	16 18
16		61½	62¾	78½		92½	18¾							1	1	91½	59½	86½	5	16 18
17	160½	61½	62¾	78½		93½	18¾							1	1	91½	59½	86½	5	16 18
18	160½	61½	62¾	78½		93½	18¾							1	1	91½	59½	86½	5	16 18
19	160½	61½	62¾	78½		93½	18¾	5¼			67			1	1	91½	59½	86½	5	16 18
20	Sunday	61½	62¾	78½		93½	18¾							1	1	91½	59½	86½	5	16 18
21		61½	62¾	78½		93½	18¾							1	1	91½	59½	86½	5	16 18
22	160	61½	62¾	78½		93½	18¾							1	1	91½	59½	86½	5	16 18
23		61½	62¾	78½		93½	18¾							1	1	91½	59½	86½	5	16 18
24		61½	62¾	78½		93½	18¾							1	1	91½	59½	86½	5	16 18
25		61½	62¾	78½		93½	18¾							1	1	91½	59½	86½	5	16 18
26		61½	62¾	78½		93½	18¾							1	1	91½	59½	86½	5	16 18
27		61½	62¾	78½		93½	18¾							1	1	91½	59½	86½	5	16 18

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J. BRANSCOMB, Stock-Broker, at the Lucky Lottery Office, No. 11, Holbourne.



Antique Vase at Warwick Castle.



S U P P L E M E N T

F O R T H E Y E A R 1800.

Embellished with an Engraving of the beautiful VASE in the Green-house at WARWICK CASTLE, described in our last Magazine, p. 1144; and with a very accurate Fac-Simile of the long-controverted INSCRIPTION on the Mantle-tree in the Parsonage at HELMDON, in NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

THE DESCRIPTION OF WINBORNE.

(Concluded from p. 1139.)

WITH good opportunity of research, the ecclesiastical history of Winborne might probably be elucidated. I have met with little to the purpose. After the destruction of the nunnery, Alfred doubtless established some religious foundation to pray for his brother's soul. A chantry was established at Winborne by one of the Edwards*, consisting of a dean, four prebendaries, three vicars, four deacons, five singing men, six boys, and an organist. In Henry the Eighth's time, the valuation of the house was 131l. 14s. *per annum*. As this chantry had been modified and augmented by Henry's grandmother (the munificent Margaret Beaufort), that rapacious tyrant seems to have abstained from pillaging it with the other religious houses. But in the minority of Edward VI. it was granted to Edward Lord Clinton, though with certain reservations, which still retain some appearance of choral service.

An inspection of the present building furnishes the following remarks. The architecture is very beautiful, in the most ornamental manner of the Saxons; the interior especially denotes careful execution. Tradition asserts, that once a lofty spire stood on the middle tower, but that it was blown down in the year 1622†. It is, however, very improbable that it ever fell, because, in that case, the battlements and pinnacles of the tower could not have escaped uninjured‡: they are too perfect for any modern repair. The

spire was probably taken down, lest it should fall; and the materials are said to have been employed in building the Western tower. No edifice was ever so much disfigured as this antient church is by this abominable tower, in height and size a copy of the middle tower; but here the similitude terminates, and its structure stands a singular instance of obstinate bad taste, which could so build with such a model before its eyes. If the ruins of the spire had been laid in a more humble situation under-foot, it might have accommodated the inhabitants with a pavement. I have heard, that in an after-period the last remains of *Vindocladia* have been appropriated to this purpose*. If such a violation of Antiquity were ever pardonable, the dirty state of Winborne would form a good plea of necessity, if the quarries of Purbeck were not within a reasonable distance.

The church is remarkable for an irregular mixture of iron-stone in its external structure. One must believe that, when the stones were first placed, this rusty appearance was latent; exposure to the weather, perhaps, first discovered the blemish.

The North side of the church (*see the Plate in our last*) is the most antient. The North transept and porch are coeval with the middle tower. Over that porch apparently hung the bells before the West tower was made. The bells were given by the parish, and placed in the East tower. The Register begins 1635.

Within the church the eye is gratified with decent whitewash and regular pews; though the information about the churchwardens who presided at that improvement had been more fitly preserved in the parish register than written over the centre arch of the church. Such pitiful ostentation violates the general aspect of Antiquity. The organ appears modern, and in size

* As nine Edwards have reigned in England, this information is very vague; it only ascertains it to be a royal foundation. Tanner's *Notitia Monastica*.

† They say it was higher than Salisbury spire: a falsehood which betrays itself by asserting such evident disproportion; and is, besides, refuted by the palpable incompetence of the arch over the organ to support such a mass of stone.

‡ Part of the battlements fell into the church. C. W.

GENT. MAG. Supplement, 1800.

* Another proof that Badbury was really a town; a camp produces no pavements.

well adapted to the church. Its West front has much finery, and that towards the choir was never surpassed in tawdry decoration by a gingerbread watch. It has a disgusting effect.

In the choir is the famous monument of Ethelred. It has been often renewed since the time of Alfred; and the present inscription appears quite modern. It is erroneous in calling the king Etheldred for Æthelred*, and has Dacorum for Danorum. This would be unintelligible but for the old copies which are extant in Camden and other antiquaries. Opposite is an altar-tomb supporting two supine figures: John de Beaufort, (in 1443) created Duke of Somerset; he died in the next year. His wife, Margaret Beauchamp, of Bletso, lies by him. This John de Beaufort was grandson of "old John of Gaunt, time-honoured Lancaster," through his mistress, Catharine Swinford, governess of his legitimate daughters. However, an act of parliament wiped off the stain, and the grandson of this Duke of Somerset, Henry VII. ascended the throne of England as representative of the Lancastrian family. The piety of Margaret, mother of Henry VII. built this monument over her parents, founded a free-school†, and gave stability to the chantry by her posthumous patronage.

In another tomb‡ lies Gertrude, Marchioness of Exeter, mother of the last Courtney, Earl of Devonshire. He died at Padua in the time of Elizabeth. The Marquis of Exeter (also Earl of Devonshire), husband of the lady here interred, was unjustly beheaded by the tyrant Henry VIII. Another tomb in

* This king in history is called Ethered; an error arising from a custom among the Saxons of abbreviating letters. Many of his coins are thus inscribed: ÆDERED REX ANGLLO. The middle E. in the word Ethered includes an I. in its figure. *Anglo-rum* has an awkward junction of the N and G in the same taste. His other coins prove this fact, being written *Æthelred*. At Aston, in Berkshire, this prince gave a specimen of the fashionable piety of the times: he suffered his brother Alfred (who commanded under him) to be nearly overpowered by the Danes, rather than go to his assistance before prayers were finished.

† Queen Elizabeth perfected this foundation of her ancestor. It is still useful.

‡ Part of a brass fillet still remains around this tomb. It has part of an inscription.

the church has a warrior raised on his elbow; a good piece of sculpture, and a great improvement on the stupid posture of the Beauforts in the choir. Opposite is a tedious Latin inscription on one of the Ettrikes. It says, he was the *happy* husband of *two* wives!

Under the choir is a square vault supported by handsome arches. They call it a cloister! It is in fact an under-chapel, or crypt, and has been useful in praying the dead out of purgatory. It contains a holy-water niche, and I believe a stone seat running round it; but the water at present in it makes it appear a reservoir for the fire-engines, and precludes entrance. It was whispered that this stagnant water prevents fouler pollutions. If so, it is pity a faculty does not appropriate it as a burial-place, and so rail up the entrances.

Under the West tower is a moon-clock; an impossible attempt at useless information*. And, lest this wretched tower should not be consummate in bad taste, the outside exhibits the statue of a modern sentinel, stuck up in one of the upper windows, whose employment is to strike the quarters.

Over the vestry†, where the surplices are kept, is a library. It contains the usual lumber of church libraries, the Fathers, who repose there in antient dust. However, there is Walton's Polyglott, of much value; an odd volume of Venerable Bede; Camden's Life of Elizabeth; Barnes's of Edward III. Among the rest, Sanchez de Matrimonio is conspicuous. This Spanish casuist has entered so minutely into his subject as to render this the most indecent book in the world. It is satirized in the latter part of Martinus Scriblerus. The satire is almost as indecent as its object.

This library is so much neglected as to possess no tolerable catalogue. As the number of books does not appear to exceed 200, the leisure of those of the Winborne Clergy (who have not cure of souls) might easily supply the defect.

* An almanack in an occasional frame might indeed be a useful appendage in a church; at least it would give better lunar information at less expence than the repair of this *ingenious* clock. It is intended as an orrery on the Copernican system. C. W.

† I call it vestry, as containing the vestments; but if any other place has that name, a longer word, *apodyterium*, may be taken, for distinction.

Winborne is a populous town; but it appears to labour under a lamentable want of any police. One of the streets presents a stagnant pool from side to side; and lately a mob was suffered to commit pillage in the very town without resistance. If the shade of Alfred could revisit his England, he would witness many improvements; at Winborne he would lament that nine centuries have only changed things for the worse.

THE PURSUITS OF ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION. No. XXX.

FEW, I believe, know how smoothly the moments fly over the head of an Antiquary. Lost to the common occurrences of life, he immerses deep into the stream of remote ages; and every subject dating its origin from such sources emits a charm that never fades: with rapture he beholds, he comments, or he copies by his pencil's aid. Insensible of private concerns, he hears no discordant sounds; feels no piercing cold, nor sees no lowering skies. Yet, should the "pealing" organ's strains wind gently round his soul, while musing in the cloistered aisle, or kneeling in the stalled choir, when sweet-tuned voices join in choral harmony, he then forgets his mortal coil, and all his thoughts expand to heaven. Confessing a frame of mind open to a sense like this, I, on a Sunday afternoon, while engaged in examining St. Mary's tapestry, the psalmody from the neighbouring St. Michael's church, wafted its long-drawn notes, to turn awhile my reflections from the scene before me, to own their more impressive power. And ever as the melody died on the yielding air, the heavy toll from far of Babelake's* passing bell filled up the vacant hymn. True picture of man's chequered life!

One while bright scenes abound,

And all is hope and joy;

Anon the knell of death

Doth all life's sweets destroy.

Thus light and shade, thus bliss and woe,
Make up our little hour—Fate wills it so.

Quitting this sweet dominion of the soul, I return to my survey. The next object in our sight is a chair of state placed at the South end of the hall. It is full of ornaments and tracery, among which is St. Mary with the infant Je-

sus. The arms of the city have likewise been placed thereon†. On the boarded spaces between the floor and the window fills, on each side of the hall, are paintings of the arms and devices of Elizabeth. The Earl of Leicester's honours are set forth in the same way; and many lines of praise inform the visitant of the deserts of those memorable persons. Here are several paintings hung up; as the half-length of Elizabeth, with the whole-lengths of James I. Charles I. Charles II. James II. William and Mary, George I. and his queen, and his present Majesty. There are also above the minstrels' gallery some ordinary portraits, among which is one of Godiva on horseback. In the timber-work of the roof we find most admirable whole-length carvings of angels playing on musical instruments, which nothing but the most consummate ignorance and stupidity will ever decree their being consigned to oblivion. The instruments they bear are a cithern, trumpet, cittern, harp, and a bass flute. The attitude of the performer on the harp is truly divine. This musical selection must convince us (although modern professors in that science, through vulgar prejudice, assert directly to the contrary) that our ancestors' minstrelsy was directed in their performances by parts in score. A door-way on the East side of the hall enters into a chamber called the may-ore's parlour. I have to intreat my reader's indulgence for asserting, in the first part of this survey, that no alteration had taken place in these buildings, my eagerness of research at first rendering me unmindful of the change wrought in this chamber, a mean lath and plaster finishing now obliterating all the original decorations of this "bower for ladies fair." As it is, we pass through it into another chamber of much interest; and no small satisfaction accrues in finding that the fiend Alteration has not yet set his teeth in these latter boards. Let us still look on the light and airy workmanship of the several parts, which from neglect and want of repair are hastening to that termination so much dreaded by all true and zealous Antiquaries. Return into the hall, where, on its South-east angle, is a circular staircase for the ascent into the minstrels' gallery, and at the same time leading into a chamber on a

* St. John's church.

† Engraved in *Antient Sculpture*, vol. I. second

second story, called at present the Armoury; much grandeur appearing in its view. From this chamber there is communication with two others, each presenting some enrichments worthy of observation. Descending into the hall, we next find, at the South end, a door-way for admittance into the kitchen (before described) by means of a flight of steps. On the right of this door-way is another modernized chamber (excuse me for my impatience again); and on its left is the old council-chamber. In this place the whole consequence of the magistracy of Antiquity rose before me. It was rendered truly valuable from the many particulars with which I was surrounded: as the large table for the books of accounts and other transactions; the mayor's throne-like seat, and many other seats with stall embellishments; the hangings, whereon are the arms of Elizabeth; the massive double doors; the elaborate carved entablature round the chamber; and its pannelled flat ceiling, where, among the carvings, are the effigies of the Almighty on his throne, St. Mary, St. John, St. George, and St. Margarite, and the symbols of the four Evangelists. As I sat on the lowermost bench, I considered that this unique chamber was a rare example to one, who, like me, was collecting every antient material to form his judgement to that strength of determination, so as to decide with an unquestionable precision on the merits and demerits of all pretenders to a knowledge in the theoretic and practical study of our antient architecture.

Should it be my fortune ever to tread these piles again, still may I meet, as before, their forms unchanged! And may their guardians continue to preserve that respect for their acknowledged worth, which they for so long a period have made known, by permitting them to stand safe from the rage of modern improvement!

St. Michael's church.—Leaving the porch of St. Mary hall, I, in casting my eyes up the tower of this church, encountered a new sum of sublime perfection, where tier over tier, each filled with columns, arches, and statues, I imbibed at every stretch of sight a more refined degree of enjoyment, exceeding the impulse caught before. Again let me name the statues on this tower, in number great, but in point of beauty vying with the sculpture of

the heathen school. Sorry I am continually to witness the headstrong adoration paid to the last-named efforts of the chisel by men who would start back with horror if compelled to bestow a breath in commendation of our national sculpture. The truth is, they love extremes; they are on their knees to the representations of Pagan mythology; but to resemblances of the constellations of the Christian church they raise their hands to destroy, and their feet to trample on, the attributes of that faith which brings contentment to their roofs, and loyalty to their breasts; happiness in this world, and joy hereafter. How scientific, how just, is the principle on which the octangular root of the spire is constructed: remark sedulously the expanding double flying buttresses; then dwell on the air-drawn spire, sweetly diminishing line after line into the very atmosphere; we lose our dazzled sight in its extremest point, and the azure vault of heaven alone ends our visual search. The body of this church, though of prodigious dimensions, though enrichments in excess every where appear before us, yet its taste is not of that pure and majestic kind that pervades the tower and spire. Need I say these latter objects owe their formation to the genius and skill of Edward III's day? Indeed, the space between two centuries has widely estranged the architectural symmetry of the edifice. Here let me laud those worthy men, who, by their unremitting care and solicitation, have contributed so much to the reparation of this idolized tower and spire, and who have likewise most wisely confined the bells of the structure to an independent frame of timber within the touch of the walls of the said tower, preventing, as far as may be, future harm to any of its time-worn parts. Yet, so much I prize its future safety, that I would be the first to give up the bells, which merry ring or gravely toll to thought of other times, sooner than the smallest doubt should be abroad, that they by tremulation or concussion might shake Coventry's prize of art into a decrepitude of existence, or into an uncertain prolongation of its fate.

In the interior, all arrangement, unity of parts, effect of light and shade, and every circumstance appertaining to such a building, all are lost in the jumble of pews, brass sconces, and theatric

theatric galleries, aided in this deprivation of antient sublimity by that levitation of obstruction to every thing that could entrance the eye, the hideous organ-case. Did this monstrous birth, this gloomy prison-house of harmony, receive its conception in the heathenish school ye wot of? I do not confine this question to St. Michael's church. Some shudderings, repugnant to an Antiquary's joys, possessed me at seeing a model for a new covering or cieling set in the way to catch subscribing hands. The design of St. Michael's church is of a nature that could never admit of groin-work; therefore, the antient Architect, with great ingenuity, laid on the walls an open-worked timber roof, in unison of taste, and common to edifices of the date of this sacred fane. Now, our Coventry modeller, to make known his *improving* skill, exhibits me for a height of some four or five feet, and 30 odd feet in breadth, groined arches; whereby their sweeping lines are stretched out to such an excessive flatness of arch, that, as the nature of groins are for their appearing (by their acute altitude) to have an ascending direction, so here, by this said modeller's refinement, his groins act directly contrarywise, by indicating an inclination to tumble on our heads. But this honest carpenter or plasterer has taken his course of studies in that architectural seminary which holds up prejudice for its guide, and innovation for its leading principle.

AN ARCHITECT.

(*To be continued.*)

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 16.

Ut turpiter atrum

Desinat in piscem mulier formosa superne;

Spectatum admissi risum teneatis amici?

IN times of gloom and despondency, he who can contrive, by a little harmless mirth, to fix a smile upon the countenances of his Majesty's liege subjects, may be justly said to "deserve well of his country;" and his performances will as certainly draw upon him the applause of the publick. Hence it is that Edwin, Munden, and numerous other actors of comic celebrity, have, in their turns, become distinguished favourites in the metropolis; thus it is, that Punchinello excites the applauding roar of the village; and thus it is that, in the Literary World (what! says some purblind porer of grave-stones, mind what you

say of the Literary World) thus, I repeat, Mr. Urban, in the Literary World, a humorous essay, a diverting paper, even though, as sometimes happens, bordering a little on the *nonsensical*, never fails to afford amusement.

I am not ashamed to avow that, being of a sedentary habit (as my name will sufficiently import) I eagerly turn over the leaves of your Miscellany, not to wade through the parliamentary debates; not to be reminded of my mortal state by that funeral record, your Obituary; not to lower the barometer of my spirits by drawings of churches, chapels, and human skeletons; but, on the contrary, to cheer and raise them by feasting upon a *bit of fun*. You must not take it amiss, Mr. Urban, if I just hint to you, *en ami*, that there is commonly a scarcity of this commodity in your otherwise very agreeable publication. Whether it is that the editor of the Gentleman's Magazine is of opinion that laughter (according to the idea of my Lord Chesterfield) comports but ill with the proper demeanour of a gentleman, or from what other cause it arises, I am ignorant, but it is very certain that articles of this nature are far from frequent; *apparent rari nantes in gurgite vasto*. And yet if I might, without seeming impertinent, offer my opinion, a professed miscellany is rather imperfect without a little humour and jocularity, were it but to serve as sauce or garnishment for the graver dishes.

For some time I have observed that the only papers in your Magazine suited to my taste have proceeded from Wells in Norfolk; for which particular mention of the county I thank the ingenious writers, as the information has proved to me very useful; it has enabled me, by the assistance of my spectacles, to discover the place very accurately laid down in my new map of England, which fortunately is upon a large scale; and for the sake of such of your readers as may have equal curiosity, without equal means of gratifying it, I shall add, that it is situated on the Northernmost edge of the county, facing the German ocean, in lat. 53° 5 min. N. Long. 40 min. E. or thereabouts; I cannot speak with exactness, having unluckily mislaid my compasses. In my observation of this infant, thriving plantation of wit, I am not singular; for I find that your correspondent *Stator* (p. 1037) has been impressed

impressed with a similar idea; and his sprightliness leads me to wish, that this coincidence of thought could by some means or other be ripened into a close acquaintance.

Why and how it is that wit should thus take up its abode in this Northern nook of our island, it may be worth while to enquire. Norfolk has, we know, been famed for the abundance of its corn, and the opulence of its farmers; has given birth to some very grave and learned men, as well as to a Hero whose name will reach to the latest posterity; and, if tradition speak truly, had the honour of inventing worsted-sockings; but still the difficulty remains, for there seems no very near connection between wit and worsted-sockings. I fancy I can throw in a little light, by means of a very old proverb which occurs to me:

Norfolk full of wyles,

Suffolk full of styles*.

This couplet, if it be not very honourable to the moral character of the Norfolcians, at least shews that they have long been noted for sagacity and acuteness; and it seems probable, that long exposure to the keen blasts of Boreas and Eurus (aided by a little sharpening from occasional scarcity) has gradually improved the intellects of the inhabitants to the present exalted pitch. This, though perhaps not the true solution of the difficulty, is the best I have to offer.

Whilst I thus throw in my mite of approbation of this little nursery of genius, I must at the same time remark, that I discover a proud pre-eminence in the production of my friend Stator, (he will pardon my anticipating the title) and I shall take leave to point out some of his peculiar and striking excellencies, occasionally drawing from their modest obscurity some of those nicer touches of humour which common eyes might easily overlook.

The motto of this gentleman, or, if you like the expression better, "the device of this chieftain," struck me at

the outset; *musa jocosa mea*; that is, (for in this one instance I shall undertake to find English) Reader, I am going to make you laugh. Now I recollect that Joe Miller, in the 93d page of the introduction to his "Art of Storytelling," lays it down as an axiom, that it lessens the effect of a tale to inform the company beforehand what they are to expect; yet, in spite of this high authority, I shall venture to approve the method adopted by Stator. It reminds one of the Dutch painter, who had the precaution to write under his piece "This is a Lion," to prevent all misunderstanding; and for this reason, for the very honesty of the thing do I like it. All goes on smoothly with the reader; and he is not put to the necessity, after finishing a passage, to deliberate whether he ought to laugh or not.

Upon the principle of laughter, or what it is which provokes it, various have been the opinions of the learned. Horace, in the place whence my motto is taken, offers his sentiments; and, as they are followed by Hutcheson, and other deep investigators of the human mind, I shall adopt them also. Laughter, then, is occasioned by the juxtaposition, association, or assemblage of things and circumstances which no man could ever expect to see brought together: but the title of a piece written by Erasmus, his "*Absurda*," expressly designed to provoke mirth, supercedes the necessity of all definition. I shall therefore go on to shew what a just conception of the matter Stator possesses, and how well his paper is adapted to the end proposed.

The selection of his motto from Ovid, "*de Tristibus*," must be esteemed remarkably happy.

"Homer and Hesiod † amongst the ancients," says he; very well: poor blind Homer—very laughable. "Roger Bacon, Chaucer, and venerable Bede, among the moderns." There is great humour in the latter branch of this sentence; but it requires a little

* Vide pref. to vol. V. of Leland's Itin.

† Hesiod is sometimes sportive, witness the following precepts:

ΜΗΔ' ἀνὶ ἡελίοιο τέραρα μιν οὐδ' ομιχεῖν.

Αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ κε δύνῃ, μεμνημένῳ ἐς τ' ἀνιόντα.

ΜΗΤ' ἐν ὕδρῳ, μήτ' ἐκτὸς ὁδῶν περιβαδὼν ἐρησῆς,

Μηδ' ἀπογυμνωθεὶς μακάρων τοὶ νυκτὶς εἰσιν.

Ἐξομνέει δ' οὐ γὰρ θεῶν ἀνὴρ πεπνυμένος εἰδώς,

Ὡς γὰρ πρὸς τοῖχον πειλασάς εὐερχέαι αὐλῆς. ΕΡΓ. κ' ἩΜΕΡ. β.

forcing to bring it out. The reader might imagine that venerable Bede, the *last* of these moderns, was posterior to them in point of time, and came pretty near to our own period; no such thing; this *modern* ecclesiastic lived above eleven hundred years ago, and herein lurks the wit*.

The "knight of the white moon," and "the gate suspended in the air by way of sign at a country alehouse," are picturesque and pleasing objects; and I will not suppose any reader so devoid of penetration as not to perceive, of himself, the drollery of the "Pandects of Justinian." But all these are inferior, far inferior, to the "trotting dogs of the Nile." I do maintain, in *down-right earnest*, that there is a deal of genuine humour in this allusion, and grave indeed must he be who could read this passage without bursting into a fit of laughter.

Next to the "dogs of the Nile" (for one would wish to observe the rules of order and precedency) I shall draw forth from the back ground two luckless wights, T—n—s and Viator; they must be considered separately.

The former (the reader must observe to laugh here) appears to be a lack-learning intermeddler who acquired all Latin by the help of a dictionary, and it is more than suspected that every word of his fine quotation from Ovid is to be found in Littleton and Ainsworth. Enough this to excite a contemptuous smile in our anti-dictionary friend Stator. In what way he himself was taught the learned languages, the world will doubtless expect to be informed. At present we can but conjecture; and my conjecture is, that his tutor followed a mode somewhat resembling that practised at the mathematical school at the academy of Lagado, and,

having reduced a set of the classics to ashes, formed the same into a kind of paste, and thus administered their very marrow and essence to his pupil in the shape of pills; or else, that he was suckled by the Muses, and now and then fed with a pap composed of Greek and Latin, sweetened with pure Hyblaean honey. With these advantages it is no wonder that,

"He can speak Greek

As naturally as pigs squeak;

And Latin is no more difficile

Than to a blackbird 'tis to whistle."

In what is said of Viator there is, methinks, a little flatness; it may be, however, that I feel a kind of sympathy in this instance, being myself subject to a severe costiveness in the matter of translation: so that sometimes, not all the evacuants of an apothecary's shop could operate to force one from me. Yet, even here we have a little spice of wit; it is of the legerdemain kind, and consists in representing Viator "to be and not to be" at the same moment. Thus he is held up to us as a *fixed inhabitant* of Wells; and then, presto! in the same instant we behold him a mere *traveller*, passing by chance through the town, taking a sneaking peep at an inscription, and hurrying on, with his tail between his legs, for fear of being gnawed by the criticks.

But the tid bit of the whole, and, therefore, reserved for this place, is that which brings to our view the long-lost city of Herculanæum. Wretched monument of antiquity! thy unexampled doom, thy thousands entombed alive, shall, in the most distant ages, draw tears from sympathizing humanity. Must we laugh at this too? Aye, surely; "*Musa jocosâ est.*" Come then, Mr. Urban; come then, gentle

* I am aware that this affair of "venerable Bede" may admit of another explication. Stator having assured us that he possesses a number of ideas of which he cannot "trace the first possession;" or, in more homely phrase, cannot tell how he came by them, (and respecting which he seems to be under some conscientious dread lest they should have been *stolen*); it might possibly have happened, that in rummaging his intellectual store-room he found the *name* of Bede, and not recollecting any such personage in his classical nomenclature, put him down as a *modern* at a venture. This indeed is possible; but it is reasonable to suppose, that in such case he would have sought for information in some dictionary of biography; unless he was at the time, under the influence of a spirit which forbids him to "hold converse with dictionaries." He hints, in pretty plain terms, that he is liable to an affection of this kind. I should call it the *lexico-phobia*; and, as it seems a complaint of a novel and peculiar kind, should like to have the sentiments of the learned upon it. He appears also to be subject to the *Hybernicismus*, a species of disorder hitherto supposed to be confined to the natives of the sister kingdom; I collect this from his *peculiarity* in the use of the words "former" and "latter," in the middle of p. 1037, col. 2, where he contrasts the Wells wits with the ancient Romans.

reader, let us hand in hand join in a merry trio; let us shake our sides with a hearty *sardonic* to the memory of *Herculaneum*.
SESSOR.

* * * As these two very ingenious correspondents appear to be well acquainted with each other; we trust that they will not suffer any little personal acrimony to take place in their letters; but that they will rather unite their undoubtedly brilliant talents in the pleasing task of DELIGHTING and INSTRUCTING. [See also p. 1236.]

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 19.

FEW of your Antiquarian readers need to be informed how much the inscription on the mantle-tree in the parsonage at Helmdon, in Northamptonshire, has puzzled the learned and curious in such matters ever since the celebrated Dr. Wallis gave an account of it in the *Philosophical Transactions** above a century ago. It is not necessary to mention the various conjectures of ingenious men on the subject: I send you, what has never yet been exhibited, an exact fac-simile of the inscription itself; and, as it is undoubtedly a singular curiosity, I hope you will procure an accurate engraving of it, with the several characters in their full size, as they appear on the mantle; where, it is to be noted, they are in relief, rising from the surface about 1-6th of an inch. (See Plate II.)

As to the decyphering of this famous date, I have no hypothesis to serve, nor any prejudice for or against any opinion which has been advanced respecting it; but having carefully examined the inscription four several times, and copied on thin paper with black lead all the material parts twice as often, I am satisfied, upon the whole, that Dr. Wallis gave the true reading, namely, "an^o. Doⁱ. m^o. 133." (i. e. anno Domini, 1133); though his plate† is not an exact delineation of some of the letters. The copy with which Mr. Gough, from examination on the spot, furnished Mr. Denne, is in some respects more accurate; but when his draught was taken, the upper part of the letters, and the entire characters above the line, were covered with plaster. This plaster, with the

permission of the Rev. Mr. Russell, the present worthy rector of Helmdon, I lately removed; and was thus enabled to see and to copy the whole inscription; which in most parts remains nearly as complete and perfect as when the carpenter first finished his work; exhibiting the characters which probably the master and builder of the original house had traced out for him.

Other instances have been adduced of the mixture of Roman and Arabian numerals in the same date; respecting which Dr. Ward observes, that the mode of using them "was not promiscuous, but the largest numbers were always letters, and the lesser figures, as in the Helmdon date*." The first of these numerals Dr. Ward thought (judging, as it seems, from Dr. Wallis's plate) was "designed for a 2†;" but the length of the stem or body of the letter, and that neither curved nor inclining but perpendicular, seems evidently repugnant to such a supposition. His other conjecture is still less admissible, that, "if it could be taken for a 1, he would much rather suppose it was designed for a letter than a figure, and the two following characters for a double //; and so the whole to be only an abbreviation of the word *millesimo*." The Professor himself confesses, that he "does not remember ever to have met with such a double //;" and he says, that the 3 "was often made formerly," as these characters are, "with a curve at the bottom towards the right-hand." It may be added, that the tail of the "m" and the "o" above it are both of them decisive proofs, that an abbreviation was intended in that part, and not at the end of the inscription.

It may not be improper briefly to advert to another circumstance on this occasion. Mr. Casley has remarked‡, that in the 12th century a hair-stroke first began to be made over the *i*; which dwindled into a point in the 15th century. This stroke, however, commonly bending from the right-hand towards the left (*i*), was for a long time very rarely used, unless when two *ii* came together, for the purpose of shewing them to be distinct letters. The *i*, therefore, occurring by itself in the Helmdon inscription, has no mark at all over it.

R. CHURTON.

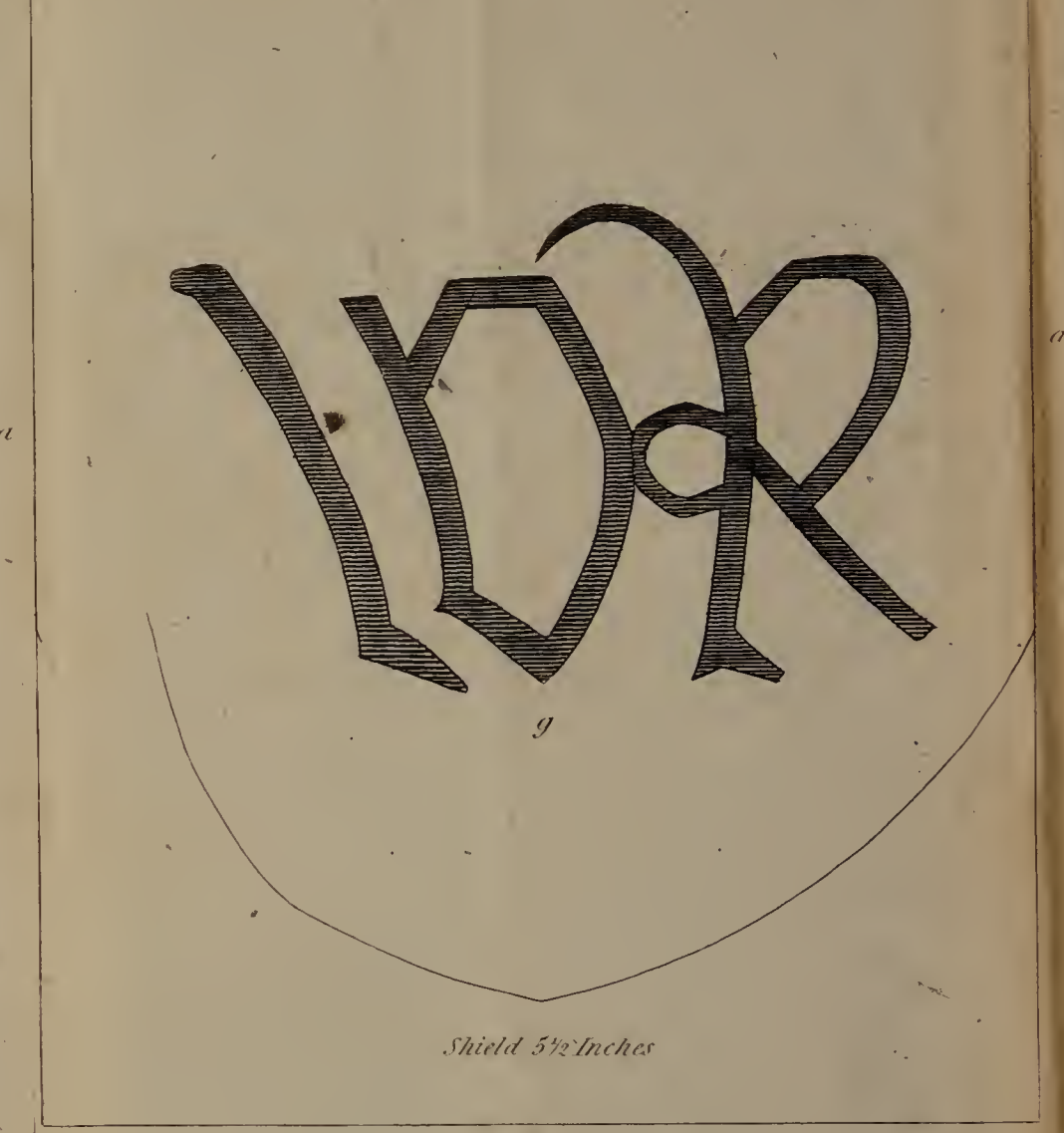
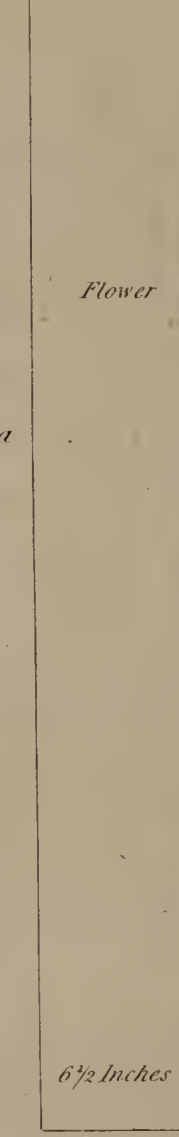
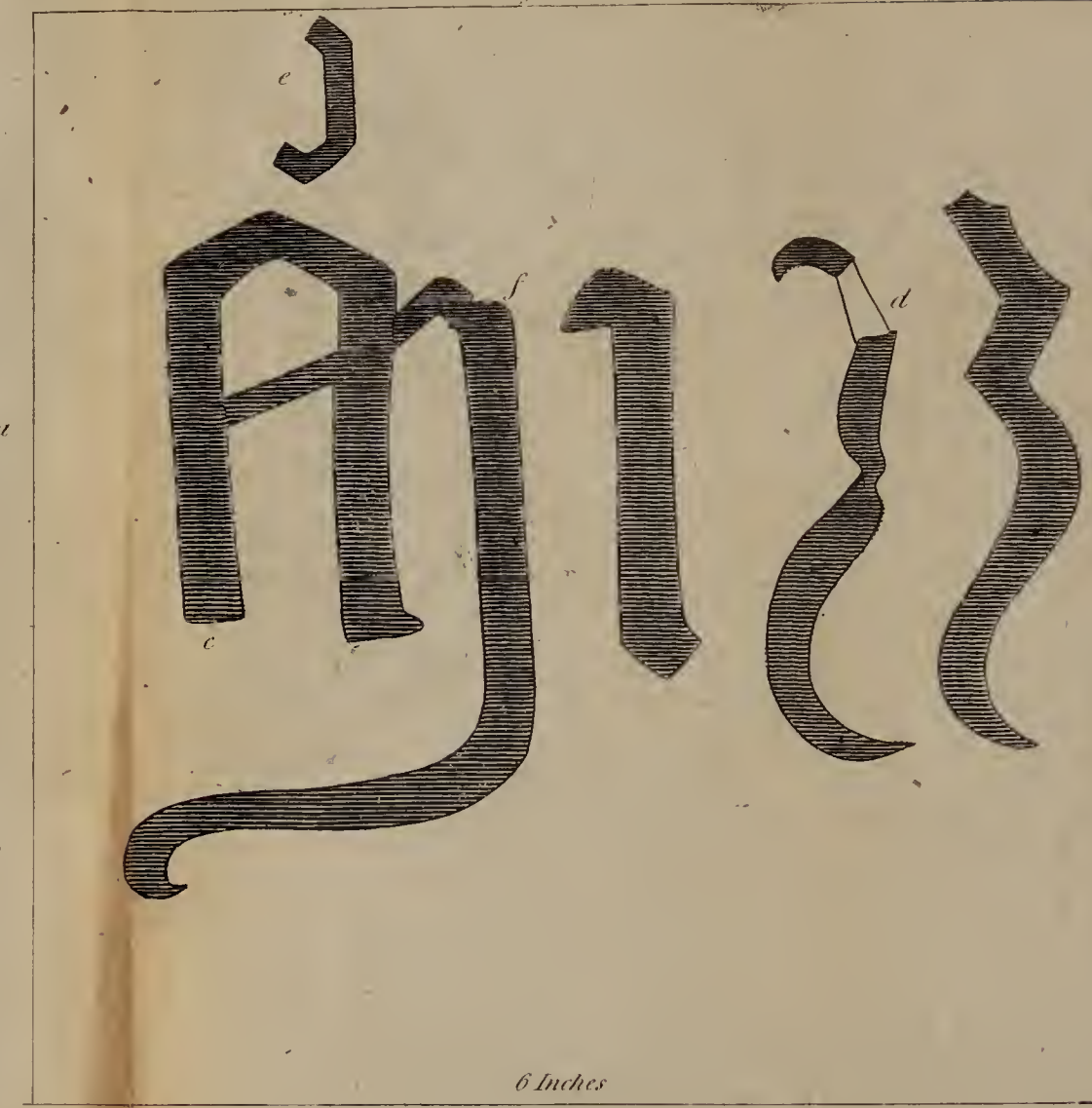
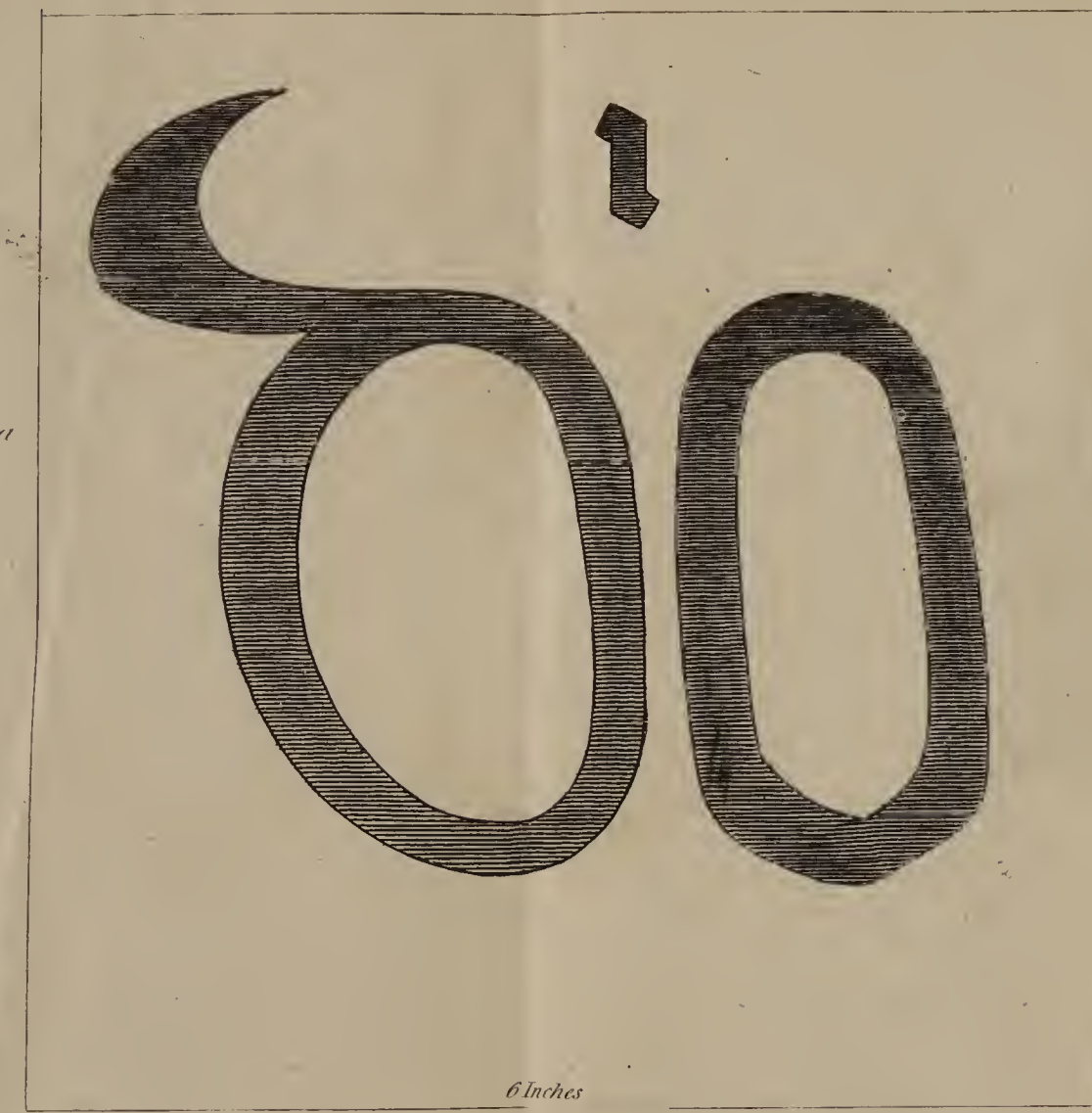
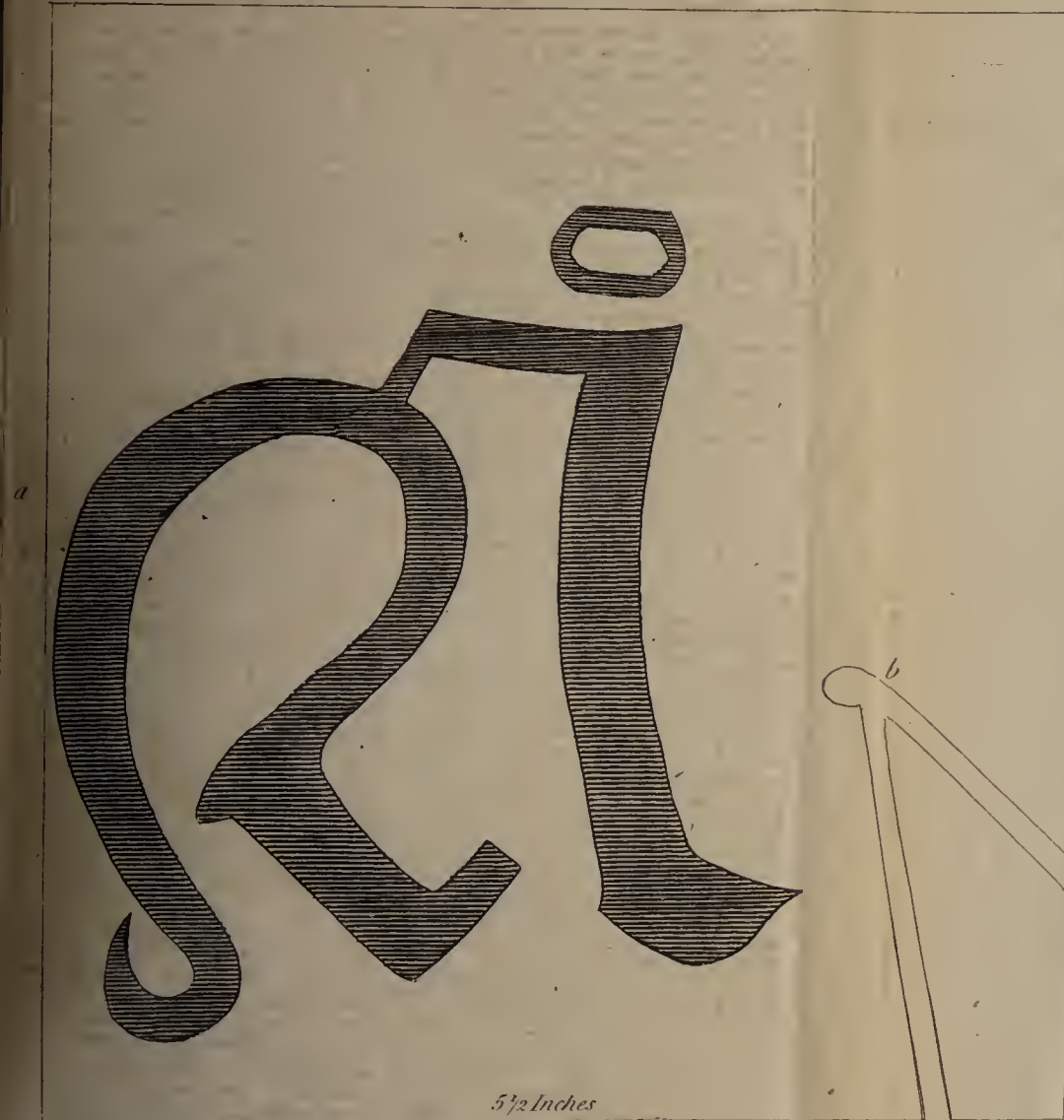
* Vol. XIII. No. 154.

† In the *Philosophical Transactions*, and his *Algebra*; and prefixed to Mr. Denne's late *Dissertation* on the subject, *Archæologia*, vol. XIII. [See our Review of that article, p. 1061. Ed 17.]

* *Philos. Trans.* 1735, No. 439, p. 137.

† *Ibid.* p. 128.

‡ Pref. to *Catal.* of the King's library.



PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT, 1800.

H. OF COMMONS.

April 21, continued.

THE order of the day being read, for considering the King's message on the Union;

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved, that the resolutions of the Houses of Parliament of both kingdoms be referred to a Committee. This was accordingly done; when

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* said, as the sentiments of this and the other House of Parliament already expressed their sense of the adoption of the measure on its general principle, it was now his duty to lay before the House without farther recapitulation, and within one comprehensive scope, the complete views of the Governments of both countries, which, in compliance with his Majesty's most gracious message, had been considered as fit to submit to Parliament, and here consented to already. The vast and momentous system to be proposed, important as it was, no less for the restoration and establishment of tranquillity in the sister kingdom, than by an everlasting and united connexion of legislative and natural strength, to increase the power and the ascendancy of the whole empire, and thereby place it on a basis beyond Continental artifice to disturb, or the intrigues of foreign and domestic foes of any description to annoy, required that serene and steady regard which abundantly apologized for whatever trespass he might commit on the indulgence and patience of the House; and, therefore, without farther preface, he would submit generally a few observations which a matter of such magnitude demanded. The first great consideration which naturally presented itself would be that of the public good; but, as this seemed less an object than public sentiment, he would previously advert to that, leaving the abstract principle of public good, as it were, remote, till he had convinced the House and the country that he possessed the public opinion, the public sentiment, and the public accord in the measure, as redounding to the public good. And here he felt no less honoured than gratified in announcing, that, before the government of either kingdom ventured to propose or patronize the project, it was generally submitted

throughout the whole kingdom of Ireland; and the event justified the expectations of his Majesty's Ministers in the fullest extent; for it was found that, the more the question was discussed, the better it was known and liked, until distrust became confidence, and dislike became approbation; and, finally, until those most interested in the real interest of their country universally announced their approbation of the measure, and as universally sought and courted its completion. The great body of the landed interest of that kingdom were in favour of it; and its two Houses of Parliament addressed his Majesty in support of it. Of the landed property three-fourths, and of the number of counties five-sevenths, by their public and corporate acts, desired and implored it. As far as unanimity could be expected among the jarring opinions of men at an early day, thus stood the public opinion in Ireland on the question. All the great commercial towns, except Dublin and Drogheda, had declared strenuously in favour of it. But he could not avoid observing, that the citizens of those towns expressed their apprehensions in the same way that the Scots did on the eve of their union, who inhabited Edinburgh, whilst at the same time he trusted that, like them, the citizens of Dublin would, at no very distant day, return their grateful acknowledgements to Providence for the blessing bestowed. To the Committee, the right hon. gentleman observed, he would submit the several resolutions of the Irish Parliament then already before the House, and which were founded upon principles already adopted by that House, and laid at the foot of the throne, but extending somewhat more into detail, so as to form, when agreed upon, so many articles of the proposed Union. The course of the proceedings would then amount to this—Great Britain proposed to hold certain principles on which to found an Union; Ireland admits those principles, and proposes resolutions founded upon them; on which resolutions should the British Parliament agree, the articles of Union shall be founded and formed by the agreement of both Legislatures and their common Monarch, with an irrevocable and solemn legislative act. The

Right

GENT. MAG. Supplement, 1800.

Right Hon. Gentleman then proceeded to state the several resolutions in their order, beginning with the first; and commenting upon each in its order. The first resolution, containing the general principle; the second, relating to the succession of the Monarch; and the third, containing five specific heads; the principal whereof that might excite consideration here, as operating like innovation, was that of 100 members into the British House of Commons. He took the proportion from a combination of that of the revenue and population of Ireland, taken together and compared with that of Great Britain, which, being as about ten to two, constituted the number 100 a due proportion to 558. Of these, 68 were sent from the principal towns and counties, the rest from the principal boroughs. We had two precedents that this kind of change never injured the rights of the British Parliament, viz. that of uniting Wales, and that of uniting Scotland; and he trusted the third would have the same effect. Of peers there were to be 28 temporal and four spiritual; and liberty to those not elected for Parliament to sit in the House of Commons, if returned to serve in parliament. This number of the peerage corresponded with the same proportion. The church of Ireland, as by law established, was to be continued unvaried, only that the bishops there should be subject to convocations here. In retrospect to past expences, Ireland was to have no concern whatever with the debt of Great Britain; for, it would be equally ungenerous and unjust to impose upon her a charge when a reciprocity of advantage could not be annexed to it. Ireland did not share any of those benefits which England derived during the period when this debt was incurred, and consequently ought not to partake of any of her burthen incurred during that period. But henceforward the two countries were to unite as to future expences on a strict measure of mutually relative ability. To find the sum which Ireland shall henceforth subscribe towards the imperial expenditure, we must look to her relative powers; that rests in the relative commercial wealth of both nations, and the relative expences of both; and hence the relative abilities of both countries. For which purpose it will appear, that, by taking

the imports and exports of Ireland, for the last three years, at the sum of 10,925,000*l.*, and that of Great Britain at 78,961,000*l.* (a proportion of somewhat more than seven to one), and the excise of Ireland, for the like period, at 5,954,000*l.*, and that of Great Britain at 46,891,000*l.* the result of the two together would consequently assume the *ratio* of the ability of Great Britain to that of Ireland, as seven and a half to one. As to any community of property in revenue from the territorial acquisitions of this country, if it should be objected that either the one nation or the other did not derive their just proportion, it is to be observed, that such an objection is at once obviated by the power proposed to be given to the Imperial Parliament of revising it on principles of mutual reciprocity in 20 years hence; and that no article should at any time be subject to a higher tax than the same paid in Great Britain. The next provision would be, that any supplies of the consolidated fund of Ireland might be applied to purposes of local improvement, or accumulate to form a fund for war contributions, or other exigencies of the empire. By this arrangement, her immediate expences being reduced, she would be less likely to incur future debt, and more capable of contributing to the general aid. The last and least important article was that of establishing the courts of admiralty and judicature as before the Union, saving only the right of appeal to the Imperial Parliament. Having thus proceeded through the whole of the resolutions, he went on to a general comment on the advantages resulting from the Union. He observed, in pointed terms, that the great object of one common legislature for both countries was the establishment of the identity of the executive. On all the great and important questions of peace, war, and treaties, when agitated, what situation did that country present to view? The answer is plain—to avoid separation, she was bound, even without deliberation, to adopt the conduct, and follow the course, prescribed and pursued by Great Britain. If in any shape the term “colony” could be with effect applied to that country, it would be faithfully applied to it in its present state. If it were required in him to specify the great radical advantages resulting to both

both countries, particularly to Ireland, from an incorporate Union, he would aver, that the chief and comprehensive benefit, that from which, as from an abundant source, all the rest must flow, would be, that strengthening so firmly the bond of connexion and mutual interest between them as to render them impervious to mortal mischiefs, and constitute them for ever an empire indissoluble and free—stifle discontent, and root out rebellion and jacobinism. He then proposed the first resolution; which being read,

Mr. Grey said, that, without venturing into the tedious consideration of the detail of the subject then before the House, he had no hesitation at once in declaring that he abhorred even its principle, and should oppose it accordingly. The period selected for the abominable system was as bad as the means. The Irish Parliament had most strangely changed its nature; and by this act they forfeit their existence. It was promised that the Parliament of Ireland should have the opportunity of appealing to the sense of the people on the measure; and true it was, in the first instance, that five-sevenths of the counties were against it; whilst no more than 19 addresses could be obtained in favour of it, and these too without any public meeting, but collected by means of undue influence under the terror of martial law; and with this paltry number we are told, that the consent of the Irish people is obtained for the measure. It reminded him of Buckingham's report in Richard the Third.

“Some few followers of mine own,
At lower end o' the hall, hurl'd up their
caps,
And some ten voices cry'd, God save king
Richard!
And thus I took advantage of those few —
Thanks, gentle citizens, and friends,
quoth I;”

Against the measure 27 counties petitioned, besides corporate towns and bodies, to the number of more than 107,000 persons. Mr. Ponsonby, whose consummate skill judged rightly the importance of transmitting these petitions to the Parliament of this country, made a motion to that effect, but lost it by a ministerial majority. He would assure the House, that a Union was held in detestation, by the almost unanimous opinion of the people of Ireland. The landed interest

was against it, and the whole trading part of the community. Of the 800 Irish members, 120 were decidedly hostile to it; of the 162 that voted for it, he knew that 116 were placemen, or English generals in command there, who had not a foot of land in the country. He knew also, that if any person holding a place under Government had dared to vote according to his sentiments on the question, and against the Union, he was instantly dismissed from office; and he also knew that, by the abuse of a bill calculated to keep the representation pure and uncorrupt, no less than 68 seats were vacated in the Irish Commons last session, to make room for individuals of a more pliant nature. He ridiculed the proposition which denied that an additional number of 100 members in this Parliament would not increase the influence of the Crown, together with that of 32 peers; it was a fact he had long since made up his mind on, and now there remained no doubt on the subject. With regard to the Scotch Union, he thought no comparison could be drawn between it and the Irish, as many circumstances rendered the former more natural, being less remote; but who has not seen that several of the articles of the Scotch Union have been violated by the British Parliament? The same will happen to the articles of the Irish Union. He then dwelt on the danger of the sentiment, that, if there were no union, there must be a separation; which he also denied. He entered into a very argumentative harangue, to shew that Scotland did not derive any real advantages by the Union which she might not have otherwise obtained; and, in support of this assertion, quoted several historic documents; and, having glanced at the history of Ireland, from the period of 1782, during the several epochs of 1785, 1790, 1795, down to the present period, concluded with remarking, that by local policy, and emancipating the Catholics of that country, all the promised good of a Union would be accomplished without its mischiefs. He then moved, that the Chairman do leave the chair.

This was opposed; and, after some farther conversation, the House divided on Mr. Grey's motion; when there appeared, Ayes 30, Noes 236.

The question was next put on the original

original motion of Mr. Pitt, that the first resolution do pass: which was carried without a division; as were also the two following; the whole being merely declaratory of the principles of the measure.

The House was then resumed; when the chairman reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

H. OF LORDS.

April 25.

Their Lordships resolved into a Committee on the articles of the proposed Union with Ireland, Lord *Walsingham* in the Chair.

The seventh article was taken into consideration, on the motion of Lord *Grenville*, which in substance is to the following effect:

“That, for the space of 20 years after the Union shall take place, the contributors of Great Britain and Ireland respectively, towards the common expenditure in each year, shall be defrayed in the proportion of fifty parts for Great Britain, and two for Ireland; and that, at the end of the said 20 years, the future expenditure of the united kingdoms, other than the interest and charges of the debt incurred before the Union, shall be defrayed in such proportion as the imperial parliament shall deem just and reasonable, upon a comparison of the real value of the exports and imports of the respective countries,” &c.

A very long and desultory conversation ensued relative to this resolution; in which Lords *Grenville*, *Fitzwilliam*, *Caernarvon*, and *Holland*, were the principal speakers. Two amendments proposed by Lord *Fitzwilliam* to different parts of the resolution were rejected; after which the whole, as originally proposed, was agreed to.

In the Commons, the same day, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved the order of the day, for the House to resolve itself into a Committee on the King's message respecting the Union between Great Britain and Ireland.

Mr. *Grey* said, he rose to move an instruction to the Committee, of which he gave notice on a former evening. He thought such a procedure necessary before the House went into the Committee on the fourth article of the resolutions, which related to the representation of Ireland in the British parliament. He would pro-

ceed, he said, briefly to discuss general topics, and would not obtrude on the House the *minutiae* of detail. The subject of parliamentary reform being already so ably and amply discussed, occasioned him to prefer the concise mode to which he had just adverted. On this question gentlemen may say, that it ought not to be entertained for a moment, as opposing theoretical plans and idle chimeras to practical good and established benefits. Various motions have been made on this subject; but he was glad to subscribe to that wholesome maxim in matters of government, that it was better to adhere to practical good than to adopt theoretical plans—for, it was a maxim by which every man of sound sense, and every good statesman, would be governed. Without such a maxim, no government could have uniformity neither could it have solidity; therefore, his motion should have practical experience for its basis, and every principle consistent with the true spirit of the Constitution for its foundation. He said, it was a misapplication of this maxim for rotten boroughs to be suffered to return members to parliament. Originally they were considered as populous; but, falling into decay, they became the property of individuals; which was a gross violation of the pure spirit of the British Constitution. In earlier days it was the practice of the crown to summon members to parliament from places the most populous. In the reign of James I. he desired that no sheriff should return members from decayed boroughs; therefore, the abolition of these would, he argued, be nothing more than a recurrence to the practice of the Constitution in its pure and early days. This was an argument which had the sanction of the Minister for its support, when he was the strenuous advocate for a parliamentary reform. During the American war, that Right Hon. Gentleman founded his motion on the proof of the increased influence of the Crown. What then, he asked, was the case now? He desired the House, to look at the extension of the empire in the East Indies—our enormous debt, and the vast increase in the civil and the military establishments, and decide accordingly. If, therefore, there was this addition to the influence of the Crown, while there was a very considerable diminution in the other branches

branches of the Constitution, surely parliament should exert itself; for, considerable must that difference be, when, during the American war, the House had recorded on its Journals, that the "influence of the Crown had increased, was increasing, and ought to be diminished." Had, he asked, any step been taken since that period to reduce that power? None, truly, of any consequence. It may be said, that it was diminished by the Finance Committee in some measure, and Mr. Burke's reform bill; but he insisted, that the amount taken from the patronage of the Crown by these regulations did not render that patronage less now than in the year 1782, when the House came to the solemn vote to which he had just alluded. He observed, that we were now engaged seven years in war, and no one enquiry had been made except what was proposed by Ministers, though acting against the united voice of the people. [A cry from the Treasury-bench of No, no!] Mr. Grey said, such language may be thought derogatory to the feelings of the House of Commons, who were supposed to speak the voice of the country; but he rested his arguments on the notoriety of the case. He then alluded to the negotiations at Lisle, from which he deduced, that such was the support given by the House to Ministers, that the people had little better security than was enjoyed by the people of France under the old government. He did not mean, when he stated this, to urge a general parliamentary reform—that was a question that neither the country nor the House was desirous to have stirred at present; he must, however, give his decided opinion, that he sincerely believed it the only measure that could save the country. It may be said, as it often had been argued, that the sad example of the revolution in France should deter the House from venturing on innovation. He disclaimed innovation—he wished to restore the Constitution to its primitive purity. Revolution, he contended, was occasioned in France because reform was refused. It was because that the crown and nobility denied concession, that both parties were involved in ruin. He then proceeded to state, that, by the present articles of Union, the Minister was about to make serious and considerable altera-

tions in the House of Commons of England. Did he look to the probable effect of introducing 100 new members? *Five hundred and fifty-eight members* were a sufficient number for any deliberative assembly; and the extending the number might militate considerably against sober discussion. There certainly was no precise criterion by which the number should be fixed; but those who witnessed the full attendance during the question of the Regency would agree with him, that something occurred then that approximated, if not to tumult, at least to inconvenience and confusion. Party questions may again arise, and disorder was not likely to be prevented by making the number amount to 658 members. He thought the voice and the ear were a criterion by which some regulation should be estimated; and he appealed to the Speaker, who had on all occasions acquitted himself with so much dignity, impartiality, and decorum, as rendered him equally an object of esteem at both sides of the House—if it was likely in so large an assembly that ever he could preserve that order and regularity so essential to sober and momentous deliberation. This was a question not unworthy the consideration of the House. He next argued, that 100 Irish members would be an additional weight in the scale of the Crown; one-third of this number was returned from boroughs which have fallen under the patronage of particular noblemen; and the peerage was, beside, another circumstance that would add considerably to the increasing influence of the Crown. The Irish members, he said, would feel their own weakness with respect to numbers, and would, with a patriotic zeal, manifest a disposition to assist their own country, probably at the expence of England. He wished that 40 boroughs in this country should be abolished, and that the number returned from Ireland, from cities and counties, should be 80. This would remove many of his objections with respect to number and influence. The representation, as fixed by Ministers, would produce an anomaly to which he could not consent; he, therefore, moved, that it be an instruction to the Committee, to take into consideration the most effectual means of securing the independence of Parliament.

Mr. Tierney seconded the motion.

Lord

Lord *Hawkesbury* stated his objections to many of the arguments urged by the Hon. Member; which certainly were urged with great moderation, temperance, and candour. In a question of this nature, which related to the substance of Government, it would be attended with great mischief to entertain theoretic schemes, as it ought to be argued merely as a practical question. Experience, he contended, bore him out in the assertion, that the present Constitution was the happiest in the world. The Hon. Member had disclaimed all idea of theory; but he thought he fell into an error, in arguing the question as one of a speculative and not a practical nature. He had stated, that a parliamentary reform would bring the Constitution back to its original principle and purity. But he (Lord *Hawkesbury*) was of opinion, that, from the earliest period, the popular influence had been gradually increasing. The Hon. Member had stated, that boroughs and towns were fallen into decay, and ought not to have the power of returning members to parliament. Did the Hon. Member not consider that, in the election for counties at the period to which he alluded, freeholders at 40s. a year were allowed the privilege of voting. Now, the fact was, that that sum was more than 20l. at this period. So far there was an advantage gained to those who wished to have the privilege of voting extended. Manufacturing towns now had a thousand electors where they then had not 100. Thus the popular influence had increased ten-fold; and as the original idea of representation was derived from property, so as that became more generally diffused, it was attended with those benefits which were the professed wish of those who were the advocates for a parliamentary reform; therefore, taking all these questions into consideration, it was evident that the representation would not be found less equal now than on any former occasion. He next adverted to what the Hon. Member had stated with respect to King James, which he disapproved of as an unconstitutional measure, inasmuch as it operated to the extinction of boroughs, over which he had no right whatever. In support of this argument, he said, that a Peer had no right to relinquish his peerage, as it was not considered an individual right, but one *pro bona*

publico. He next entered at large on the subject of the French revolution, which he condemned equally in principle as in the effect that succeeded. It was founded on the rights of man, which were at variance with the law of nature; for, he knew little of human society who did not know that men by nature were unequal. There was a sort of gentle gradation in civil policy, and which was the admired characteristic of the British Constitution, that extended its blessings equally to the peasant as the prince. The criterion whereby to judge of a good government consisted of four things—internal tranquillity—civil liberty—capability of defence against a foreign enemy—and the wealth and prosperity of the country; each of these, he argued, this country enjoyed in a pre-eminent degree. He next touched on what had been said of the influence of the Crown; and observed, that in the year 1778, 118 members of the House of Commons held places under the Crown, and now the number was not more than 52. He concluded, by entering his protest against population being the basis on which representation ought to be founded, as it was consistent with the true principle of the Constitution that it should proceed alone from the property of the kingdom.

Sir *Wm. Young* opposed the motion, and moved the previous question; but, on a suggestion from the Chair, and a few observations from Mr. *Pitt*, withdrew it.

Dr. *Lawrence* proceeded in support of Mr. Grey's motion at some length.

He was replied to by Mr. *Hawkins Browne*.

Mr. *Wilberforce* offered a few observations; and at length the House divided; for the motion of Mr. Grey 34, against it, 176.

The House then went into Committee.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, after some few prefatory observations, moved the fourth resolution, relative to the admission of 100 Irish members into the British House of Commons, and 32 temporal and spiritual Peers; which was carried.

He then moved, that the number of placemen to be introduced into the Commons among the said 100, should not exceed 20.

Mr. Grey moved an amendment,

viz, "That they should not exceed the number of 10."

This brought on a desultory debate, wherein Mr. *Hobhouse*, Dr. *Lawrence*, Mr. *Tierney*, and others, supported the amendment; while Messrs. *Pitt*, *Harvins Browne*, *Windham*, and *Wilberforce*, opposed it; and at length it was negatived without a division.

The chairman then reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

H. OF LORDS.

April 28.

Their Lordships, in a Committee on the 6th Article of Union, heard Mr. Plomer's summing up, and arguments upon the evidence in support of the petitions against that part of the Article which relates to the exportation of wool to Ireland.

After Mr. Plomer concluded, the House immediately resumed; when Lord *Grenville* stated his intention to move the consideration of the three remaining Articles of the Union on Monday; and on his Lordship's motion the Committee was ordered to sit again that day.

Several bills were brought up from the Commons, and read the first time; and, those on the table being forwarded in their respective stages, their Lordships adjourned.

In the Commons the same day, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved, that the resolution of the Committee on his Majesty's message be brought up.

Dr. *Lawrence* said, it was his intention to oppose the Union on general grounds. He wished the report was deferred to this day six months, but he did not rise for that purpose.

The report was then brought up. On the second resolution being read;

Dr. *Lawrence* desired the Articles of the Scotch Union to be read by the Clerk; which being done, he commenced a desultory speech of considerable length, in opposition to the Union on the terms proposed by the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*. He said, it was not a measure like a question of war, where the prerogative of the Crown could interpose to stop its career; it was not a treaty of peace, which could be abrogated by either contracting party; but it was a measure which, after it was ratified by both parties, was irrevocable; therefore Parliament should pause before it finally agreed to an object of such mag-

nitude. It had been said, that the House, on the present occasion, was to be guided by the great precedent of the Scotch Union. But where, he asked, where, in the present case, was an identity of interests consulted, when prohibitory duties were introduced that completely did away every idea of a general consolidation of interests? He entered at large on the Commercial Resolution, and asked if an act of parliament was to be passed to regulate the waves and winds? for, in case of contested elections, how could we wait over evidence on all occasions in the time necessarily allotted to such proceedings? He observed, that, with respect to the peerage under this scheme of Union, it exhibited an anomaly to the constitution heretofore unknown, as a peer might be both a commoner and an Irish peer at the same time; things that were incompatible with the constitution. He then quoted Mr. *Burke's* opinion as applicable to his arguments, of whose dying moments he gave a pathetic description.

After a very long and very tedious debate, the three first resolutions were read, and carried by a division of 208 against 26.—The consideration of the fourth was postponed until Monday; and the House adjourned at half past eleven o'clock.

H. OF LORDS.

May 5.

The House in a Committee, Lord *Grenville* moved for the Committee to agree to that which comprehended the Commercial Regulations. To induce the Committee to do so, his Lordship shortly entered into the advantages which both Ireland and this country were likely to derive from them; and then took notice of the objections which had been made to it by those concerned in the woollen manufactories, who, he contended, had not made good their case, nor would, in his opinion, suffer the least injury by the raw material being permitted to be exported into Ireland.

In the Commons the same day, Mr. *Michael Angelo Taylor* took the oaths and his seat for the city of Durham.

The 6th, 7th, and 8th Resolutions of the Irish Union were agreed to. After which Mr. *Pitt* said, that he should propose that these amended resolutions be sent to the Lords, and that they

they should be transmitted in a joint Address to his Majesty, as the only proper channel of communicating with the Lords and Commons of Ireland.

He then proceeded to move an Address to his Majesty, stating the satisfaction which that House felt in returning the resolutions, with a very few alterations, which were to serve as the basis of the Union between the two Kingdoms. The Address went also to congratulate his Majesty, as the common father of both countries, on the approaching prospect of an Union between the two nations, which, by an incorporation, must tend to increase the power and the stability of each. It had also for its tendency to extend the commerce, to secure the religion, and to confirm the liberties, of the United Kingdom.

The Address was agreed to, and a Committee appointed to frame it. Adjourned.

H. OF LORDS.

May 8.

The House met for the purpose of proceeding on the business of the Union.

Lorn Grenville, after a short prefatory speech, moved that their Lordships do concur in the Address of the Commons, and that the blank should be filled up with the words "Lords Spiritual and Temporal."

After a debate of some length, the House divided upon the question of agreeing to the Address; Contents (including Proxies) 75; Non-contents 7. Majority 68. Adjourned.

In the Commons the same day, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved that the Amendments made by the Lords respecting the Union be now taken into consideration. He then said, the amendments were only of a verbal nature; the most material was that made by their Lordships which related to silk, as they had added "all silk mixed with cotton, wool, &c." He then moved that the amendments be read a second time.

The *Speaker* observed, that there were three amendments made by their Lordships, which required the particular attention of the House; that which he would select was the amendment which related to the countervailing duty on silk. This would be a guide for the decision of the House with respect to others. The House would act

with caution if it conceived that their Lordships interfered with the supply; but he considered their suggestion as an opinion; and, on the broad basis of a Legislative Union, he was of an opinion that it did not militate against the privileges of the House.

Mr. Pitt agreed with the Speaker. He said, their Lordships had only proposed to carry into full effect what the House of Commons intended:

The *Speaker* suggested, that the circumstance should be recorded on the Journals, to shew that the House did not conceive the amendments as interfering with the supply. The amendments were then agreed to.

A message was then sent up to the Lords, to inform them that the House had agreed to their amendments.

The Lords sent a message, to say that they had appointed the Lord High Steward and Lord Walsingham to go up with the Address to his Majesty. The Commons appointed *Ld. Hawkebury*, and Messrs. Windham, Ryder, and Douglas, for the same purpose.

H. OF LORDS.

May 16.

Lord Grenville, after a suitable introduction, moved an address of congratulation to his Majesty on his late providential escape from an atrocious and treasonable attempt upon his sacred person; on which the question being put, the address was unanimously voted by the House.

As the address was proposed to be joint of both Houses, it was communicated to the Commons in the usual mode of conference, which was headed, on the part of their Lordships, by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. Soon after, a message was received from the Commons, stating that they had concurred in their Lordships' Address to his Majesty.

The royal assent was given by commission to the Salt-petre, Militia Pay and Cloathing, Good Friday, and to a number of public and private bills. The peers on the woolstack were the Archbishop of Canterbury, Earl Spencer, and Lord Eldon.

On the order of the day for going into a Committee on the Adultery Bill, Lord Auckland, after expressing his wish to the effect that this stage of the old bill should be negatived *sub silentio*, proposed a new bill, on similar principles, but with additional clauses, which, on

on the account of the serious and solemn subject lately under their Lordships' consideration, he did not wish should be discussed that night, but simply to propose being read a first time, printed for the inspection of their Lordships, and laid on the table next day, for which purpose he trusted he could persuade the House to meet, and then he should move to fix the second reading for Monday.

These proposals gave rise to a long and desultory conversation between several Peers. The Duke of Clarence, Lords *Mulgrave* and *Auckland*, and the Bishop of *Rocheſter*, were the principal speakers; the Duke of Clarence, Lord *Mulgrave*, and the Earl of *Moir*, opposing the further progress of the new bill; the last peer concluded a long speech with moving that the bill be rejected.

After some conversation the question was carried.

In the Commons the same day the House went up to the House of Peers, when the royal assent was notified by commission to the East India warehousing bill, the bill for the pay and cloathing of the militia, the poor bill, and several private bills.

The House waited more than an hour for two masters in Chancery to communicate a message from the Lords; in consequence of the absence of these persons, the Clerk Assistant to the House of Peers, and the Deputy Clerk of the Crown, brought a message to the Commons to the following effect:—"That their Lordships desired a conference with the House of Commons on a subject that materially affected the safety of his Majesty's sacred person, and the happiness of his people; and that, in consequence of the absence of the usual messengers, their Lordships had sent the Clerk Assistant of the House of Peers and the Deputy Clerk of the Crown to communicate the same." The messengers were then ordered to withdraw.

After some observations as to the departure from the usual forms, Mr. *Dundas* moved, that the House do agree to the conference requested by their Lordships; which motion was agreed to, and Lord *Hawkeſbury* was appointed to carry the message to their Lordships.

His Lordship, having returned, informed the House, that their Lordships

had agreed to the conference. Then Mr. *Dundas*, the Secretary at War, Mr. *Ryder*, Lord *Hawkeſbury*, Mr. *Douglas*, Mr. *Yorke*, the Solicitor General, Mr. *Wallace*, the Lord Advocate of Scotland, &c. &c. were appointed to manage the same.

Mr. *Dundas*, on his return from the Lords, said, that the managers had conferred with their Lordships in the Painted Chamber on a subject so dear to the country as the safety of his Majesty's most sacred person. That their Lordships, having previously taken the same into consideration, had directed their Address to be communicated to the House of Commons. The conference, Mr. *Dundas* informed the House, was, on the part of their Lordships, managed by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

Mr. *Dundas* then presented their Lordships' Address to the House; which, being read by the Clerk, was agreed to *nem. con.* and the words "and Commons" were ordered to be inserted after the word "Temporal," in the Address.

A message was then sent to the House of Lords, that the House of Commons had agreed to its Address, and informing their Lordships of the amendment which had been made. (See p. 580.)

The remaining orders of the day were postponed till Monday.

H. OF LORDS.

May 19.

Their Lordships resolved themselves into a Committee upon the bill for punishing adultery, and regulating divorces, Lord *Walsingham* in the chair.

In this Committee several desultory conversations took place, many parts of almost every clause being objected to by Lord *Mulgrave*, the Duke of *Clarence*, the earls of *Guildford*, *Westmorland*, and *Kinnoul*, upon the grounds, that it would be nugatory in some instances, and unjust with respect to preventing the woman from marrying the man who had seduced her to the crime of adultery.

It was defended by Lords *Grenville*, *Auckland*, the Bishop of *Rocheſter*, and Lord *Eldon*; the latter of whom suggested several verbal amendments; and in one of his explanations said, it had been thought adviseable to leave it still in the power of the injured husband to bring his action for damages.

The Bishop of *Rocheſter* also explained,

plained, that he did not mean by what he had said, that the marriages of those women who had been divorced were illegal, or their children illegitimate; but that it was not in the power of man to dissolve a contract registered in Heaven: and, therefore, according to the law of God, such women who continued to cohabit with any men afterwards, even under a pretended marriage, were repeating their crimes, and living in a state of adultery.

At length the bill was gone through.

In the Commons, the same day, the House having resolved itself into a Committee on the income act, Mr. *Rose* observed, that an act had passed last session imposing a duty on income; and a second, to amend the same. In the former tax there was an inequality which in the present bill it was meant to rectify; and this amendment it was estimated would make an addition to the tax of, at least 400,000*l.* The disproportion to which he alluded was that between the proprietors and the renters of land. In the details which he had to offer, an effort, it would be found, was made to do away this inequality; and, by a small addition to the proprietary tax, to relieve the renters under 70*l. per ann.* Another resolution which he had to offer was, for the purpose of enabling Commissioners, in all cases, to make a surcharge in proportion to any fraudulent defalcation; and that persons changing their residences without due notice should be liable to a similar surcharge. The next proposition related to persons residing in this country for six months, whom it was proposed to charge according to their description of income. There was also a clause providing that persons in trade, making less than 2000*l. per annum*, should not be allowed to make their return to the Commercial Commissioners. These were the only material resolutions which he had to bring forward in the absence of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and which he had thought it his duty to do, as it was necessary that the bill should pass before the holidays.

The resolutions, after some observations from Mr. *Tierney*, Mr. *Alderman Curtis*, Mr. *M. A. Taylor*, and Sir *W. Geary*, were put and carried, and the report ordered.

H. OF LORDS.

May 23.

The House met at nine o'clock in the morning, and having received the report of the Committee of the divorce bill, and read the other bills on the table, adjourned till half past five.

The House being resumed, Lord *Auckland* moved, that the bill be now read the third time; in so doing, he said, it would be necessary for him to reply to the various arguments which had been adduced against it; and having so done, he went on by expressing his astonishment at the opposition which had been set up, and felt quite at a loss to account for the principle from whence it arose. He then took notice of the increased number of divorces in the last ten years, and concluded by declaring, that it was his firm belief that some such regulation as this was actually necessary, for preventing a general contamination of the morals of the people of this country.

The Earl of *Coventry* was against the clauses prohibiting the women divorced from marrying her seducer.

The Earl of *Westmoreland*, in a speech of considerable length, contended against the bill in its various clauses, as being founded upon false principles, and calculated to do more harm than good.

The Earl of *Carlisle* followed on the same side, and also at much length.

Lord *Eldon* replied, and went into a general defence of the bill; and contended that the clauses did not go to punish the adulteress, but left her in that state into which she had plunged herself.

The Duke of *Bedford* admitted, that something relative to adultery ought to be adopted; but denied that this was an effectual plan, as it went more to the punishment, than the prevention of the crime.

The Duke of *Cumberland* shortly assigned his reasons for giving the subject his negative; which were, principally, that he considered the unfortunate women as the least culpable, and that this bill went to punish them with the greatest severity.

The Bishop of *London* had no doubt but this bill would prove of the utmost benefit in checking this dreadful crime, as it would remove that great temptation to infidelity, the promise of marriage in case of detection; it would also put an end to that shameful practice

tice of collusion, which not only disgraced our courts, but came almost barefaced to their Lordships' bar.

The Duke of *Clarence* thought, that at least more time ought be taken, before they resolved upon such a material alteration in the laws of the country, laws which had stood the test of ages, and received the approbation of surrounding nations. He gave the noble Lords who supported this bill full credit for the purity of their intentions, but had his doubts as to the practical information of the two noble movers. The learned Lord's elevation to the highest honour in his profession, and to which he did honour, at so early a period of life, was a proof that he must have spent much of that life in seclusion; and the other noble Lord, who had also been raised to a seat in that House, had spent so much of his time officially in foreign countries, that he suspected that noble Lord had drawn his opinion rather from what he had seen abroad, than what he had seen in this country. The persons who were the object of the bill, in his opinion, merited compassion, when drawn into the unfortunate situation. He dwelt some time upon the cruel state they would be placed in by the provisions of this bill, which he did, and ever should abhor, if it ever did, which he hoped to God it would not, pass into a law; and begged them to consider, as fathers, the state they would place their daughters in to all futurity. His Royal Highness urged many strong reasons against the bill, replied to the arguments used in its support, and concluded by giving it his most hearty negative.

The Bishop of *Rocheſter* went into the general policy of the laws and punishment of adultery from the earliest times, took notice of all that had been said against this bill from its first introduction, and was confident that it would check that vice, which was daily increasing; there was an adage now, that if a woman hesitated she was lost; but if this bill should pass, and a woman reflected upon the consequences, then she who hesitated would be saved.

Lord *Mulgrave* repeated all his strong points against the bill: he contended, that it would deprive women of all hopes of being restored to some degree of society, by a life of exemplary conduct and repentance; that it

would drive them to prostitution or desperation, while it would encourage the seducer to proceed in his guilty career, as he would no longer be bound in honour to marry the woman whom he had separated from all the enjoyments of life; and, therefore, it would be equally injurious to justice and humanity.

Lord *Grenville* wondered the noble Lord should contend that there was no path to repentance but the arms of an adulterer, and no inducement to morality but a continuation of her crimes; he thought solitude the best place for repentance; and where they would meet more true respect, if their conduct merited it, than by dashing away in the circles of gaiety and dissipation. His Lordship then recommended the bill in the strongest terms, and implored the House to give it their sanction, as the true criterion of the attention they paid to the virtue of, and example to, their children.

Lord *Mulgrave* explained; and then the House divided on the question, that the bill be now read the third time; the numbers of which were,

Contents	48	Not Contents	41
Proxies	29	Proxies	28

The bill was then passed, and sent to the Commons.

In the Commons, the same day, Sir *Henry Mildmay* rose to make his promised motion, respecting the establishment and increase of monastic institutions in this country. He said, that to permit such institutions to multiply was contrary to the existing law, and to the principles of wisdom and policy handed down from our ancestors. The national humanity had, in fact, been abused in this instance; and he thought that the House would act wisely in adopting the measure, which was pursued when the Catholic province of Canada became an appendage to the territory of Great Britain. It was then determined that we should protect so many of these institutions as then existed, but that we should not suffer any to be established in addition. It was, he believed, a known fact, that several of the priests concerned in these institutions had assailed the faith, and attempted the conversion, as it was termed, of many amongst the lower orders of the people. He was one who rejoiced in the humanity which had been exercised towards those persons; but

but, with respect to the conduct to which he had alluded, some restraint, in his opinion, was necessary. He should, therefore, move as a resolution, "That these monastic institutions be permitted for a time; but that they should not be allowed to strengthen themselves by the accession of any new members;" and that the persons of the Catholic persuasion, keeping schools for the purpose of public education, should be obliged to furnish a list and description of their pupils to the magistrates at the quarter sessions, and should be themselves under the controul of those magistrates.

Mr. *Newbolt*, in a neat maiden speech, supported the motion. He said, that, in a county where he was most conversant (Norfolk, we believe) much alarm had been excited by the promotion of these establishments, and still more by their efforts at proselytism. There was no law at present to prevent these establishments, and therefore a new law was absolutely necessary. These institutions had escaped from the general overthrow of religion and order in France; but it was not therefore necessary that they should have an establishment in this country. It was still less prudent, to suffer them to take root by the accession of English Catholics to the first members of those institutions.

Mr. *Pitt* said, that these resolutions did not trench upon the principles of toleration. The only question was, whether those monastic institutions should be recruited, as it were, by a supply of English Papists. There was no law to prevent this; and therefore the resolutions, which steered a middle course between misplaced compassion and persecution, should have his support. The alien bill could not check a grievance which at present was not illegal; that bill went only to remove persons guilty or suspected of offences against the state.

The resolutions were then severally put, and carried.

H. OF LORDS.

June 6.

Counsel was heard against the wet dock bill, which was ordered to be committed. A short conversation then ensued; the bill passed the Committee; and was ordered to be read the third time on Tuesday next.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. *Tierney* rose, in pursuance of notice, to make a motion relative to the repeal of the tax on income. He did not mean to move for the immediate repeal of the tax; on the contrary, his intention was to move for leave to bring in a bill to limit the duration of it. There was a rumour that the supplies for the current year would be deranged by such a motion, if adopted; but the fact was, that he meant to propose that the blank should be filled up with the words "fifth of April, 1801." If the war is continued, it would be competent to any gentleman to move for a bill to continue the tax another year; for, conceiving it to be a war-tax, however much he disapproved of the mode, under the pressure of war to provide for the exigencies of such a state of the country, he would not oppose the tax being continued. It might be asked, but why bring forward your motion at all, when the opinion of the House probably is, that the tax ought to continue in its present state? He would answer, "because I am an enemy to the principle of the tax." He approved of that principle in finance which sought to raise the supply within the year. But he did not think the proper means of doing so was by a tax on income. The main ground of his proceeding was, however, that, both from the circumstance already known to the House, from all that is known to every reflecting man in the country, the tax now attempted to be established is not the tax that was originally imposed; that the principle of the tax on income had been abandoned; that now it is virtually a tax on capital; and that that which the right hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer eloquently called a solid system of finance has failed. In 1798, the assessed taxes were imposed; in 1799 they were abandoned, because they were found not to answer the expectations of the Right Hon. Gentleman. By the account laid that evening on the table, in which he found the produce of the voluntary contributions stated in a corner, it appeared that the amount of the produce of the income tax, in 1799, was 5,800,000*l.* instead of 10,000,000*l.* the estimated produce. The tax is, however, only stated at 7,000,000*l.* for last year; so that, if this were correct, only that sum

sum was to be relied on for the furtherance of the Right Hon. Gentleman's plans. A debt of 32,000,000*l.* was incurred in consequence of the tax. He would then ask, was the tax beneficial? The fact was, that, deducting interest and the expence of collection, only 5,300,000*l.* were collected from the tax. If, again, the Right Hon. Gentleman had paid the Exchequer bills outstanding at the end of three years, the sum to be received from the tax would be considerably less than 3,000,000*l.* Now, what would the House have thought, what would be the language of the country gentlemen, if, instead of proposing to raise a tax of 10,000,000*l.* the Right Hon. Gentleman had candidly proposed to raise 2,500,000*l.* and proposed to impose permanent taxes to make up the deficiency. From calculations which he had made, he was convinced, the tax would not continue less than 10 years. If, then, the House had been told that such must be the progress of the tax, could any man believe that it would have been agreed to? He thought, he might answer "the thing would not have been endured." It was true, the Chancellor of the Exchequer proposed it only as a temporary means of carrying on with spirit a war, which was called a war of preservation, a war for our rights, our liberties, our country, and our altars. But, if the tax were justifiable merely as a war tax, it was for the House to consider, whether it would continue a tax which had developed itself to be futile, inefficient, and weak. The tax was on other grounds still more objectionable; it struck a vital blow at the constitution; for, by the operation of it, spies and informers were generated and encouraged. No fewer than 90 inspectors and surveyors were added since January last to the number previously employed, which was about 200. Gentlemen might object to the epithets applied to those persons: but, if the Commissioners were many of them gentlemanly men, no man could doubt but that the persons sent from the Tax office, to do what the Commissioners could not from delicacy, nay, from a respect for their own character, engage in—no man could doubt but those persons were, in effect, mere spies and informers. He would not say there was any thing disgraceful in men going round and ascertaining the

number of horses a man keeps, or the number of windows in a house; but it was quite different when men were required to give a report of one's income, which, on a supposition of concealment, could only be ascertained or known by bribing clerks, servants, &c. The tax was detrimental to the administration of justice, by diminishing the number of those who hold commissions of the peace; and to religion, by oppressing the clergy; but there was no description of men who suffered more severely by it, than the middling order of country gentlemen, who, with incomes of 1000*l.* 1200*l.* and 1500*l.* a year, used formerly to keep their carriages and horses, but who were now obliged to retire from the hospitable mansions where their ancestors resided, and live in towns. These men had acted as justices of the peace; but the country no longer derived any benefit from their services. They were now about to be extinguished; and whenever that shall happen, his Majesty will have lost his most valuable and best subjects; the country will have lost its brightest ornaments; the Constitution its greatest support. These were the men who at all times constituted the strength and glory of the English nation; they were too high to adopt the prejudices of the vulgar, and they were too low not to have a fellow-feeling for the condition of the poor who surrounded them. It would be said, that the property of country gentlemen who were obliged to sell their estates was not lost, but transferred from one person to another; and therefore that the country lost nothing. This he denied; every neighbourhood derived benefits from the residence of old families in their mansions, which were never felt after the estates got into the hands of upstart purchasers. Men of small fortunes would now be obliged to change all their habits, because their incomes would not enable them to maintain that rank in society which, by their education and birth, they were entitled to. After some farther observations, he concluded with moving for leave to bring in a bill for limiting the duration of the tax on income.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* went into a very elaborate defence of the bill, and, after combating the arguments of Mr. Tierney, observed, it would be idle to suppose that this country

country could have supported her share in the present just and arduous contest, a struggle that had no less for its object than the deliverance of the civilized world from one of the greatest evils it was ever threatened with, without making sacrifices that must be felt by all descriptions of persons. Mr. Pitt concluded by opposing the motion. A division then took place; for the motion 24, against it 114; majority 90.

H. OF LORDS.

June 10.

The business being of a private nature, no stranger was suffered to remain in the House. We understand the business to have been respecting a question of privilege, which was got rid of by moving the previous question.

In the Commons the same day, the House having resolved itself into a Committee on the bill for the more effectual prevention of Adultery;

Sir *Gilbert Heathcote* opposed the Speaker's leaving the chair. He objected to the bill *in toto*, and contended the existing laws were adequate to every necessity of the case.

Mr. *Erskine* supported the motion for going into the Committee. He was not an advocate for the unnecessary extension of the penal statutes, but he wished the criminal laws of the country to be harmonious. Here the Hon. Gentleman paid a just and elegant compliment to the British Constitution, in which he wished to see every branch of the legislative and judicial arrangement completely accord. He wished to find no anomaly in its code. Would not a stranger, who should take a view of our acts and statutes, be surprised to find that adultery did not, by the existing laws of the country, rank in the list of crimes and misdemeanors? Was it besitting that an offence of this heinous nature should only form the ground of a civil action? Here the Hon. Gentleman went into a wide field of argument, to prove that all private offences involved a civil injury; but more particularly the foul crime of adultery, which, in addition to its civil wrong, was a direct violation of the promulgated laws of heaven, and of as black a die as any crime in the catalogue of human vices. It was not only a cruel injury to the individual, but extremely pernicious in a civil and political point of view. It violated the

most sanctimonious ties, and was equally an offence against the state, operating greatly to the discouragement of marriage, on which depended the population, the strength, and the wealth of nations. It had fallen within his line to witness, perhaps, more than any other man, the operation of this offence. He had found, from long experience, that in cases where the plaintiff came into Court with pure hands, free from all collusion and connivance, no damages, however excessive, not even vindictive damages, could indemnify him for his loss; and where, on the other hand, the plaintiff was capable of deriving satisfaction from the amount of his damages, he must be a man who ought not to be awarded damages at all. The principle of not permitting marriages in this case, as a matter of course, he highly approved of. In the present state of the law, the adulterer might make his approaches openly, and even under an honourable semblance. He might at once attack a married woman with promises of marriage, in case she consented to his desires. This certainly required the interference of the legislature; but, by the introduction of a suitable clause, which might be more properly moved for in a Committee, it would still rest with Parliament, in particular cases, to follow the dictates of their own judgment, and to allow of a marriage between the parties, where it should appear to be expedient. He then passed a high panegyric on the ladies of Great Britain, whose character, he said, ranked above those of all other nations. It was very rarely that the fault rested with them; and the bill, therefore, was not, as had been stated, oppressive to them, but rather calculated to protect them, by protecting their fair fame, their innocence, their virtue, their reputation, and unblemished honour.

Sir *Wm. Scott* likewise supported the motion for going into the Committee. He entered into an historical retrospect of the different modes of punishment awarded against adultery, and concurred with the other supporters of the bill relative to the clause for rendering that offence criminal.

The *Attorney General* was inimical to the bill in its present form, but yet wished it to go into a Committee. He entered, like the preceding speaker, on an historical review of the punishment of

of the crime which the bill sought to prevent, and contended that the provisions of the bill were not of that novel nature, with respect to former usages, as had been represented.

The *Master of the Rolls* replied, in defence of his original motion for the Speaker's leaving the chair. He insisted that actions for *crim. con.* had increased of late years beyond conception, and to such an alarming degree as imperiously called for the intervention of the Legislature. To obtain a bill of Divorce, it was necessary that the husband should come into Court with clean hands; but the husband had the means of thwarting justice, and carrying his point, by threatening to enforce damages, in case his wife, by re-criminating upon him, attempted to prevent his second marriage. There could be no doubt that the law, on which divorce bills were founded, was originally introduced for the relief of the innocent party. But it was now abused to serve the convenience of the delinquent, who thus reaped the same advantage from her guilt which was awarded to the innocent. He admitted that it would be proper to provide for exceptions, as the wisdom of Parliament should direct, and had even no objection to introduce a clause, allotting a pittance of the pecuniary damages towards the maintenance of the wife, when the circumstances of the case should so require. He concluded by expressing his confident hopes that the House would suffer the bill to go into a Committee.

Mr. *Wilberforce* said, that whether the crime of adultery was diminishing, or the contrary, he was of opinion, that some additional restraints at the present moment would be both necessary and salutary. The question was peculiarly interesting to this as a Christian country; and he was sorry to find, that, in a late debate, the sanctity of the matrimonial contract had been called in question. [The Speaker called Mr. *Wilberforce* to order for this allusion.] The institution of marriage, he proceeded to observe, was the best that could be devised for the happiness of society. The violation of such a contract was, no doubt, a crime in common as well as in civil law; yet in neither was to be found at present a practicable remedy. It might be said, that the penalties attached were sufficient to prevent the crime; but there

were cases, which would not bear an action for damages, in which the offender might be highly deserving of punishment. Such might be the case of an amiable wife, married to a brutal husband, who, at the very instant when she was on the eve of reclaiming him, might fall herself the victim of an artful seducer. In this case but small damages would be given; and yet the cruelty and the infliction fell short of that of the murderer and the robber. Mr. *Wilberforce*, after some other arguments, declared himself most decidedly in favour of the bill.

Sir *G. P. Turner* said, that the heavy damages given in these cases were sufficient to operate as a preventative. The crime was already so odious, that the clause making it a misdemeanour was unnecessary. He could not approve of the severity exercised against women, to whom we owed our existence, "in this country." [*A loud laugh.*] The Hon. Baronet concluded with an eulogy on the happiness of those "*felices ter et amplius, quos irrupta tenet copula,*" and on the blessings attendant upon matrimony.

Mr. *Sheridan* said, that, on a general purview of the subject, that House had certainly a right to pause before they adopted a bill, which, in its principles, appeared to be utterly incorrigible. On every such measure, there were certain questions which a prudent legislator should propose to himself;—whether the measure was necessary—whether it was likely to be efficacious—and whether the evils which it was likely to produce may not prove to be greater than those which it was devised to remedy. The measure, he must contend, in the first instance, was unnecessary. The crime of adultery, instead of increasing, it had been clearly shewn, was greatly upon the decline. An hon. and learned gentleman (Sir *W. Scott*) had stated the number of divorces, for the last 30 years, at 44 for the first 10 years, 23 for the second, and 50 for the last. When the increased wealth and population of the country was considered, this could not be regarded as an increase which called for a legislative interference. The law of honour, as it now stood, by compelling the man to marry the woman whom he had seduced, operated strongly in prevention of the crime. This act, by doing away that law, would operate in a contrary direction. It would

would leave it in the power of the seducer to mock and scoff at the woman whom by his arts he had brought to infamy and sorrow. Such a conduct, which this law went to sanction, would be a greater violation of all moral feeling than the act of adultery itself. The morals of the females in this country, he must contend, were never more chaste than at the present moment; and all that was asserted to the contrary was nothing more than unmanly and unmannerly slander. The best example, which had been shewn from the highest place, and from the illustrious Personages on the Throne, had certainly been productive of the most beneficial consequences. He proceeded to notice some of the clauses of the bill. The indictment for a misdemeanour, he observed, would of course produce a cross-examination of the husband with respect to his conduct towards his wife, &c.; and few persons, he apprehended, would be willing to submit to such an interrogatory. If the husband declined to take this step, there could be no divorce; if ill-treatment were proved, there could be no divorce. The principle of the bill was therefore bad; and it went in fact only to increase the evil which it proposed to remedy.

The House divided on the question, "that the Speaker do leave the chair;" Ayes 104, Noes 143.

Mr. *Sheridan* then moved, that the Bill be committed on that day three months; which was carried without a division. The bill was therefore lost.

H. OF LORDS.

June 30.

The Union bill was read the third time, and passed.

In the Commons the same day, the *Attorney-general* said, he rose, pursuant to notice given on a former evening, to move for leave to bring in a bill for the protection of his Majesty's person, and empowering the Judges to confine persons guilty of capital offences, who were acquitted on the plea of insanity. He observed, that the bill which he should move to bring in was confined to cases where direct attempts were made against the King's person. It was difficult to define the precise cases to which the bill would apply. He meant, that wilfully and maliciously shooting at the Sovereign should re-

quire no more witnesses than in ordinary cases; for, as such an act was an act of treason, and two witnesses, according to the present law of treason, were necessary to prove the fact, the bill would provide that one evidence was alone necessary, as in cases of maliciously shooting at the subject. But this was not the time to discuss the point, as he would defer his observations until the bill came before the Committee. The next object was for the safe custody of insane persons. This did not, he said, allude to a recent circumstance; but the Judges who presided in the criminal courts of justice should have a power, in certain cases, of having them confined, as instances had occurred, where they were suffered to go at large, of committing acts, of which, on the ground of insanity, they had been acquitted. A law did certainly exist on this subject; but it was defective in one point, as no provision was made for such persons who might be destitute of friends, and without funds. In this particular it was necessary that some additional latitude should be given to the Executive Power. He then moved for leave to bring in a bill to regulate trials for high treason, in certain cases, and for confining insane persons.

Mr. *Nicholls* thought the existing laws fully adequate to the purpose.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* commented on the necessity of revising the laws relative to high treason. As the law at present stood, the life of the Sovereign was not equally secured with that of the subject. In the case of a private person, one witness was sufficient to convict, on a charge of maliciously shooting with intent to kill. In the case of the Sovereign, on the other hand, two witnesses were requisite to bring home the charge. This consideration, he contended, was in itself sufficient ground for bringing in the bill.

Mr. *Nicholls* professed himself fully satisfied of the necessity of the bill, from the light which the Right Hon. Gentleman had thrown on the subject.

The motion for leave to bring in the said bill was carried *nem. con.*

H. OF LORDS.

July 3.

The Duke of *Bedford*, agreeable to notice, rose to support the resolutions relative to inclosure bills, sent up from the

the Commons. He professed his object to be, to aid as much as possible the inclosure of waste grounds in the kingdom; convinced as he was, from experience, that such a measure would be of great advantage to the country.

Lord Carrington seconded the Duke in his observations; and said, there were no less than 7,800,000 acres of waste-land, which, if inclosed, would produce an abundance, than which nothing was more wanted, especially as the population of the country was daily increasing.

The Lord Chancellor doubted the possibility of framing a general inclosure bill. One hundred inclosure bills had been brought into parliament during the present session, all of which, his Lordship said, were defective.

The Duke of Bedford wished the business to stand over till Monday.

In the Commons the same day, the order of the day, for the second reading of the king's property bill, being read,

Mr. Sutton stated, that he had the authority of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to say, that, as far as his interest was concerned, he most readily acquiesced in the bill. He trusted that, after this declaration, the hon. member opposite would withdraw his intended opposition.

Mr. Nicholls said, that the bill must be declared either an explanatory or an enacting law; and on both grounds he had objections to it. He produced an opinion of some eminent lawyers in the time of Queen Anne, who held that the Crown could not devise any thing. He instanced the case of the present king, who succeeded to the personal property of George II. though he left sons and nephews. Indeed, great inconvenience would follow if the practice should be allowed. What was the personal property of the King? Naval, military, and ordnance stores, ships, &c. might all be called the personal property of the King. If this law, therefore, were produced as a declaratory law, he objected to it, because it was not such; and, if it were brought forward as a new law, he objected to it, because it made a great change in our Constitution; it altered the political capacity of the King, and was unjust to the successor. If he were asked, why the King should not be allowed to make a will as well as a subject, he

would say, because he was not a subject; he had not the same occasion for a will—he had no wife to provide for—he had no children to secure inheritances for—they were all objects of the national care, and would be provided for by Parliament. The King, therefore, had not the same occasion for making a will as men in common life; and, therefore, on these grounds he should oppose the bill.

The Attorney-general stated, that what had fallen from the Hon. Gentleman would induce him to persevere in the measure; because it proved that the law in this point wanted settling; and, as his Majesty's message required something to be done, he felt it his duty to support the bill. He did not admit that the law stood upon the foundation of the 16th of Richard II.; but he thought by the common law that the King had a right to make a will. Edward III. made one, which was regularly proved in the Ecclesiastical Court before the Archbishop of Canterbury. The Learned Gentleman then went through the series of our kings from William the Conqueror, and stated the contents of many of their wills. He admitted the fact, as stated by the Hon. Member, that the lawyers in Queen Anne's time roundly stated that the King could not devise; but, he said, it appeared that they had not deeply considered the matter. With respect to the will of his late majesty George II. a question arose about the specification of some jewels left to the late Duke of Cumberland; and as the lawyers were of opinion that they were not specified, though his Majesty clearly intended them for the Duke, the present King, who retained them, paid their price to the Duke. With regard to the line of discrimination, he said, it was clearly marked out. It was very easy to comprehend what would be considered the private personal property of his Majesty, and what he held in his political capacity, such as naval and ordnance stores, as put by the Hon. Gentleman; and indeed it was inconceivable what little vexations arose to his Majesty from the want of the right of bequeathing. It was impossible for him now either to remunerate an antient servant, or reward an affectionate child. He was sure this was a sort of restraint which they would not wish to impose on themselves.

The bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed on Monday.

July 5.

Mr. Jones, in pursuance of notice given, moved, "that an humble address be presented to his Majesty, that he will be pleased to give orders, that copies of the instructions sent to our commanders in chief in the Mediterranean, relative to the infraction of the treaty made between the French and Turks in Egypt, be laid before the House."

Mr. Dundas said, that, as the motion went on the principle of the "infraction" of a treaty, he would oppose it. We were guilty of no infraction; on the contrary, if of any error, it was that of superabundant attention to that very treaty. The fact was, that having a just apprehension of the force of the French army in Egypt, which was likely to overthrow the Ottoman power itself, and thereby endanger our possessions in India, it became the exertion of this country to frustrate it; and by the gallant victory of the Nile that object was in a great measure accomplished. But the boldness of the enterprize of that army rendered it essentially necessary to make it an example for future attempts of a like kind; and when it came to the knowledge of this Government that such a treaty was pending, dispatches were sent of our disapprobation, not certainly in time to prevent the ratification of the treaty. These dispatches were sent to Lord Keith, and to Lord Elgin at Constantinople. And again, as soon as it was discovered that the treaty was ratified, instructions were transmitted to our commanders to pay it all due obedience. In the *interim* it was that the fatality happened, which certainly cost our allies the loss of 8000 men, but not without the enemy suffering so severely in proportion as to make him sue to the Ottoman Porte again for peace. Here the Right Hon. Gentleman entered into a discussion of the duty of commanders, and the danger of their exceeding the limits of their duty; at the same time not applying any improper motive to Sir Sidney Smith, but merely to shew that, if others abuse their power, it does not follow that Government should sanction their deeds. And under these circumstances, and unless the House were in possession of all that transpired

on the matter, he should not consent to a partial production of papers.

After a few words from Mr. Pitt, Mr. Wilberforce, and Sir Wm. Pulteney, the motion was withdrawn.

H. OF LORDS.

July 9.

The Duke of Bedford moved several resolutions on the subject of the inclosure of waste lands, which were agreed to.

Lord Holland moved for addressing his Majesty for copies of the instructions which had been sent to Lord Keith relative to the Convention between the French and Turks in Egypt. He asserted that there had been a want of faith on our part, and that the slaughter of our Allies was solely to be attributed to the bad advice of his Majesty's ministers. His Lordship's motion was negatived.

Lord Holland then made his promised motion relative to the Prorogation of Parliament, and concluded a very long speech by moving, "that an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, praying that his Majesty be graciously pleased not to prorogue Parliament at the present alarming juncture," which was also negatived on a division.

In the Commons the same day, Mr. Western, pursuant to notice, rose to make his motion relative to an enquiry into the State of the Nation. He said, that the peculiar circumstances of the country at this moment were such that it became the duty of Parliament to investigate with care and attention all the relations and bearings of the present state of things; and it was his intention to give them an opportunity for that consideration, by moving that the House should go into a Committee to consider of the State of the Nation. At the beginning of the present year the present Ministers refused to treat with France upon any terms, because of the instability of the Government. What were the grounds upon which they then refused those overtures? the character of Bonaparte—the great assistance we were to receive from the Emperor—the success of our magnanimously, Paul—what had become of all these hopes and expectations? Were one of them realized?—In moving, therefore, a Committee of Inquiry, it was not to encourage any desponding ideas, but for the purpose of seeing what was likely to be our future situation, looking at the probable consequences of things. There was

was great reason to believe that France would soon be relieved from all her continental enemies, and then be enabled to direct the whole force of her immense armies of veteran troops against us. If so, with all the activity, energy, and vigour, which had characterised their leaders, and possessing that immense tract of sea-coasts, what was to impede them from making descents on our sister kingdom? Notwithstanding the unquestioned superiority of our fleets, the thing had been proved by experience to be practicable. With regard to our own internal situation, he agreed that our finances were great and abundant, but they were not boundless and inexhaustible. We were loaded with an accumulation of debt, and every article of life bore the heaviest price. Under these circumstances, was it asking too much to require the House to go into an enquiry of what was the actual state of things? The people of England were anxious for peace, as appeared from the rise of the funds upon the news of the disaster of our Ally. So much was peace desired, that even defeat was welcome if it appeared to further that desirable object. He concluded by moving that the House should resolve itself into a Committee, to enquire into the State of the Nation.

Mr. *Windham* said, that in these discussions few gentlemen had touched on what he deemed a most important topic—the evils attendant on peace. No man could deny the maxim *Pax potior bello*, or say that peace was not preferable to war; but nations went to war only because war, with all its evils, was more to be endured than the calamities of peace. If, with respect to France, the Bourbon race was not restored, and the revolutionary system abolished, peace could, in his opinion, be only the lesser evil of the two. The motion was, that the House should assume an interference with the Executive Government; the reason assigned was, it was a very critical period. But as such periods frequently occurred in time of war, it must follow that the Government must be often put into commission. This motion, however, went further; it went to state that the present Administration had been guilty of some act of delinquency; and that, as there was not time to find another set of Ministers, the Executive Power must, for a certain time, be vested in that House. The Ministers were charg-

ed with being unable to judge of the character of our Allies—to predict events—or to act upon great political conjunctures. He could not admit the strength of the proofs on which these charges were founded. As to subsidizing Prussia, Russia, and other Powers, we had the advantage of their assistance while the subsidy was paid. Thus far we had money's worth for our money. Another charge against Ministers was, their ignorance of the character of their enemies, and the invectives which it was said had been lavished upon Bonaparte. He scarcely knew to what this latter charge alluded. There was certainly nothing that could deserve the appellation of invective against that General in the firm and dignified answer of Lord Grenville. He was not disposed to recall any words he might have used in that House. It was not to use harsh or low words to call things by their proper names; and to withhold proper terms, when speaking of a man who had desolated Europe by his crimes, would have been a fastidious and an immoral delicacy. It would be a blunder similar to that of the man, who, having lost a pair of silk stockings, advertised them as worsted, in order to recover them more cheaply;—or, to come more closely to the point, it would be to imitate the language of Scrub, in the play, who, after crying “Thieves! Thieves!”—says, “Oh no! I mean the honest gentlemen who are come to rob the house.” The present Ministers were certainly qualified to make peace, though not such a peace as some gentlemen might desire, accompanied with a fraternization with the French Republic. Such a peace would be his abhorrence. He was for peace preceded by every due precaution. Why has it happened that the French nation is a great nation? that Bonaparte is a great man?—Because they and he have gone on steadily and determined to their ends, because they have not been agitated by any apprehension of reverses; because they have not been depressed by disappointment and despair. Why should not this kind of reasoning be applied to us? Are we not equally capable of bold and daring enterprize, of intrepidity and perseverance? Or shall we at once give up the contest by acknowledging our inferiority? He concluded with declaring himself decidedly against the motion.

Mr. *Sheridan* said, the question had not

not been fairly met by any of the gentlemen who had yet spoken on the other side of the House. It went merely to place the House in a state of vigilance, to put it in a situation in which it might be prepared for any events that might arise, and to be enabled, as occasion might require, to approach the Throne with their sentiments and advice. If the Committee moved for by his Hon. Friend (Mr. Western) were granted, no Minister would, in that case, presume to advise his Majesty to prorogue the Parliament; and he conceived that the salvation of the Country depended, in a great measure, upon the decision of that night's debate. He argued, that the motion before the House contained nothing that could encourage the enemy, or discourage our Allies. It merely provided a means of scrutinizing the conduct of Ministers, and of enabling the House to carry their sentiments to the Throne, in which it could not possibly be supposed there was any thing dangerous to the Country, except it were considered such to check the destructive projects of Ministers, who, in their reprehensible conduct of the war, by their ill-judged expeditions, were merely scratching at the rind, while Bonaparte had penetrated to the heart of Italy.

Mr. Tierney spoke at considerable length in favour of the motion.

The House then divided—For the motion 27, against it 143—Majority 116.

H. OF LORDS.

July 10.

On the motion for committing the Monastic Institution Bill, the Bishop of Rochester moved an amendment, "That it should be committed this day three months;" which was supported by the Bishop of Winchester, Lord Grenville, and the Lord Chancellor. The amendment was carried, and the bill, of course, lost.

H. OF COMMONS.

July 11.

A message from the Lords announced, that they had agreed to the resolutions of that House respecting the waste lands, and that they deemed a general bill necessary for their improvement.

Sir T. B. Jones read a copy of the presentment of the Grand Jury at the last General Sessions for Middlesex. The Jury, it appeared, visited the prison in consequence of the wretched ap-

pearance of one Mary Rich. This unfortunate girl, on being questioned as to her treatment in the prison, and how she became so ill, stated, that she had been confined there in May, and had been fed on bread and water; that she was not visited by the doctor; and that her bed clothes had been taken from her to cover a woman who had lain-in, in the prison. They stated, after noticing the case of Mary Rich, that in the article of bedding there was a deficiency; that, as the friends of the unfortunate girl were unable to feed her animal food, they were of opinion that she ought to be removed; that they saw but few sick in the hospital; and that, except in the vagrant department, the prison was in general clean. He then read the statement of the Traverse Jury, who visited the same prison on the 30th of May. They visited the ward where the mutineers were confined, who were afraid to state their grievances until the Turnkey was ordered to withdraw. The food allowed was better than formerly; but they said that the cold in the winter was extreme; and that they did not get the money left for them by their friends at the gate. A prisoner named Jones complained of being ill-used by the Turnkey, because, as he stated, a noise had been made by other prisoners. The Jury stated, that the beds appeared to be made of chaff, and considered them not proper for any man to lie upon. The women's side of the prison was clean. On June 2d, the Traverse Jury repeated their visit. In examining the cell of one Davis, one of the Jurors wished to examine him as to his situation; but the stench was so great, that he was nearly overcome.—The sick ward was kept clean, &c.—One of the prisoners complained, that the son of the Governor had taken from him a silk handkerchief, which he never returned; and the State Prisoners said they never received 18s. 4d. per week, which they conceived was allowed by Government. After mentioning other particulars, Sir Francis moved, that the presentment of the Grand Jury, and also the statement of the Traverse Jury, be laid upon the table. He said, it was his intention to follow up this motion, by moving for a Committee of the whole House, to consider of the state of Coldbath-fields prison.

Mr. Sheridan said, he should feel astonished if he conceived it necessary

to use any argument, to induce the House to comply with the motion. If it did not institute the enquiry, it must be considered as lost to every sense of its duty of humanity and of feeling. On a former occasion the House appointed a Committee. He thought the complainants had made their case manifest; but he regretted to find, that not only the House, but the Judges were imposed upon. If the Magistrates did their duty, and were not also imposed upon, such a scene of extortion and robbery could not exist.

Mr. *Mainwaring* said, the representations of the Hon. Bart. were founded on a mis-statement of facts, that were inflammatory and untrue. The Magistrates of Middlesex re-visited the prison twice every session. The statement of the Traverse Jury, as read by the Hon. Bart. did not exist; it only consisted of notes and memorandums. The Hon. Member then proceeded to read an account of the statement of the prison as made by the Committee of Magistrates, which mentioned a deficiency of cloathing; but the supply, he said, had been ordered before the Traverse Jury had visited the gaol. With respect to the handkerchief mentioned, the son of Aris had been examined. He stated, that it had been stolen by a female prisoner, and was afterwards taken from the person on whom it was found. The prisoners could be seen every day, by application to the Justices, from the hours of twelve to two; and he understood that to several admission were given weekly for that purpose by the Magistrates at Hatton-garden. The prisoner, Mary Rich, he said, had confessed that the person against whom she swore the rape should never have appeared in Court, had he given what he promised her; and, with respect to the stench in the Vagrant Ward, that was almost impossible to avoid, though the same was washed every day. He objected, however, to the production of such a paper as that read by the Hon. Baronet from the Traverse Jury, as it did not exist in the form represented.

Sir *F. B. Jones* then moved, that there be laid before the House a Copy of the Presentment of the Grand Jury on the 27th of May last, relative to the state of Coldbath-fields prison. Ordered.

Sir *Francis* also moved, that the notes of the Traverse Jury should be laid before the House, as presented to the Committee of Magistrates; which he

withdrew, on their being allowed to be heard as evidence at the bar.

H. OF LORDS.

July 15.

Lord *Grenville* shortly stated, that he had, in obedience to the commands of his Majesty, a Message to present to their Lordships, (see the proceedings in the House of Commons); which, after being read, he moved to have taken into consideration to-morrow, and that the Lords be summoned.

In the Commons the same day, the *Chancellor* of the *Exchequer* brought up the following Message from his Majesty, relative to the Treaty with the Emperor of Germany:

GEORGE R.

“His Majesty thinks it proper to lay before this House the Copy of a Treaty, which has been signed at Vienna, between his Majesty’s Minister to that Court, and the Minister Plenipotentiary of the Emperor of Germany, duly authorized for that purpose. His Majesty has directed his ratification of this Treaty to be immediately prepared, and transmitted to Vienna, to be exchanged in due form with that of the Emperor; but, on account of the present advanced period of the year, his Majesty has thought it best not to delay communicating to Parliament the engagements thus entered into: and he recommends it to this House, to adopt such measures as may be necessary, in order to enable his Majesty to fulfil them. His Majesty doubts not that he shall see, in the conduct of Parliament, in this conjuncture, an additional example of that good-faith, firmness, and determination, which have uniformly actuated the Councils of this Country; and he is persuaded, that his Parliament will concur with him in thinking, that, by prosecuting the war with vigour, they best promote the attainment of peace, on grounds consistent with the security and honour of this Country, and with the safety and independence of Europe.”

G. R.”

Referred to the Committee of Supply.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* further presented the terms of the Convention between his Britannic Majesty and the Emperor of the Romans. Ordered to lie on the table.

H. OF LORDS.

July 16.

His Majesty’s message being taken into consideration,

Lord *Grenville* said, that as their Lordships had discussed the subject at the early part of the Session, and then came

came to the resolution, that forming and assisting continental alliances would be highly advantageous to the common cause, and as he knew of no reason for changing that opinion, it would be unnecessarily taking up their Lordships' time for him to offer any arguments for it, on the present occasions. Persons like those whom he had the honour to address, need not be told, that the best way to shew their loyalty and attachment to their Sovereign, and to secure success in this trying contest, was to persevere in that spirit and firmness with which Parliament had already done themselves so much honour: it was upon that principle that he now offered this Address, not doubting but they would agree with his Majesty, that by furnishing the means of prosecuting the war with vigour, they best promote the attainment of peace, on grounds consistent with the safety and independence of Europe.

The Address was agreed to *nem. dis.* and ordered to be communicated to his Majesty.

In the Commons the same day, on the motion of the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, a Committee was appointed to consider of the enlargement of the House of Commons, in consequence of the Irish Union.

Mr. *Tierney* wished to know the date of the proposals made by Ministers for subsidizing the Emperor of Germany.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* replied, that he could not charge his memory with the precise date; but it was early in the spring, and much about the time that his Majesty's message was communicated to the House. He then moved, that the amount of the produce of the Permanent Taxes for the last twelve months, ending the 5th of July, 1800, be referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

The House having accordingly resolved itself into the Committee of Ways and Means, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* entered into a long series of statements and calculations respecting the Finances of the Country.

The produce of the permanent Taxes for the last year, ending July 5, 1800, he stated at 33,909,000*l.* He drew a comparison between various branches of the Revenue, as ascertained in the course of the past, and likely to turn out in the present year, and concluded with moving, that there be granted to

his Majesty, towards the supply of the current year, the sum of 5,200,000*l.* out of the monies arising from the surplus of the Consolidated Fund.

Mr. *Tierney* was of opinion, that the Right Hon. Gentleman had considerably over-rated the produce of the taxes, which he believed would, on enquiry, be found not to exceed the sum of 25,606,000*l.* He commented on the deficiency in the produce of the Income Tax, which had fallen greatly short of the Right Hon. Gentleman's expectations.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, in reply, expressed a hope that the Income Tax would yet approximate to the sum at which he originally estimated it, viz. seven millions. The report was then brought up, and ordered to be taken into consideration next day.

The Bill, authorizing their Majesties to dispose of their personal property by will, was read a third time, and passed.

(To be concluded in January.)

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 6.

WHAT a pleasing contemplation does the extended benevolence of this happy nation to every object of distress furnish to the virtuous mind! I am led to this reflexion by the augmentation just dispensed to the incomes of ten poor curates, whose scanty pittance has been increased 10*l.* by Mr. Stock's bounty, viz.

Rev. John Bentham, curate of Linton, Yorkshire, aged 44 years, seven children, income 35*l.* per annum.

Rev. David Davies, curate of Lanthoyfrint, Carmarthenshire, aged 44 years, six children, income 20*l.*

Rev. David Evans, curate of Abernant and Conwyll, Carmarthenshire, aged 40 years, six children, income 30*l.*

Rev. John Griffith, curate of Llandisilio, Pembrokeshire, aged 63 years, seven children, income 20*l.*

Rev. John Jones (blind), curate of Llanishen, Glamorganshire, aged 70 years, eleven children, income 22*l.*

Rev. James Marshall, curate of Treby, Cumberland, aged 47 years, ten children, income 25*l.*

Rev. Rees Price, curate of Alton Botterell, Salop, aged 48 years, seven children, income 30*l.*

Rev. Joseph Rogerfon, curate of Caldbeck, Cumberland, aged 44 years, eight children, income 40*l.*

Rev. John Stubbs, curate of Sebergham, Cumberland, aged 56 years, eight children, income 37*l.*

Rev.

Rev. Evan Williams, curate of Silian, Cardiganshire, aged 49 years, seven children, income 15l.

Meanwhile, objects multiply on every hand, and none in greater proportion than those who have to regret the loss of sight. For one of these I have been soliciting a supply of another charity now near seven years, and for another near six, without being able to get either of the unhappy persons into this pool of Bethesda.

While such timely relief is dispensed to the suffering Clergy of Great Britain, does not it suggest an enquiry how so many of them, with families of from six to 11 children, have incomes so low as 20l. and even 15l. *per annum*. If the living does not enable the incumbent to afford more, why, in Heaven's name! should the income be *divided* between two ministers? If the living is given to a clergyman who is above residing on it, or who has somewhat else to do, more flocks to feed, too distant to be driven to the same pasture, or for the shepherd to follow them, even if he had the inclination so to do, and was not chained down to the *secure* of a productive canonry or deanery, so that he must have a deputy to ease him of the charge; why not make the poor incumbered deputy completely happy in the possession of the scanty living, which cannot sustain his betters without additions?

Can we wonder that the poor and proud of the inferior Clergy are sometimes driven to practices unworthy even the less-enlightened laity of their own rank; and that a swindling parson, however great a phænomenon, should now and then appear? Yet is it, perhaps, a less frequent phænomenon than a *commendamist*. Q.

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 3.

YOUR very intelligent Reviewer, p. 1062, seems at a loss for the meaning of the old word "centioner." He will excuse my reminding him of *centurio*, Latin; *centenier*, French; *centry*, or *sentry*, English; from *sentio*, *sentir*, to *scout*, or discover by one of the *senses*. Hence, the now obsolete good old word "centioner" meant, precisely, the same as *centinel* or *sentinel*. The "instructions," therefore, were most probably intended to assist and promote the speedy communication of intelligence; and each "centioner" might, in all likelihood, com-

mand an hundred lighthorse-men. The modern improvements, particularly the invention of *telegraphs*, fortunately render so multitudinous an establishment no longer necessary. W. B.

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 10.

WITH respect to the Electorate of Hanover, it is a very singular circumstance, that at present the presumptive heir to that honour is out of our own royal family. It is a male fief of the Empire, and must vest in the nearest male heir to the last possessor, provided the mother of such heir is the daughter of a prince, actually exercising the right of sovereignty. Unless, therefore, some *royal grandson* should be born in England under the above limitations, the family of Brunswick-Wolfenbützel will ultimately possess the Electorate of Hanover. P. T. C.

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 20.

YOUR correspondent, p. 1046, has been greatly misinformed respecting the "change in the examination of candidates for degrees at Oxford." There is no "new substitute" in the case. The alteration is in the *mode*, not in the *matter*, of examination. Cicero demands in a perfect orator an acquaintance with the whole circle of literature; and, whether the hint was taken from him or not, the university of Oxford (in common with others, I believe) has for many centuries required a similar foundation for the several learned professions; her *first* degrees are degrees in *arts*. The *subjects*, therefore, are unalterably fixed; for the science of *matter* and the science of *mind* will, in some of their branches, comprehend all that is possible for man to know. R. C.

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 24.

NORA, p. 1054, wishes to know where he can find the legend of a female who suffered martyrdom by having her breast torn off. If he chuses to consult that learned and edifying work of the Rev. Alban Butler, intitled, "The Lives of the Fathers, Martyrs, and principal Saints," he will find, in the Irish edition of it, vol. II. p. 58, a full account of St. Agatha, who had her breasts cut off at Catana, in Sicily, in the persecution of Decius, in the year of our Lord 251. And also in vol. VI. p. 370, there is an account of St. Potamiana, or Potamianæ,

mianæ, who, Mr. Butler says, was made to undergo *several torments*, and then thrown into a cauldron of boiling pitch. But what makes me conclude that, among the divers torments she underwent, one was cutting off her breasts, is, that, in a tour I made a few years ago in the West, I was shewn a picture representing some female (a most beautiful face) with one of her breasts in her right-hand. The figure is represented with her back towards you, and the face turned round looking over the left shoulder, in order that the shocking wound, occasioned by the taking off the breast, might not be seen: the painter most probably thought it too disgusting a subject for his delicate pencil. As this picture had been taken down to be cleaned, I looked at the back, and there found the name written on the back of it, "St. Potamiana, virgin and martyr;" otherwise I should have concluded it to have been St. Agatha. If Nora wishes for more particulars than what he finds in Mr. Butler's work beforementioned, or is desirous of knowing the authenticity of the acts of these two female saints; for St. Agatha he may consult the great and elaborate work of the Bollandists, vol. III. tom. I. Februarii, p. 595; for St. Potamiana, vol. XXIV. tom. VI. Junii, p. 355. I flatter myself this will answer all Nora's purpose, and induce him to communicate, through the means of your Magazine, the particulars of the carving on the stone he mentions.

A LOVER OF ANTIQUITY.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 21.

IN answer to the enquiry, p. 768 (where for *John* we should read *Thomas Bowry*), it may be observed, that Mrs. Bowry by her will, dated 1715, founded an alms-house between Stepney church and Bow, which, under a decree in Chancery, was erected soon after 1740, and has now an annual income of 73l. 14s. 4d. for eight aged seamen or their widows. See Lysons's *Environs of London*, III. 487. This enquiry may be pursued. H. D.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 22.

THE pamphlet, intituled, "The Ram's Horn founded," reviewed p. 254, is the work of a poor fanatic, who, 1794, published a similar one, intituled, "The near approaching Day of universal Restoration, Regeneration,

Peace, and Salvation, in which is discovered the Foundation of the false Prophets under their various Characters, with Remarks on the blessed State of the primitive Quakers, &c. &c. and a Relation of the Prophecy of Thomas Story." It is easy to see of what religious persuasion this poor man is.

I wish to be informed where a history of the *French Prophets*, as they are called, is to be found.

Yours, &c.

ANTI-FANATIC.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 23.

"Tom could write and spell his name, But Dick had seen the College."

CONFESSING myself to have been often amused by the perusal of the articles that have from time to time made their appearance in your general Repository of miscellaneous literature from your Wells correspondents, I was sorry to perceive an attempt to turn them into ridicule under the signature of *Stator*. [See pp. 1037, 1229.]

I cannot help remarking on this occasion, that Aufonius and Vicinus seem to have had alone the good fortune of escaping his witticisms. The former it was probably deemed *imprudent* to rouse; the latter, doubtless, owed his security to the author's respect for the command, "Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself."

"The little jokes of literature, as they are freely given on one side, so, I hope, they are freely received on the other." Such being the language of your correspondent, it will, I am sure, obtain from your candour an admission of this defence of the "infant colony of wits at Wells, in Norfolk," whose effusions are acknowledged to be at least *innocent*; which, let me tell you, Mr. Urban, cannot but be considered a compliment not due to the production of every pen at the present moment.

PERÉGRINUS.

Mr. URBAN,

Nov. 24.

IF your correspondent J. C. p. 942, will examine his inscription attentively, he may perhaps (for this is really a conjecture) discover some mark of contraction over the word *Lierenfis*, which may render the reading of it *Limyerensis*, i. e. Limerick.

Your old correspondent S. E. Mr. Urban, takes this opportunity of requesting that he may not be supposed the

the author of the letter in p. 823, and some other communications under the same signature; a favour that would not have been solicited if the above-mentioned letter had not excited a controversy, which the present writer feels not the least inclination to enter into. You will not hear from him again under the signature of S. E.

MR. URBAN, Dec. 18.
IN your corrections, p. 1000, you say, for "three strikes to the *quarter*" r. *load*; a quarter is every where eight strikes or bushels *the load*. "This is confusion worse confounded." That a quarter is every where eight bushels is, as far as I have heard, true; but if a strike is a bushel, and three bushels is a load, a load is less than a quarter. I believe the fact to be, that a *load* means a different quantity in different places. In the Southern counties, eight bushels make a quarter, and five quarters make a load, i. e. 40 bushels make a load. But there are other parts where a load means a much less quantity; the *load*, therefore, mentioned by you, wants explanation. R. S.

MR. URBAN, Cowbit, Dec. 10.
THE late Rev. Peter Oliver, who, they say, made pastors be without people, and shepherds without flocks, your correspondent R. C. informs us, p. 1022, "was a vain man, of moderate attainments, and very slender judgement." Such, indeed, may be well-meaning men, but they are not sufficiently aware of the ill consequences they cause by making schisms and divisions in the Church of Christ. The learned Bishop of Rochester says, in his Charge to the clergy of his diocese, that "in one topick the teachers of the new congregations agree; abuse of the Established Clergy, as negligent of their flocks, cold in their preaching, and destitute of the Spirit." But does not intemperate and misguided zeal seem to influence the conduct of those who depart from the sound doctrine and Christian sobriety of the Church of England? She holds, according to the tenor of Scripture, that it is the purpose of God to reconcile fallen man to himself through the death of Christ, on condition of his believing in him, and that those who are careful so to do are influenced by God's holy Spirit to walk religiously in good works, and at GENT. MAG. Supplement, 1800.

length, by God's mercy, obtain everlasting life. It is not the purpose of God that any should perish, but that all should come to repentance, 2 Pet. iii. 9; and in St. John iii. 15, "so God loved the world, that he gave his only begotten Son, to the end that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life;" and that those who embrace the terms of the Gospel, as all are invited to do, Matt. ii. 28, "Come unto me, all ye that labour, and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest;" such, I say, the Scripture assures us, will, through the merits of Christ's death, be made partakers of eternal happiness hereafter. J. M.

MR. URBAN, Dec. 15.
HAVING read what your correspondent G. says in p. 843, as well as the sentiments of S. N. p. 949; I am inclined to think that Kings Henry VI. VII. and VIII. might have different supporters in different parts of their reigns; but, on viewing the ancient abbey-church of Romsey, in Hants, which church was sold by the last monarch, in the 35th year of his reign, to the inhabitants of that town, for 100l.; I observe the whole of the cieling over the communion chancel to be ornamented in octagonal compartments, said to be done at that period. The centre of each is uniformly a red rose; the others painted with various devices, as flowers, scrolls, &c.; but particularly observable is the *portcullis* of gold, with its *chain* and *rings*, supported by a *red dragon* on each side, and figured in the above cieling more than 40 times. Some part of the whole is in tolerable preservation; the rest much defaced, but sufficiently visible. That the *portcullis* was the badge of not only Henry VIII. but also of Edward VI. and Queen Elizabeth, may be seen in Snelling's Medals, pl. III. and VI; as also in Evelyn's Medals, pp. 87, 88. I observe, indeed, that the *portcullis* is figured differently; in some plates there are eight bars one way by six the other, in others only four by three; but whether this is any distinction, or at the will of the artist, I cannot judge; indeed, I suspect the latter to be the case, as it is more ways than one in the seal of the corporation, &c. where the arms occur, for I have noticed 5 by 5, and 4 by 3. As I have been unable from any enquiry to learn any

any thing satisfactory, I wish, first, to know on what account the *portcullis**, which likewise belongs to Westminster, became the arms of Romsey; and farther, why supported by *two dragons*; and whether the *portcullis* has any reference whatever to Henry VIII. or is only the arms of the town; and if so, when and by whom granted? In hopes of some of your learned correspondents being able to set me to rights in this matter, I remain, Yours, &c. J. L.

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 28.

I AM sorry I have offended your valuable correspondent, Anthony Sinnot, p. 847; in speaking of Lord Castlereagh as being a military man; but my memory fails me if he was not conspicuous as such in the summer of 1798; and I think I remember his name often mentioned at that time in the papers. I never saw his lordship, nor is it likely I ever shall; and, though I have the highest respect for him, yet I would flatter no man at the expence of truth.

As the extremities of our flashy sparks exhibit a different appearance to what they did ten years ago; I shall make free to ask, Does not the present genteel fashion of cropped hair and long ears resemble much the mode of the round-headed democratical fanaticks 150 years since? G.

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 30.

IN addition to the remarkable instance of the produce of a single grain of wheat, p. 1158, I send you another. In a field on the farm of Mr. Hutchins, at Griff, co. Warwick, in August, 1798, was discovered a remarkable cluster of wheat, which was carefully taken up, and proved to be 50 stems growing upon a stool from a single grain of seed, and which produced the amazing number of 2250 grains of good wheat, which is 45 grains to an ear. On the truth of this you may depend; and, I believe, Mr. H. has the stool with the stems upon it entire by him now. N. R. F. P.

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 17.

HAVING read in your *Obituary*, p. 901, a seemingly-impartial account of the late Samuel Ireland, esq. I have no doubt but you will permit

* We believe that the royal portcullis was Argent, the chains and rings Or.

me to rescue the memory of an unfortunate man from the statements of some malignant criticks, and to lay his character smoothly in the grave, however scarred by the pen of hatred, malice, and uncharitableness. Attacked and massacred, like the Swiss guards in August 1792, Mr. I's fame has been exposed in the highway for the abuse and detraction of a wicked world. That he was a *mechanick* (a low term dwelt upon), was very probable; and, if so, it redounds highly to his credit to have come forth a literary man, a man possessed of many sciences (more than most men), and to have used them literally and fairly to an honest advantage. That Mr. I. purchased many books was well known; but why is he to be termed a *speculator* more than can be any other gentleman book-collector who buys, sells, and exchanges? No man has a right to heap the term *disgraceful forgery* upon the deceased (to whom it was deadly), unless the writer could prove his assertion; and as to the *ostentatious display* of Mr. I, an eager man of hope, it might surely have been pardoned, when he gave up his time, without any remuneration, for his civil, hospitable, fatiguing, display of the Shakspeare MSS. An attempt somewhere was made (scarcely now developed;) but the man who accuses the deceased of an *audacious attempt*, and of *complicity*, can have made but few enquiries into the circumstances of the forgery. Living, beloved by his family, and esteemed by many men of worth and learning, Mr. I. gained an honest livelihood by his engravings, and by his writings on various topics. Few men united in one person, (as Mr. I. did) the draughtsman, the engraver, and the penman; and yet these several branches of knowledge have been alleged with infamy against his memory. Mr. I. died a martyr to false hope, easy credulity, and despair; and, but for an imposition almost forced upon him, might now have flourished an healthy and happy man. From a warmth of hope, from the advice of his friends, and from the suffrages of the learned, Mr. I. too easily believed a mass of forgeries handed to him by his only son. Flattered to ruin, destruction, and death, he struggled on (neither a planner nor assistant in the fraud) till, deserted by many who should have shielded him, left to poverty,

verty, obloquy, and despair, he fell a victim to a shaft shot from the nearest hand. The latter months of Mr. I's life would frame a most melancholy tale! His forgiveness of the youth who drew the fatal bow, his tender parting with his family, and his resignation to his hastened end, should have screened him from the envenomed sting even of an enemy.

Yours, &c.

T. W.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 27.

IN the present momentous season of dearth and scarcity, when every pious soul must be looking up to Heaven, whence alone cometh our help, every eye and every ear must be unusually attentive to every thing that appertains to what was once deemed the staff of life. And as the dealers in corn, of every description, have lately engrossed much of the public attention, particularly that species called *badgers*; and as your Southern correspondents are necessarily ignorant of the meaning of that word, at least generally so, and wish for information on the subject; permit an old correspondent, who has resided many years in the North of England, to lay before them the original meaning, and proper signification of the term.

Derivation of BADGER, in the sense of Cornfactor, Mealman, or Huckster.

Being engaged on a visit to a friend, in a large and polite circle, where this subject was canvassed, a debate took place upon the derivation of the word; towards the conclusion of which, I delivered my sentiments, which met with such general approbation and warm encomium, as was most truly flattering to myself; and induced a perhaps too partial friend to request me to commit my observations to writing. Should any of your readers think this request would have been "more honoured in the breach than the observance," I am sorry for it; and it will be in your power to prevent such a remark, by altogether suppressing the publication of this essay, if you are of the same opinion. In the conversation where this was discussed, it was maintained that *badger* was a mere cant word, having some allusion to the quadruped of that name, otherwise denominated a Prude, or Broch, by way of disgrace or infamy. To this I replied, that, though our language abounds in what is vulgarly styled Slang, Nicknames,

and Provincial Cant-terms, yet this *patois* has generally some personal or official allusion, either by direct application, or by a ridiculous and pointed contrast; as where a person is styled My Lord or Duke, from the similarity of his name to a peer's title; as where a very little man is called Alexander the Great, or a man of large stature Little Benjamin; or as a dancing-master is denominated a Dealer in Hops, an attorney a Knight of the Quill, and a liquor-merchant a Woodcock. But, in the present instance, there seemed to be no pertinency of allusion, either by simile or catachresis. Being reminded of the quaint maxim, that no person should repudiate one system without at least attempting to establish another, I ventured upon the following definition. Though the word *badger* appeared a mere cant term, it was not so in reality; though its application to a mealman was principally confined to the provincial dialects of the North of England, yet it was fast coming into Southern adoption, was now in common use in the midland counties about Birmingham, and, what was of much greater celebrity, it had long been a *statutable* word, having this clear and precise idea annexed to it by the *Legislature*. The word was, therefore, a good and proper one; though, like many of the courtly expressions of the eighth Henry and his daughter Elizabeth, it had fallen into general disuse, and was chiefly confined to the provincial dialects of the North. And, as it could not possibly have any pertinency of allusion to the quadruped in question, I would hazard a derivation from *badge*.

The appendage of the Tessara, or badge, used to be much more frequent than it is at present, both on the local pensioned poor, menial servants, and official retainers. The liveries of the great, and the official habiliments of the professions, are, however, yet to be found as the remains of this usage; and the badge is still literally worn by some watermen, the ticket-porters, and the firemen. Supposing then, that an appropriate badge were worn by the lower order of mealmen, or hucksters, we may easily conceive that they, among other badged tribes, would gain the appellation of *badgers*; and this appellative might, in a course of time, attach to them solely; as the ancient

ient term *Dawber* adheres now, not to chirographical or pictorial plasterers, but is confined, in many provincial dialects, solely to plasterers, white-washers, or whitelimers. This derivation is certainly plausible enough, and every way much better than the etymology from the *four-footed badger*. But I shall not rest here; I shall deduce it from a higher antiquity, from Norman introduction and from classical origin. Amongst the variety of terms applied to cornhandlers, *bladarii* is one in great usage amongst our antient law records, as *mango prumentarius* was applied amongst the Romans, as being indicative of their staple commodity, or the principle article in which they dealt. But it must be remembered, that *badgers* are, generally speaking, not only corn-dealers, but carriers also; they are a kind of middlemen between the farmer and the consumer; or, perhaps, as is now too generally found, between the corn-merchant and the retailer. In this sense *badger* and *hawkster*, now written and pronounced *huckster*, are perfectly synonymous. And in our old law terms and other antient records *bajadour* was used to signify a porter, a bearer of burthens, or a carrier; as he who had the care of the baggage was styled *bagagier*. The term for such a porter, or carrier, in the Roman language, was *bajulus*; and the verb to designate such a mode of carriage was *bajulo*. Thus *badger* is evidently an antient and classical word, descended to us, from the pure fountain of classic literature, through the muddy streams of the Norman dialect, into the more purulent pool of what is called the English language; a *farrago*, or hotch potch of all others. *Bajulus*, *bajulo*, *bagagier*, *bajardour*, *badger*.

PROTOPLATICLES.

MR. URBAN, *Humberston, Dec. 22.*

AS the present scarcity of provisions renders almost every idle conjecture concerning the food of man not undeserving attention, I am induced to send you the following estimate of the relative produce of arable and pasture land. Should it induce any person of landed property to consider this question, or any of your readers to examine it with greater precision, or upon better principles, the intentions will be fully answered of

J. D.

An acre of pasture land will, on an

average, maintain three sheep throughout the year; and, according to the following statement, one out of three may be slaughtered for the market every year.

An ewe with her lamb, yeaned in the spring, may be considered as one sheep kept for one year ending at Michaelmas, for example, A. D. 1800. This lamb is a sheer-hog till Michaelmas, 1801; a fat wether at Michaelmas, 1802. The weight of this sheep may be averaged at 25lb. per quarter; and, consequently, 100lb. of mutton is the quantity of food produced yearly from three sheep, or from one acre of pasture land. Should the weight of a wether of such an age be less or greater, a greater or a less number of sheep may be reasonably expected to be kept on the acre; and thus the above stated average would still be the produce.

There are, I believe, sufficient reasons for the opinion, that the produce arising from a given quantity of pasture land, employed in feeding beef, does not exceed but rather falls short of, the produce in mutton; and, consequently, that 100lb. is the greatest quantity of food to be expected from one acre of pasture.

In most soils the following course of tillage is esteemed most advantageous: 1. wheat; 2. fallow with turnips; 3. barley; 4. clover.

The average produce of an acre of wheat may be taken at three quarters: deducting three bushels for seed, 21 bushels will be the clear marketable produce. Each bushel will average a weight of 64lb.; which, when ground and cleared of its bran, will yield 56lb. or 4 stone of flour fit for making good household bread. Therefore, $21 \times 56 = 1176$ lb. of flour will be the consumable produce of the first year of the above-mentioned course.

An acre of turnips may be considered as capable of keeping 10 sheep for 20 weeks. But as $20 : 10 :: 52 : 20 \times 10$

$$\frac{20 \times 10}{52} = 3\frac{1}{3}$$
sheep for 52 weeks, or a year. And hence 128lb. of mutton will be the consumable produce of the second year of the above course.

The average produce of an acre of barley may be taken at four quarters. Deducting four bushels for seed, 28 bushels will be the marketable produce. Each bushel will average a weight of 54lb.; which, when ground and cleared of its bran, will weigh 46lb. Therefore $28 \times 46 = 1288$ lb. of flour, the

the consumeable produce of the third year.

An acre of clover may be considered as capable of maintaining three sheep for a year; the Winter being balanced against the Summer. Hence, then, an acre of clover will send 100lb. of mutton to market; the consumeable produce of the fourth year.

Five horses may on an average be requisite for the tillage of 80 acres of land, cultivated according to the above-mentioned course. The corn they eat may be considered as the only part of the produce they consume, since the straw used as fodder for cattle, and the bran as food for hogs, may be placed as equivalent to their hay and grass. Supposing the soil where horses are employed upon to be of a medium quality, between heavy and light, it will be necessary to allow each of them half a peck of oats *per diem* for 40 weeks of the year; which allowance amounts to 175 bushels. An acre of land sown with oats will yield on an average five quarters. Deducting 4 bushels for seed, 36 bushels will be the consumeable produce. But, as 36 bushels : 175 bushels :: 1 acre, which yields the former quantity, : 4, 8, say five acres, which will yield sufficient corn for the team. Now, 5 acres, the produce of which they consume : 80 acres they till :: 1 : $\frac{80}{5} = 16$. Hence then the team consumes yearly 1-16th of the produce of the arable land, or 1-4th of one of the four years crop. Deduct this from the barley, and it will appear that, at the highest estimate, the team consumes in the four years of the abovementioned course a quantity equivalent to 322lb. or 23 stone of flour *per acre*.

If these products of the four years of the course be combined together, and the above estimated consumption of the team be deducted, it will appear that $1176 + 1288 - 322$, or 2142lb of flour $+ 100 + 128$, or 228 lb. of mutton, will be the four years produce from an acre of arable; while 400lb. of mutton is the four years produce of the acre of pasture land. And on a balance of these products it will appear, that the pasture affords only 172lbs. of mutton, while the arable, *per contra*, opposes to it 2142lb. of flour. But it must be allowed a pound of mutton will afford more nourishment than a pound of flour. The relative of each as food may be estimated with suffi-

cient accuracy by the following method.

Patients on common diet, in the Leicester Infirmary, are allowed for dinner on certain days 8 oz. of meat; on others 12 oz. of baked pudding. It should seem that 8 oz. of flour would make this quantity of pudding. Let, however, 10 oz. be considered as requisite, to which 2 oz. more may be added as an equivalent to the salt and eggs, the additional ingredients. Now the value of each substance as food varies inversely as the quantity requisite for a given effect; and hence the sustenance or value of meat : ditto meal :: 12 : 8 :: 3 : 2; and, therefore, as 2 : 3 :: 172 : 223lb. of meal or flour, which is capable of affording as much nourishment as 172lb. of mutton. It follows then, that the sustenance yielded by a given quantity of pasture : ditto arable land :: 223 : 2142, or as 1 : 9,6. or nearly as one only to ten.

It may be objected, perhaps, that 4 stone is too great an allowance for the produce of a bushel of wheat, and 46lb. too much for the barley. Let each then be taken at three stone; and, deducting, as above, 1736lb. of flour will stand *per contra* the 172lb. of mutton, and on this lowest possible estimate it will appear that the pasture : arable :: 223 : 1736 :: 1 : 7,7 nearly. It is needless, I presume, to observe, that though such be the relation between the food yielded by arable and pasture land, yet that the profits of the farmer and grazier are not by any means in the same proportion. It will often, if it does not generally, happen, that those of the grazier shall exceed those of the farmer; and, as the former avoids in a great degree the plague of labourers and servants, with the almost constant hurry and bustle in which the latter is involved, the occupation of pasture-land will be much more desirable than the superintendence of the plough. But private pleasure and private profit must not be suffered to come in competition with the cries of a nation for bread; and the above result, whether taken at the highest or lowest estimate, cannot but prove that, in every country peopled as is England, it is madness not to cherish agriculture with the most anxious care, or to introduce the plough, wherever the abovementioned course of tillage can be adopted, or indeed any other with nearly similar advantage. The Chinese

nese are well aware of the superior benefits of tillage; and their wise policy suffers scarcely any portion of their extensive provinces to continue under pasturage. Were we to imitate them to the extent we well may, paying only half the attention to the internal and sure advantages of agriculture, which has, for the last century, been exclusively devoted to the external and ever hazardous benefits of foreign commerce, our own fields would well maintain, without the importation of corn, a population greater than the present, and our real wealth and resources would have far exceeded all we at present boast.

J. D.

MR. URBAN, *Chapter Coffee-house,*
Oct. 7.

IN p. 844, I endeavoured to state the natural and local advantages that Ireland may derive from her mines, by calling into action her enterprize and industry, and directing her attention to all the exclusive advantages that she enjoys from the dispensations of bountiful Providence, when the Union is finally consummated.

I now beg leave to say a few words on the subject of her linen and woollen manufactures. That both are indigenous can be satisfactorily proved from an early period of her history*. In Italy, in the 14th century, the saffron-coloured linen and the woollen serges of Ireland were in high estimation; and many of our English monarchs encouraged this traffick by various acts, particularly in the reigns of Edward III. and Henry VIII.; and so early as the 11th of Elizabeth, the materials of flax and yarn were protected from exportation. The attention of James I. to Ireland, particularly to his new colony, during the whole of his peaceable reign, eventually brought the Irish linen to that superior state of excellence for which it stands unrivalled at this day. In consequence of the rapid and increased exportation, the maritime towns were in such a flourishing state, that Sir John Davies observed at the time, "that the strings of the Irish harp were all in tune." The shipping increased an hundred fold till the fatal year of 1641. The feuds and civil wars that arose at that period were long felt; and her artisans fled, or transported on account of their attachment

to the unfortunate house of Stuart, almost entirely paralyzed industry, and destroyed the remains of her manufactures. The only trade she had after the Restoration was the export of live cattle to England; and even this branch of destructive trade was prohibited by an English act of parliament in 1666. At this period she was without any trade whatever; and an enlightened writer* at the time says, "Why should they breed more cattle; since it is penal to import them into England? and why should merchants have stock, since trade is prohibited and fettered by the statutes of England?" The 12th of Charles II. the navigation act was passed, by which Ireland had the boon of equal benefit. Wonderful stretch of generosity! But subsequent acts of that reign not only excluded her, but imposed many severe restrictions; yet, in 1687, notwithstanding this severe oppression, the woollen trade was so successful, in that year there were exported 11,360 pieces of new draperies, and 1,129,716 yards of frize, or coarse woollen cloth; and the growing prosperity was evident till the 10th of William III.; when, in a speech to his English Commons, he assured them, that "he would do all in his power to discourage the woollen manufactures of Ireland." This vindictive and unqualified declaration was acted upon during his reign, and followed up to the year 1779; when the restrictions were partially removed, and the mockery of a free trade granted; from which Ireland derived little or no benefit.

ANTHONY SINNOT.

MR. URBAN, *Nov. 4.*

I AM very far from wishing to depreciate the talents of the Rev. Mr. Sharpe, or to deny that he has very successfully indeed exerted them in his poem of "The Church, 1797." I am ready and desirous to acknowledge with Orielenfis, that Mr. S. "writes in spirited blank-verse with the hands of a master." Still, Mr. Urban, I can neither assent to Mr. O's assertion, p. 942, that "Mr. Sharpe has touched the character of the Parish Priest with greater point and energy than Mr. Warren;" nor can my utmost perspicacity of vision discern the least excuse for his making an invidious comparison between the merits of two such

* See vol. I. of *Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy*, by Lord Charlemont.

* Sir William Petty.

truly respectable writers. Perhaps Mr. Oriël thought them *rival* poets, as he intimates "they were members of the same society;" but, surely, he might have recollected that *emulation* and *contention* are, by no means, synonymous terms; and that, moreover, "The Church" is professedly an *original* work, whilst "The Parish Priest" is as professedly a *translation*.

Is it fair, Mr. Urban, is it even just, for Oriënsis, or for any gentleman equally judicious, to institute a comparison between the merits of an *original* and of a *translated* poem; merely, as it should seem, because the reverend and ingenious authors were fellow collegians, and very possibly, therefore, *intimate friends*? I trust Mr. O. will pardon the freedom of this language for the sake of its sincerity. *We are both masked*, it is true, and thereby are, perhaps, licensed to be warmer in our strictures than we might otherwise prove; but I do assure him and your readers, Sir, that the love of *justice* only now directs my pen.

Burton's "*Sacerdos Parœcialis Rusticus*," was much, and, I think, deservedly admired at the time of its first publication. Copies are now extremely rare; but the Rev. Vicesimus Knox, by his popular writings, has again drawn the attention of the literary world to it; and the Rev. Dawson Warren has cloathed it in a very neat English dress, for the benefit of such readers as may be ignorant of the Latin language, yet not wholly insensible to the charms of poetry. It does not become me, Mr. Urban, to say more; for I detest flattery as much as I abhor detraction.

In the year 1795, the Rev. Weeden Butler, of Sidney Sussex college, Cambridge, edited a selection of poems, under the modest title of "*Baguelles*." Amongst them, p. 28, I find another *translation* of the passage commented upon by Oriënsis; and, with your permission, shall conclude this little justificatory letter with laying the verses before you.

THE PARISH PRIEST.

Happy the man, endued with soul serene,
Whose useful labours bless the rural scene!
Assiduous hourly to enrich his mind
With wisdom's stores, by piety refin'd:
Untaught to covet perishable joys,
His soul's firm hope a future state employs:
Fir'd with a sacred trust, that turns his cares
To that great God, whose awful charge he
bears:

Rising superior to the things of time,
And aiming but to reach a heav'nly clime.
Him shall no Syren-pleasure's noxious
charms

Allure, a wretched captive to her arms.
Factions in vain may prompt to discord
dire,

Ambition's call with avarice conspire;
Vain is th'attempt his virtues to molest,
Or sway the steady purpose of his breast.
Above their sphere on wings of faith he
soars, [explores;

A glorious flight, and happier realms
The wings of Faith; whose eye, intent on
Heav'n, [giv'n;

O'er looks each boon by wayward fortune
Dares face each danger lurking in the way,
And turns to regions of eternal day.

Happy, when howling tempests scour
the seas,

Safe in the port, to find himself at ease;
Safe from the inroads of domestic strife,
Safe from the storms which harass human
life;

Stranger alike to guilt and conscious fear,
With hallow'd toils he crowns the circling
year:

Ardent to urge his noblest claims above,
His flock's salvation, and his Saviour's love.

Yours, &c.

MORTIMER.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 27.

HAVING observed the remarks of Oriënsis, I have sent you Chaucer's character of "The Parson," taken from the Prologues to his *Canterbury Tales*; in which I have made few material alterations, in order to preserve that air of antiquity on which much of the humour of it depends. There are only three couplets of which I have altered the rhymes. Some lines I have given entire, as they stand in Chaucer; following in this respect the example of Mr. Dryden, who has preserved all the fire and strength of Chaucer in his "*Palamon and Arcite*," and all his humour and *naïvete* in "*The Tale of the Nun's Priest*." TRINITARIUS.

"Among these motley characters was
one,

A good poor parson of a country town;
But rich he was of holy thought and work,
A learned man, and eke a modest clerk.
Christ's holy Gospel truly would he preach,
And faithfully his list'ning audience teach.
Benign and wondrous diligent was he,
And patient under hard adversity.
Of this he gave sufficient proofs *oft sithes**,
E'en loth to curse when cheated of his tithes.
But rather would he give, without a doubt†,
Unto his poor parishioners about

* *Oft times*; from *Yngl. Saxon*, *time* whence is derived *sithence* and *since*.

† Hesitation.

Both of his Easter-offerings and *substance* *.
 He found in little wealth a *suffisance* †.
 Wide was his parish, houses far asunder,
 But never did he fail, in rain or thunder,
 In sickness or in health, to visit o'er
 The farthest in his parish, rich or poor,
 Trudging on foot, and in his hand a staff.
 This noble pattern to his sheep he gave,
 Which first he shew'd, and afterward he
 taught; [caught;
 From Holy Writ his weighty words he
 And this *figure* ‡ he added eke thereto,
 That, if gold rust, pray what must iron do?
 For if a priest be foul, on whom we trust,
 No wonder if the ignorant take rust.
 And shame it is, among the flocks they keep,
 To see such filthy shepherds and clean sheep.
 Well might a priest a fair example give,
 And shew by cleanness, how his sheep
 should live.

He never let his benefice to hire,
 Nor left his sheep to wallow in the mire;
 Ne'er went to London to attend St. Paul's,
 Or seek a chantry § for departed souls;
 A living jointly with a stall to hold;
 But dwelt at home, and tended well his fold:
 So that the wolf ne'er made them to mis-
 carry;

He was the shepherd true, no mercenary.
 And though he holy was and *vertueux* ||,
 He was to sinful men not *dépitéux* ¶.
 Not boisterous in his words, of speech ma-
 lign;
 But in his manner placid and benign;
 To draw his flock to heaven by gentleness,
 This was his object, this his business.
 But if a churl continued obstinate,
 Whether he were of high or low estate,
 Him would he *snub* ** full sharply for his
 spleen;

A better priest, I trow, was never seen.
 He waited not for pomp and reverence,
 Nor boasted of a *spiced* conscience.
 The *lore* †† of Christ and his apostles twelve
 He taught, but first *he follow'd it himself*."

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 19.

WITH due acknowledgements of
 your candid criticism upon the

* French pronunciation.

† Fr. *sufficiency*. ‡ Fr. pronunciation.

§ Of these *chantries* mention is made of
forty-seven belonging to St. Paul's church,
 by Dugdale, in his account of that church.
 They were well endowed with lands and
 other revenues for the maintenance of one
 priest or more, daily to sing mass, and
 pray for the souls of the donors, or whom
 they appointed.

|| Fr. *Virtuous*. ¶ *Despitemful*, haughty.

** Probably from *snippen* (Dutch) to
 cut; we now use *snub*, which is less
 elegant.

†† *Læpe*, Saxon (from *læpan*, to teach)
 for which we have substituted a word from
 the Latin, *doctrina*.

"Anecdotes of the Arts," &c. allow
 me to request the assistance of your cor-
 respondents in rendering it more com-
 plete. That work, in its present state,
 has not higher pretensions than to a
 sketch, which might be corrected and
 amplified, so as to merit the approba-
 tion and interest of the publick.

Any notices of statues or pictures, or
 accounts of the dispersion and present
 possessors of them, would be a valu-
 able communication; not only to my-
 self, but to those who have purchased
 the large paper copies, for the purpose
 of adding their own observations. The
 typographical errors have been suffi-
 ciently mortifying to me; but I must
 observe, that the critique which im-
 puts either that misfortune or negli-
 gence is not wholly exempt, as the
 words, "classical" and "the Bacons"
 (p. 1074, l. 3, 14) are printed "classi-
 fical" and "the Barons." Other
 corrections I shall be happy in a future
 opportunity of adopting. J. D.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 20.

YOUR readers, referring from the
 account of Prince Henry, p. 1139,
 will find "A Narrative of the Voyages
 undertaken by Order of Prince Henry,
 including those of Goncales, Zarco,
 Vaz Texeira, Gillianes, Baldaya, Nuno,
 Trifian, Lancerota, &c. to Africa; Bar-
 tholomew Dias to the Cape of Good
 Hope; and Vasco de Gama to the East
 Indies; with the Voyages of the Spa-
 niards to the Canary Islands. To
 which is prefixed the Life of that great
 Circumnavigator Capt. Cook, with
 Particulars of his Death, extracted
 from Dr. Kippis;" printed for the
 proprietors, and sold by Stalker, 1790,
 4to, with a portrait of Prince Henry
 by Silva, engraved by Wooding from
 an authenticated copy from the royal
 printing-house at Lisbon.

In answer to the enquiry, p. 1126,
 it appears in *Domesday*, that the king
 held *Selingsfelle* and *Sexti* under him
 as an *allodial* fief. This is all that has
 come to my knowledge. D. H.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 21.

IN reply to your correspondent
 ΦΙΛΟΜΑΘΗΣ, p. 741, if he will
 refer to a curious life of the reverend
 and learned person he enquires about,
 written by Anthony Walker, D.D.
 and forming No. III. in book VIII. of
 Peck's *Desiderata Curiosa*, he will find
 reason

reason to believe that the *orthography* of the name was *Bois*. Among other particulars in this sententious narrative, he will perhaps be amused with the following:

“His own name and his wife’s (before married) were both by interpretation one, *Bois* in French, and *Holl* in Dutch, signifying *Wood*; and as he was here a pillar in God’s house, and a great plank in his arke, so I trust they are both now timber for the building of that house not made with hands, eternall in the heavens.”

P. 803. The late William Abney, esq. was not *son* to Mr. Justice A. but probably a branch descended from the same stock. (See a curious panegyrick on him in the *Monthly Magazine*.) The judge is understood to have left only one son. Thomas A. of Willesley, in Derbyshire, esq. who died Aug. 15, 1791, aged 65. See vol. LXI. p. 782.

P. 313, b. The Rev. Richard Dodd, rector of Cowley, was brother to Wm. Dodd, LL.D. &c. That, as I well remember, was given at the time as the reason why the latter was interred in Cowley church-yard.

P. 824. The advowson here referred to is that of Walton, Aston, or Stapleford, in Hertfordshire, the three advowsons belonging to the *worthy and renowned* proprietor of Woodhall, in the same county.

Pp. 845, 6. If “this generation” is to be understood in the common popular way only, the “things” to be done must undoubtedly be understood of our Saviour’s coming in vengeance against the Jewish state. But there are commentators (though I do not at present recollect who), that understand the word of the Jewish nation; and, considering the “things to be done” as referring to our Saviour’s coming again to judge the earth, represent these words as a prophecy of *that nation* continuing in existence till that time. But let me ask IULUS what proof he has that Exodus xii. 12, does not refer to the identical night there spoken of? Let him consult Bishop Patrick on the place.

P. 1009. Upon the resignation of the lectureship of Shoreditch by Dr. Grant, in the year 1796, “the flood-gates of that rapid and destructive torrent, which must ever rush from a popular election to a pulpit in a parish so extensive, were opened; and on Tuesday, Feb. 23, the books con-

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taining the names, degrees, and colleges, of the candidates being closed, a list was inserted in a letter to the vicar for his approbation, who returned an answer in the following words, having previously dashed his pen invertedly through the names of Rev. Geo. Patrick, LL.B.; Rev. Cavalier Jouët; Rev. W. Jarvis Abdy, B.A.; Rev. Joseph Cuthbert, M.A.; Rev. — Buchanan, B.A.

“Sir, S. Molton, Feb. 25, 1796.

“I received your letter to-day, inclosing a list of gentlemen as candidates for the vacant lectureship of my parish; also a proposition to have a joint lectureship. The latter I totally disapprove of; and, in pursuance of my predecessor Dr. Hotham’s plan, have returned a list of six gentlemen (and who are equally alike to me), from which the gentlemen of the parish may make their choice. I am, Sir, your faithful humble servant, J. BLAKE.

“Rev. J. Cope Westcott, J. Joseph Ellis, W. Wilmot Kimpton, John Armstrong, John Robinson, Thomas Walker.”

“Every candidate thus excluded, Mr. Patrick excepted, resigned with becoming decency. The zealous espousers of Mr. Patrick, who refuse the communion of the Church of England, yet claim a right of depriving its constant attendants of their most important privilege, by endeavouring to impose upon them a partizan of their own; and in thus acting have not only shewn great impropriety of conduct, but have been, to use their own expression ‘deplorably’ tumultuous. In opposition to the vicar’s decision, these invaders of the Church’s happiness determined to stand the poll; which, if the churchwardens upon application would not take in compliance to their wish, they themselves in defiance to all order had purposed to receive. They (the churchwardens), for the purpose of preserving a decorum consonant to the feelings of those of the Established Church, consented; and, on March 17, the poll commenced, finally closing on the 19th, when the numbers were as follow: Mr. Patrick 947, Mr. Ellis 357, Mr. Westcott 132, Mr. Armstrong 45, Mr. Kimpton 14, Mr. Walker 1.

“Upon the churchwardens refusing to declare Mr. Patrick duly elected, a scene of confusion immediately ensued, actuated by the supporters of Mr. P.

whose

whose conduct must ever remain a standing mark of indecency and violence on the annals of their parish; for, scarcely to be credited, from their premeditated intentions, the upper warden providentially escaped with his life, although with the strictest propriety he had fulfilled his office. From this time the parishioners were continually disturbed by the frequent distribution of hand-bills containing illiberal insinuations, until the 2d of April, when the vicar appointed Rev. John-Joseph Ellis, M. A. the first upon the list returned, to take the pulpit."—Ellis's Shoreditch, 47—49. P. Q.

CRITIQUE V.

Of the Impropriety of Theatrical Representations, as far as they relate to the Scenery, Dresses, and Decorations, when brought forward as illustrative of the antient History of this Country. (Continued from p. 523.)

COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.

AT the conclusion of a conference which I held with the manager (in 1795), for the professed purpose of expatiating on the antient *costume* of this country, and of the necessity of its being adhered to on the stage; and, after having exhibited to him various specimens of drawings for scenery, dresses, and decorations, conformable to such purposes; the Manager was pleased to deliver his opinion on the business nearly to this effect: "That, if any historical drama was to be got up in strict compliance to antient times, it would never answer so far as to please the publick; and for his part, he judged it best to make a mixture of antient and modern manners; that our Gothic architecture (vulgarly so called—should be termed our pointed-arch style of architecture) and the Roman and Grecian styles should go hand-in-hand together in the scenery; that fancy and modern dresses should distinguish the several dramatic characters; and that the decorations ought to be in such a way as the genius of the artist might devise. Then (he continued in an exulting manner) each auditor would find some object or other to please his own particular fancy," &c. &c.

After this specimen of the Manager's opinion of the taste of the town, and of their sense and judgement, we are not to be overmuch surprized at the following whimsicalities introduced into the performance of *Cymbeline*,

which I witnessed at the close of the last season.

It may be well to bring to the reader's recollection, that the time in which *Cymbeline* reigned was at no very distant period from the first invasion of this island by the Romans; that they still adhered to their Druidical rites, and retained in general their original customs, so peculiar to the antient Britons. Suffice it to say, their erections must have been of that cast which at this day we find remaining in Derbyshire, Cornwall, and Wiltshire; in which last-mentioned county the all-surprizing Stonehenge will sufficiently fill the mind of the spectator with a true idea of the architecture of their time. Their dresses consisted of the skins of beasts loosely thrown over their shoulders, with chains round their necks, and bracelets on their arms, each of iron; their weapons, a sword and battle-axe; their bodies were coloured with the blue infusion of woad, in the forms of animals, and other figures; and their decorations, or necessary accommodations for the convenience of life, were also nearly of the same primitive nature.

It may be allowed, for the sake of argument, that the Britons, from their intercourse with other nations, and in particular with the Romans, might in some respects have become tinged with the manners of those foreigners; therefore, we may just suppose that our British ancestors, at the commencement of this drama, must have taken, in a slight degree, the Roman *costume* as their model.

Previous to proceeding on my critique let me hint, that this production of Shakspeare's pen, like the rest of his acting plays, has gone through a theatrical zigzag alteration, by curtailments, transpositions, and the new naming of the various scenes, &c. &c.; the first of which we find under this denomination in

Act I. scene I. "A Palace." This painting is an interior view, and shews a modern design for a room in the Ionic taste. The dresses of *Cymbeline* and the rest of the Britons are in that half-fancy and half-sinuggled dress of the 17th century, which our theatres have presented in every performance that was not illustrative of Chinese, Turkish, Hottentot, or Roman stories, or the flying foibles of the present day; where dog-skin black leather pumps,

white

white and black leather boots, high-topped gloves, silk stockings, ruffs, ruffled and neck-frilled shirts, hats and feathers, trunk breeches, short doublets, cloaks, shoe and knee roses, canvas, yard-wide stuffs, silks, satins, muslins, spangles, foil and tinsel, glass diamonds, stocks, neckcloths, and fencing foils, made up the paraphernalia here set forth as the features of dress in Britain at the commencement of the Christian era!

Scene II. "Philario's house in Rome." It shews a ludicrous mixture of a carpenter's Chinese summer-house fancy and the French architecture of 60 years back. Jachimo's dress is a tolerable study from the Roman antique: those of the other characters in this scene, of the same nation, are truly contemptible; among whom, a Frenchman figured away in vestments that shewed he was no stranger to the tailors belonging to his theatric British neighbours.

Act II. scene I. "A Chamber in a Palace." The painter has not thought fit to copy any of our antient works, but appears to have flown to that perversion of all their honours, Batty Langley's book of Gothic architecture (meaning our pointed style) improved, whereby we see a m^{is}-medley of pointed arches, Roman columns with their entablatures, modern paneled doors, &c. &c.

Scene II. "A Palace." That is (from the painting) a sort of anti-chamber, or thoroughfare, where again we find pointed arches, and all the *et cetera* of the preceding scene, with the addition of vases on the hand-rail of a traveller's inn gallery.

Scene III. "A magnificent Bed-chamber, in one Part of it a large Trunk." The painter, in his varving fancy, has brought out a rare collection of architectural oddities. A recess with our pointed-arch style sweeps, a modern bed and festoon curtains, a sixty-years-back French chimney-piece, glass frames, cieling, cornice, &c. and the walls are *papered* with the story of Cleopatra. Likewise a clock (by Tompion, no doubt), a fine lady's toilette, French-plate candlesticks, and a red Morocco trunk from (undoubtedly) St. Paul's church-yard. To pass by Imogen's bracelet, and some other female decorations unnoticed for obvious reasons, we might here strain a point, in compliance with Shakspeare's descrip-

tion of the Egyptian queen's aquatic triumph, to excuse its being introduced in this scene; but, as the present acting edition dispenses with his beautiful imagery, we must condemn this painting *in toto*, as a gross imposition on our understandings.

Scene IV. "The Palace," which is scene II. A modern masquerade here takes place.

Act III. scene I. "A Chamber in Rome." (Philario's house.) A modern sealed letter from Britain.—Pass on.

Scene II. "A Chamber" (in Philario's house). This painting is a professed imitation of our antient pointed-arch style of architecture, which, however, has none of its semblances but a faint hint of its window tracery, with some unmeaning painted shields of arms; while the other parts shew the strange mixture of Roman and French styles before noticed. And all this palmed upon us for a chamber in Rome in the time of Augustus Cæsar!

Scene III. "A Palace." This is the painting which opens the first act. Modern fife drums and trumpets flourish in our ears, and two ditto cabriolet arm-chairs stand in our sight.

Scene IV. "A Chamber," which is scene I. to act II. repeated. Another sealed letter (by the post).

Scene V. "A Forest with a Cave." A good painting, and well conceived. The dress of Bellarius has served (or one after the same make) many years either for the old shepherd in the Winter's Tale, old Norval in Douglas, the old rustick in Damon and Phyllida, or for a long *et cetera* of other pastoral characters which fill theatric scenes, Bellisarius's *square-toed shoes* must not be overlooked. Guiderius and Arviragus in their habits shew that some pains has been taken to consult propriety.

Scene VI. "A Wood." A beautiful effort of art. Imogen now makes her appearance in a Cranborn-alley milliner's dress, composed of a round white gown, straw-bonnet, and silk gloves, &c. looking as if she had just disposed of her ban-box of *gilling-pieces* to some Bond-street loungee.

Act IV. scene I. "A Palace." Entirely in a fancy theatric style, where is a shell alcove sideboard, large vases, and Frenchified terms supporting a co-ved cieling, &c.

Scene II. "The Forest and Cave." The male attire in which Imogen dis-plays

plays her form is of that make which the uncontrouled whim of a theatric Snip intrudes at any time on a patient audience. Thus pantaloons, short jacket, hussar cloak, and hanging cap, equip the fair daughter of Cymbeline.

Scene III. "The Forest."

Scene IV. "The Cave."

Scene V. "A Palace," which is scene I. in this act repeated.

Scene VI. "A Forest." The habiliment of Lucius is another good study from the Roman antique. But for his soldiers, they, alas! have had no attention bestowed on them; a few yards of old cloth, sewed together in an haphazard manner, is all their body equipment lent on this occasion. Their shoes, white, black, and brown worsted stockings, boots, leather breeches, and pantaloons, they can truly boast, are their own property.

Act V. scene I. "A Forest; a March at a Distance." Posthumus, as a British peasant, is not without some pretension to presume that his garb is appropriate to such a name; yet his neckcloth, which helped to render his first dress laughable, is now, by his still wearing of it, ridiculous indeed.

Scene II. "A Field of Battle; a grand Fight between the Romans and Britons," &c. In this scene the wretched subterfuge for the armies of these mighty powers merely hustle one another, without bearing any of those warlike instruments which we read distinguished either host. They then run off, making a *clear* stage as usual, without leaving one *dead man* to engage probability to attend for a moment to such a despicable representation. Nay, so little was consistency attended to, that we noted on Jachimo's arm a shield of the pointed make of Edward the Third's day, and on Posthumus's arm (he then fighting as a Briton) a Roman circular shield, with their *insignia*, the eagle, depicted thereon.

Scene III. "A Wood."

Scene IV. "A ditto."

Scene V. "A ditto, with all Sorts of modern Camp Tents," &c. Cymbeline delivers these words: "Let a Roman and a British ensign wave friendly together." Poor man, he unfortunately was not attended to, for the soldiers on either side had neither ensigns nor arms of any kind in their hands, and stood as unconcerned as if this royal declaimer had said, "To-night my mutton-chops shall with po-

tatoes stew together."—In short, in this performance all propriety was set at defiance. And here take the abstract. The Britons were in fancy-dresses, and their habitations such as we witness at the present hour, in the Roman and Grecian styles. The Romans (with two exceptions) in the like ideal guise, and residing in structures which leaned in their modes to what prevailed among us in the 14th century, and not either of them particularized with any of those necessary decorations to keep alive "the cunning of the scene." Shall I make comparisons? At that agreeable theatre, Sadler's Wells, a few weeks after this Covent-garden mockery, I beheld a very laudable attempt to personify, and bring into action, the story of Bonduca; an event in our history not much later in point of time than this of Cymbeline. The dresses of the Britons and Romans were judiciously conceived, and their decorations of warlike furniture, &c. admirably made out. We saw the Britons with their skins and battle-axes, and the Romans with shields forming a military platform for their comrades to mount on to scale the mounds that defended their invaded adversaries. We saw the Roman eagle guarded by a Roman centurion. We saw enough to make us blush for the contempt which Covent-garden theatre has shewn, in the getting-up of Cymbeline, to all stage decorum, and for the understanding of a publick who so liberally reward them, in expectation that their historical representations are in conformity to the manners of former times. If the Manager were fond of change, I should conclude this exhibition of improprieties, instead of an appropriate representation, was the effect of a versatile disposition, as if perchance an artist had been ordered by him or any other person to take a drawing of the interior of some public building; and then, because its appearance was soon to wear a new face, the said artist was told his drawing was not wanted. But this is all idle supposition. Why then, if all that we have enumerated in this representation doth not arise from theatric ignorance of our ancient *costume*, from a love of novelty, or from inattention to a generous publick, what then, I pray, can be the cause that "such things are?"

An ARTIST and an ANTIQUARY.
(To be continued occasionally.)

Mr.

Mr. URBAN,

Nov. 21.

IS it true that the reproaches of your correspondent A. B. in vol. LXIX. p. 938, have at last contributed to revive the long-neglected school at Crewkerne? Such a supposition is suggested by the perusal of "A Sermon preached on Wednesday, Sept. 18, 1799, at the Anniversary of the Crewkerne School Meeting. By the Rev. R. Michell, M.A. and Fellow of Wadham college, in the University of Oxford. Published at the particular Request of the Stewards and Gentlemen present." Printed at Sherborne, and inscribed to the Rev. Dr. Wills, Warden of this College, an *alumnus* of this school, and one of its guardians. A simple fact in an obscure text serves as a basis for what the preacher offers to his fellow-disciples. The word translated "men began to call on the name of the Lord," Gen. iv. 26, being properly translated, signifies their *profanation* of it by a corruption of the true religion to idolatry. The restoration of religion and morality after the flood restored the parental authority of the patriarchs, which, as families enlarged, required a distinct and extended form of government, and the office of teacher and priest passed from the fathers of families to the heads of tribes. Schools of the prophets were instituted among God's peculiar people, whose education is here contrasted with the education of the Greeks, a people among whom the most exalted literature prevailed, and every refined art was cultivated and improved; who yet "bowed the knee of adoration now at the altar of a hallowed deity, and now at the shrine of a polluted god." Passing over the system of religion and morality in the intermediate periods, we are brought to the period of the Reformation, to which so many charitable and useful institutions owe their origin. A compliment is paid to the abilities and fidelity of the present master of Crewkerne school, whose scholars have come under the instructions of the preacher, himself a tutor in his own college. The discourse concludes with a suitable application, awakening the industry and efficacy of instructions in these "times of licentious conduct and more licentious thinking."

It is hoped, Mr. Urban, your correspondent's good advice has added weight to this exhortation: and it will give you pleasure to receive positive as-

surances from the spot, that the substantial building, erected, if I mistake not, by Dr. Hody, is restored to its original functions. D. H.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 12.

HAVE I read, or do I dream of having read somewhere in print, that Mr. J. C. Walker was engaged in a life of Spenser*? Or is it all confined to his "History of the Irish Bards?"

Now we are on this subject, let me whisper in Mr. Malone's ear without flattery, for I hardly have personal knowledge of him, that, from the specimen he has given of a Life of Dryden, there is no one better qualified to undertake Memoirs of Spenser, which is capable of every embellishment in the power of anecdote, without the incumbrance of party politics; and the load of pamphlet war, which the rivalry of dull poetsasters, and the avarice of needy bookfellers, could cast upon it. A life of Spenser would be a history of *Pædry*.

When I recollect the pretensions of Dr. Keirick to *perpetual motion*, I am as much tempted to suspend my faith in Mr. Ashman's claims as I am, and hope ever shall be, in the beastly empiricism of the Cow-pox; and rank them both with Mrs. Squire's discovery of the longitude some 50 years ago.

The compiler of the History of the Jews in the Universal History, vol. X. pp. 437, 500, folio, and 520, 8vo edit. says, "*Julia*, the emperor [Augustus]'s wife, or, as the Jewish historian always calls her, *Livia*." Again, p. 520, "the Empress *Julia*, or, as *Josephus* affects to call her, *Livia*." Does he not mean the contrary? For, that *Livia* was her name, the testimony of all the Greek and Roman historians concurs to shew, and so does that of *Josephus*, Antiq. XVI. c. 6, and XVIII. c. 2.

I will thank any of your correspondents who can inform me who was Sir Edward Dering, knt. who wrote and published "The most excellent Maria, in a brief Character of her incomparable Virtues and Goodness, by her eternal Honourer," 1701, 8vo; and who was her first husband, an English merchant, who died at Genoa, in what year does not appear, leaving her in involved circumstances, who died July 6, 1699, and was buried in the church of St. Anne, Soho. D. H.

* See our list, p. 117. EDIT

259. *Thoughts on the present Prices of Provisions, their Causes, and Remedies; addressed to all Ranks of People. By an Independent Gentleman; continued from p. 1179.*

TO the seven causes stated in our last, with the spirit of a Briton the author scouts the idea of negotiating an unsafe and inglorious peace with our insulting foe, for the purpose of obtaining relief from the present scarcity. He recommends to take an accurate account of the grain and live stock in the island; to form magazines of rice, and to fix a maximum of prices both of provisions and labour, by the magistrates in their respective districts. This last remedy he discusses with much ability; though he perhaps will not bring many persons over to his way of thinking. The cultivation of wastes he thinks will fall short of public expectation; no immediate resource can be derived from it; and little, if any, in future, in the diminution of prices, because he conceives the population will grow in proportion to the improvement.

260. *Thoughts and Details on Scarcity, originally presented to the Right Honourable William Pitt in November 1799. By the late Right Honourable Edmund Burke.*

THIS celebrated author proceeds, on the principles of Dr. Adam Smith, that all trade should be free; and that government should not interfere by compulsory acts and regulations, particularly in grain and agriculture. He was equally averse to public granaries.

Of a directly contrary opinion is the author of

261. *Corn Trade. An Examination of certain Commercial Principles, in their Application to Agriculture and the Corn Trade, as laid down in the Fourth Book of Mr. Adam Smith's Treatise on the Wealth of Nations. With Propositions for the Revival of the Statutes against Forestalling.*

While with the author of "The Inquiry," addressed to Earl Spencer (see p. 1174), concurs the writer of

262. *A temperate Discussion of the Causes which have led to the present high Price of Bread, addressed to the plain Sense of the People;*

WHO observes, that the late crop has been remarkably uneven; and that (in addition to the circumstance of a harvest on the whole perhaps defective) the failure of the turnip crops having left more land open for wheat, and the fineness

of the sowing season having caused more wheat to be sown (which for the present interrupted the threshing of corn for the market), the dearness of the market has been thus augmented. This cause, however, cannot be of long duration, and will tend to produce a more abundant harvest next year. The quantity of seed sown is here estimated at not less than six or seven weeks consumption.

263. *A short Inquiry into the Nature of Monopoly and Forestalling. A Third Edition, with considerable Additions. By Edward Mowat, Esq. Barrister at Law.*

MR. M. defends the good policy of allowing the freedom of trade and manufactures; that the interests of the corn-dealer and the publick are inseparable; and that advance of price is the best way of enforcing public œconomy. He denies that there can be a combination to any serious extent for raising the price of corn; and is of opinion that the supply of the publick is judiciously regulated by corn-dealers, and at the least expence, and pleads for foreign supply.

264. *Strictures on the true Cause of the present alarming Scarcity of Grain and other Provisions, and a Plan for permanent Relief, humbly submitted to public Consideration. By Alexander Annesley. With an Historical Deduction of the Prices of Provisions, interspersed with various Matters connected with the Commerce and Navigation of Great Britain, together with a Chronological Account of the several Statutes, Proclamations, and Parliamentary Regulations, for controlling the Markets, and preventing Monopoly, Engrossing, &c. from the Norman Conquest to the present Era.*

MR. A. considers the war as rather the pretext than the cause of the high price of provisions; to obviate which, he recommends bounties on production rather than on importation, an excise on all grain, and the establishment of public granaries and additional corn mills.

Some remarks on the mode of conducting inclosures, and on giving encouragement to boat-fisheries, merit attention. At present, private individuals are more benefited by inclosures than the publick; from the poor, their little commonable rights are often taken without an adequate compensation; and the parochial assessments are increased. If the inclosure of large wastes could be made on the principle of home colonization, and Government would

would adopt the hint of Mr. A, some employment and provision would be made for our soldiers and sailors at the return of peace; while the internal strength and resources of the empire would be increased. Government would make a judicious expenditure of public money in an experiment of this kind in the New Forest.

Mr. A's historical deduction of the price of provisions (taken in a great measure from Fleetwood's *Chronicon Preciosum*) is curious, and contains some useful hints. Our ancestors, he observes, endeavoured as much as possible to prevent any *middle man* from coming in between the grower and the consumer.

265. *Effectual Means of providing, according to the Exigencies of the Evil, against the Distress apprehended from the Scarcity and high Prices of different Articles of Food.* By George Edwards, Esq.

Mr. E. who dates this letter to Arthur Young from Barnard's castle, co. Durham, divides his observations into eight heads. 1. the agricultural grains commonly known; 2. the different vegetables cultivated as auxiliary to grain; 3. a degree of compulsion or pressing to be employed in procuring an extraordinary supply of food for the poor the ensuing spring and summer indispensably necessary for general relief; 4. a general agency for the purpose of carrying into effect any plan which the Legislature shall adopt; 5. Importation of different articles of food: salt meat and fish, dried herrings, cheese, peas, rice; 6. extraordinary advance of public money for relief and bounties; 7. finding proper succedaneums within ourselves, and not of the vegetable kingdom, for remedying the deficiency of the produce of corn. Making soup, and rearing young stocks, sheep and cattle for it; and supplies from our own and foreign fisheries; 8. the restoration of peace.

The aggregate of the several means must constitute the remedy; and an aid, ineffectual in itself, may become very important as a part of a plan of general relief, which should be adopted without delay.

1. All wheat-bread to be made of flour with the whole bran in it; and the proper stones for grinding such flour to be procured from the South part of the kingdom. If corn can be had, the poor can hardly be expected to live without some bread. Bread is cheaper than

animal food; and *far less bread than may be supposed is saved by dispensing soup.* Barley-bread goes farther in a labouring family. Few oats should be given to animals, especially dogs; none to pleasure-horses, and cavalry kept at grass, if not required for actual service; and racing prohibited. Rye to be sown on a large scale; and more of the early-ripe kinds of barley and oats on forward lands. Selling of grain by proper measures, and grinding corn at a reasonable price, should be particularly enforced.

2. Substitutes are cabbages, turnips, and potatoes, particularly the last; of which the first crops taken up should be exempt from tithes, instead of premiums.

3. A sufficient quantity of the best land to be pressed for their cultivation, the owner to be recompensed by the sale or public money. Milk to be also pressed instead of being made into butter and cheese, with a compensation.

Mr. E. professes to see more clearly than Government the practicability of making peace at the present period as founded on a solid basis, and more durable and advantageous to this country than any peace hitherto experienced; and he claims the honour of being the sole author of the present new and solid system of finance, that of raising the supplies within the year, and the income tax, which a gentleman of high station has, in a late and much-celebrated pamphlet on the state of the finance, studiously endeavoured to deny him; "which he well knows is his right, which is infinitely dear to him, which is his solace under those hardships to which he has subjected himself in consequence of his sincere and honest exertions to serve his country." (p. 38.)

When our readers are informed this is the same writer whom we reviewed LX. 545; LXI. 1128; LXII. 162; they will probably ask no more.

*** In answer to the many receipts which we have received for making Bread, we have only to say, that those recommended by the Reports of the House of Commons will be found fully to answer the purpose.

264. *Malcolm's Views. to illustrate Lysons; concluded from vol. LXVIII. p. 327.*

TO the Seven Numbers already reviewed, Mr. Malcolm has now added Thirteen, each containing four prints; which complete his original plan, in a manner

manner highly creditable to the modest and ingenious Artist. In these Numbers are several of considerable interest, particularly Carshalton church; Boston house, Brentford; Fromond's tomb at Cheam; the manor-house at Clapham; All Saints, Kingston; Merton abbey; Lime-grove rectory, birth-place of the celebrated Gibbon; St. James, Friar-Barnet; remains of Aldgate; Lincoln house, Enfield; the entrance to the great hall at Fulham, and the chapel; the house in which Clarissa Harlowe was written; Headstone manor-house, residence of the Abp. of Canterbury, 1480; tomb of John Byrkhed, rector of Harrow; Pinner chapel; Sir Abraham Reynardson's house at Tottenham; West Twyford* and manor-house, the only buildings in the parish; St. Luke's church, Charlton; St. Mary Magdalen's chapel at Kingston; &c. &c.

267. *Antiquities of London.* By T. Smith. Nos. XI. and XII; concluded from p. 970.

THESE Numbers, if we mistake not, complete Mr. S.'s design. They contain,

Winchester house, in Winchester-street, London-wall.

Staple inn, Holbourn.

Barber-surgeons hall, Monkwell-str.

The kitchen belonging to Leather-sellers hall, demolished 1799.

Sion college.

The old manor-house Hackney, formerly the residence of the Tyssen family.

Building at the entrance of Little St. Helens, lately a Dissenting meeting-house, demolished in 1799.

The principal or street entrance to Leather-sellers hall, demolished 1799.

Remains of a crypt, part of the ancient priory of black nuns, adjoining St. Helen's church, in Bishopsgate-street, situated under Leather-sellers hall, and with it some less considerable remains of the priory, discovered and demolished 1799.

Barber-surgeons hall, from the church-yard of St. Giles, Cripplegate.

South remains of Winchester house, Southwark.

Venerable view of London-wall (or rather a tower in it) in the church-yard of St. Giles, Cripplegate.

Ancient monument of a bishop, under the South-east window of the Temple church.

Ancient monument in the church-yard of St. Mary-le-Savoy.

* See before, pp. 732, 830.

Lady Arabella, Countess-dowager of Nottingham, monument in the church of St. Mary-le-Savoy.

268. *A Catechism; in which the principal Testimonies in Proof of the divine Authority of Christianity are briefly considered.*

CATECHISMS in general embrace only the *doctrines* and *principles* of Scripture. To render the *evidences* of religion more familiar in that easy form is the intention of this, which comes undoubtedly from the pen of Mr. Gray, author of the "Key to the Old Testament," which has so long merited the public approbation, and which seems an excellent companion to Bp. Percy's Key to the New Testament.

269. *The American Rushlight, by the Help of which wayward and disaffected Persons may see a complete Specimen of the Baseness, Dishonesty, Ingratitude, and Perfidy, of Republicans, and of the Profligacy, Injustice, and Tyranny, of Republican Government.* By Peter Porcupine.

THIS spirited and intrepid man, whom no corruption can seduce, nor any personal danger intimidate, from the performance of his duty, has at last returned to his native country, completely disgusted with the variety of oppressions he experienced in his transatlantic sojourn. To us, who live under the protection, and in the constant enjoyment, of equal laws, which alike extend their influence to poor and rich, the facts detailed in this publication must appear astonishing and atrocious.

270. *The Western Mail: Being a Selection of Letters made from the Bag taken from the Western Mail, when it was robbed by George — in 17 —*

IT is so long since the publication of "The Post-boy robbed of his Mail," that the present work to most of our readers will have the effect of an original idea; nor, on the whole, is it badly executed. Some of the follies of the present age are successfully portrayed; and the volume contains nothing that is in any way *contra bonos mores*. Still we cannot but think that the plan of the work is more happy than the execution of it.

271. *The Story of an injured Gentleman; in a Letter from John Bull to a Person in the North.*

A Representation of the disaffected state of Ireland, for what reason we comprehend not, to the Emperor of Russia.

I N T E L-

INTELLIGENCE OF IMPORTANCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Admiralty-office. Dec. 27. Extract of a letter from Capt. King to Earl St. Vincent.

His Majesty's ship Sirius, at Sea, Dec. 12.

My Lord, I beg leave to acquaint you, that his Majesty's ship *Sirius*, under my command, captured on the 11th inst. (*Sifraga* bearing W. by N. three miles) the Spanish merchant brig *Melchura*, from *Corunna*, bound to *Monte Video*, out of port only 25 hours. It may be some satisfaction to your Lordship in hearing it is the only Spanish vessel that has sailed from *Corunna* since the ship taken by his Majesty's ship *Boadicea* in August last. RICH. KING.

Letter from Lieut. Smith to the

Right Hon. Lord Keith.

Schooner Milbrook, off Oporto, Nov. 14.

My Lord, I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that being off *Oporto*, in his Majesty's schooner *Milbrook*, under my command, early on the morning of the 13th inst. we fell-in with a French ship wearing a pendant, apparently a frigate, mounting 36 guns; and as I had, at that time, two brigs of the *Newfoundland* convoy under my protection, and several vessels appearing in the Offing, which I have every reason to suppose part of that convoy also, I determined, as the only means of preserving them, to give her battle, and made sail to close with her accordingly: at the same time with a view of increasing our distance from the convoy. It was nearly calm when the action commenced at 8 A. M. and continued till near 10, when the enemy's colours came down;

but, the *Milbrook* at this time having her masts, yards, sails, and rigging, very much cut, and ten of her guns disabled, I could not prevent his taking advantage of a light breeze springing up, assisted by his sweeps, to get away from us. The bravery and steady conduct of the officers and seamen under my command against such superior force, in the disabled state of the *Milbrook*, for a long time with only three guns opposed to the enemy's broadside, and their activity in changing her position with the oars (not a sail set), whilst exposed to his raking us for 15 minutes, merits my highest commendation, and does them the greatest credit; but I should fail in my duty if I did not, in the strongest manner, recommend to your Lordship's notice Mr. Thomas Fletcher, the Master; who, wounded in the beginning of the action, continued on deck, exerting himself with the greatest bravery; as did also Mr. Thomas Groves, the clerk, and Mr. Jose da Sa, the Portuguese pilot. MATTHEW SMITH.

List of wounded.

8 seamen and 1 marine (severely); Mr. Thomas Fletcher, Master; Mr. J. Parfiter, Surgeon's mate; and 1 seaman (slightly). — Total, 2 petty officers and 10 seamen.

[This Gazette also contains an account of the capture of a French chace-maree, mounting three 3-pounders, laden with hides; and a French brig letter of marque, *Rocou*, pierced for 14 guns, laden with cotton and rice; by the *Comus* private ship of war, Mr. Le Gallais, commander.]

REVIEW OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. (*From the ORACLE of Jan. 1.*)

Whether we contemplate the vicissitudes that different nations have undergone, or the general change that has taken place in the world at large during the last century, it may fairly be considered as the most important of any that History has related since the downfall of the Roman empire in the West. After the destruction of that government, which might be said to have extended over the whole of the world, darkness long covered those countries, which, after having received arts and civilization from their former masters, were crushed, degraded, and rendered brutal and barbarous by the savage conquerors who settled amongst and enslaved them.

Although during the four last centuries the extreme degree of debasement has been fast wearing away, it never made so rapid a movement as during the 18th, at the beginning of which the Arts and Sciences had not made a general progress as they have done now. A few individual men, of great learning and genius, shone forth conspicuously; but the effects of their enquiries and discoveries had not had time to disclose themselves as they have since done. Skill

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and Science have not increased so much as they have extended. In every branch of

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY

great progress has been made, and the arts and manufactures have flourished in proportion. That acute reasoning and accurate experiment, which formerly were confined to Metaphysics, to Astronomy, or to speculative subjects, have been applied with great success to subjects less dignified, but of more utility.

AGRICULTURE AND BOTANY,

which are two of the most important objects men can attend to, were an hundred years ago left to the laborious husbandman and the practical gardener. Discoveries and communications were then the effect of accident, and, of consequence, knowledge was partial, and ignorance almost universal: now it is different. All the learned men in different countries correspond with each other, and communicate information; and it is a circumstance, perhaps the most honourable of any recorded of the human race, that in matters of general utility, whether in what is conducive to health, to plenty, or general happiness,

arising

arising from discovery, the world is but as **ONE FAMILY**, and whatever is known is as freely communicated.

The scientific theorist and the practical labourer have shaken hands, and united into one common stock the result of their labours; and, however men may differ in opinions, or in rank, there exists an universal harmony as to their connexions and conduct as men; in search of useful truths, the result of which is an unexampled progress in all the arts of utility to the comfort and existence of man.

COMMERCE AND MANUFACTURES have increased and flourished to an unexampled degree, in consequence of the general diffusion of knowledge, and, in particular, during the last forty years of the eighteenth century.

In looking at the changes that have taken place amongst individual nations, it is impossible not to be filled with a degree of astonishment, to find that one single century has made such changes, when so many had passed over before without leaving almost any trace of alteration.

RUSSIA,

which at the beginning of the century was neither considered as equal to Sweden or Denmark, and which, in extent, though evidently the *first* nation in the world, was in political importance nearly at the bottom of the list, has, through a succession of able sovereigns, risen to the rank of a first-rate power; whilst

SWEDEN,

which had long been a warlike and preponderating nation, has lost considerably in her importance; and

DENMARK,

once a conquering people, and a terror to its neighbours, has laid aside the character totally, and is now reduced to be of very little weight in the political scale.

POLAND,

long a warlike nation, and superior to any of its neighbours in the North in power, and which, not much more than a century ago, raised the siege of Vienna, when attacked by the Turks, is now effaced entirely from the list of nations, and is itself divided amongst those whom it in former times occasionally conquered, and occasionally protected!!

PRUSSIA

has risen to a first-rate rank amongst nations, though neither its riches, its size, nor its inland situation, naturally lead to that; but the genius of one of the greatest men that ever lived in any age, together with the divisions of its neighbours, have effected this wonderful phenomenon; and there are now men alive who are *older* than the kingdom of Prussia, to whose Sovereign the powers on the Continent seem to look up for their destiny at this moment.

THE GERMAN EMPIRE

appears to be tumbling to pieces; that most antient system in Europe; while

THE TURKISH EMPIRE

totters also, and gives very visible signs of approaching ruin.

HOLLAND,

which was at its zenith both in wealth, power, and liberty, in the beginning of the century, has fallen to decay; its commerce is ruined, its possessions abroad lost, and its liberties invaded; it has only, at present, the name of a nation, and is in fact a subjugated province of France.

FLANDERS, and the Country called BELGIUM,

once so warlike, and since so commercial and free under Spain and Austria, formerly cultivated like a garden, are now wretched and miserable; the taxes imposed on the soil are too heavy to bear; and many fine estates are left barren, to avoid the cruel contributions imposed by those who insult their proprietors with oppression under the name of Liberty.

The next, and perhaps the most remarkable alteration of all, is that of the

PAPAL AUTHORITY AT ROME,

which has long been on the decline; an authority at one time paramount to that of all the Kings in Christendom is now nearly annihilated, of which the present existence depends more on sufferance than on any other thing.

THE ITALIAN STATES,

which, though small individually, by union and confederacy have formerly resisted the most powerful monarchs, have now experienced the solidity of the maxim, "Divide, and conquer."

SAVOY,

which neither participated in the crimes, nor in the enervation and duplicity of Southern Italy, has shared the same fate, through the feebleness of a weak but virtuous Prince; and it, like other states, lies prostrate at the feet of France.

THE SWISS CANTONS,

peopled with a hardy race of uncorrupted inhabitants, amongst whom Liberty spread its first rays in modern times, have, in defiance of every means used to preserve their independence and neutrality, fallen also prostrate, a slave at the foot of the French government. France indeed may lose its superiority and sway in those countries rapidly as it has acquired it; but can the antient purity of manners and of principles be restored? Can parties be reconciled, and injuries forgiven? No! Peace, plenty, contentment, and undesigned innocence, must long remain distant from every country where the French Tree of Liberty, more pestilential than that tree which the island of Java alone produces, has once been planted: the changes effected

ected on those happy countries are not like the mere havock made in ordinary wars by the passage over, or temporary residence, of an armed force. The former resembles the poisonous bite of the serpent, the latter the sting of the ant or the bee; all indeed are accompanied with pain; but the one is deadly, the others, in comparison, entirely innocent.

Amongst the changes during the eighteenth century,

SPAIN

is not to be forgotten; for, though its decline, both in wealth and power, has been going on constantly for more than two centuries, yet it is during the eighteenth, that it has fallen into a species of political palsy; which has reduced its power, and consequently greatly below what it is entitled to. Two centuries and a half are scarcely passed over since Spain was the wonder and the terror of the nations of the world; now, none so mean to do it reverence. Spain has fallen by bad conduct and bad councils, as rapidly as Russia and Prussia have risen by the contrary; and the masters of the mines of Potosi, and the sources of the precious metals, sunk in importance before those who make iron, and can handle steel.

PORTUGAL

is, in its fate, not much unlike its neighbour, Spain. Similar to it in situation and natural productions, it was once great, and owed its greatness to similar causes, possessions in the Indies—and, like Spain, it has lost of its importance; for what are gold, spices, and all the aromatics of the Indies, unless the men who possess them have industry, courage, and conduct? Without these, wealth is a bird of passage, which only settles where they are to be found.

The most extraordinary of all the changes produced during this century, is that which has taken place in

FRANCE;

of which, however, it is the least necessary to speak; it is already so well known; and has so universally attracted notice. At the beginning of the eighteenth century the French adored their monarch; even to meanness; before the end of it they persecuted and detested monarchy, even to savage cruelty and injustice, and to an excess, the horrors of which were only diminished by its being extravagantly ridiculous. At the beginning of the century the French were pious to their God, and polite to their neighbours; but at the end of it, impiety and insolence were their boast and their pride! What has been, must astonish all; what is to be, is beyond conjecture; but, if one were to be hazarded on this occasion, it would be, that the French nation will retract part of their conduct, and become less extravagantly wild: though, as already said, the Tree of French Liberty leaves a bad seed in every field where it has been planted,

that will long be remembered with grief and dismay.

During that memorable period

BRITAIN

has also undergone a great change. It already had too much power and importance to admit of a rise like Russia or Prussia, and it was going in a positively different direction from Spain and Portugal, so that it cannot be compared to any other nation. Blessed with a free government, established in the end of the seventeenth century, and under laws well administered, this nation has increased in wealth and importance. Its manufactures in particular are the wonder of the world; for, never before was the labour of man so abbreviated, and rendered so productive, as it is in this country by the help of machines, and the contrivances which ingenuity has brought to its aid.

Our commerce has increased in proportion as our manufactures have been brought to perfection, and our wealth in proportion to both, so that we are enabled to give a length of credit to strangers that was hitherto unknown in the annals of commerce. This unexampled wealth enabled England to establish, protect, and raise to importance that large portion of *America*, now the

UNITED STATES;

which a variety of causes, but chiefly the envy of other nations, made throw off its dependence on this country, when our enemies said we were ruined, and waited for our fall; but, to their surprise and disappointment, the British Islands prospered more than ever.

The beginning of the eighteenth century saw an Union take place between England and Scotland, which has had the very best effects; and **THIS VERY DAY** sees another Union, between

BRITAIN AND IRELAND;

which will, it is reasonable to hope, be attended with consequences no less happy: and, if the British Isles remain truly united, and continue to encourage manufactures and commerce, their enemies will never be able to humble them.

In losing America, though England lost so great a province, yet she had planted a colony which for several centuries to come will be an increasing customer for her manufactures, and therefore will amply repay her for the trouble and expence that have been incurred in forming that great establishment.

Prosperity so unexampled as that of England has, indeed, been attended with heavy national expences, from the envy it has excited; but, though these expences are great, they have not produced the bad effects that calculators have predicted; and the present burdens are considerably greater than they otherwise would be, on account of the great efforts now made to pay them off.

By exertions, proportioned to our wealth, power,

power, and national bravery, we have, since the Revolution broke out on the Continent, resisted its effects. Our efforts by sea have been crowned with a brilliancy of success beyond all example. While we have almost annihilated the fleets of our enemies, we have greatly increased our own; while we have wrested from them most of their foreign possessions, we have increased those of Britain; and even our commerce has increased faster than ever, while that of our enemies has been reduced to the lowest pitch.

It is not improbable that the envy of fresh enemies is now preparing for us fresh triumphs, and for them defeat: but we neither invade nor provoke any one; and we must, under the blessing of God, protect our rights, otherwise our ruin is inevitable.

Whilst one century has produced all these changes, we do not say (though knowledge has extended) that wisdom and good sense have increased; nor, though riches and wealth have multiplied, do we presume to decide as to real happiness; and we are sorry to see a general disposition to despise what is ancient, and to shew a contempt for the wisdom of our ancestors, which leads to wild and vain theories, and conducts men to those experiments, which end in unhappiness and confusion.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Dec. 27. This day an inquisition was taken at *Beighton*, near *Bury*, *Suffolk*, on the bodies of *George Jefferson*, and *John Bumpsted* the younger (two butchers), who were both coming in a market-cart from *Woolpit* to *Bury*, on that morning, between the hours of 6 and 7, when they overtook *Ramsbotham's Ipswich stage-waggon* going into *Beighton*, and called out to the driver to put his horses on; the driver told them he could not do it then, but would as soon as he could; upon which they endeavoured to pass the waggon, when the off wheel of the cart going upon the bank, it was overturned, and *Mr. Jefferson* was thrown under the waggon; and, before the driver could stop the horses, the hind wheel went over his head, and crushed it to pieces. *Mr. Bumpsted* fell with his head under the wheel of the cart, which he was driving, and was instantly killed. Verdict, Accidental Death, with the accustomed deodands. *Mr. Jefferson* was 55, and *Mr. Bumpsted* 29 years of age.

Portsmouth, Dec. 31. Last night it blw a heavy gale of wind, attended with severe thunder, lightning, snow, and rain, which caused a large fleet from the Downs, and about 40 sail of West-Indiamen, last from *Cork*, which were off the Isle of *Wight*, to suffer considerably.

A short time ago, between 2 and 300 pieces of ancient silver coin were discovered in a tan-yard in *Stafford*, about a yard from

the surface of the ground. They were contained in a small jug, and are in an excellent state of preservation. It is supposed they have lain there about 700 years, as they appear to have been coined during the reigns of *Etheldred*, *Canute*, and *Hardicanute*; which last monarch died at *Lambeth*, in 1044.

By a diary of the weather, kept during the year 1800 at *Norwich*, there appears to have been 214 dry days, viz. 20 in January, 23 in February, 14 in March, 7 in April, 23 in May, 16 in June, 28 in July, 16 in August, 14 in September, 17 in October, 15 in November, 21 in December. In 1799 there were only 173 dry days.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

PARLIAMENTARY REPORTS continued.

The Committee of the House of Commons, in their *Third Report*, state their opinion, "That an Act, made in the 36th year of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled, "An Act to permit bakers to make and sell certain sorts of bread," should be repealed. That, in order to make more effectual provision for that purpose, it is expedient to allow mixed bread, and every species of wheaten bread, except the bread made of fine household flour, to be made and sold without affize. That the provisions of an Act, made in the last Session of Parliament, intituled, "An Act to prohibit, until the expiration of six weeks after the commencement of the next Session of Parliament, any person or persons from selling any bread which shall not have been baked a certain time," should be continued, with such amendments as may make the same more effectual. And that it is expedient to allow the use of salt duty-free, for the purpose of preserving *Pilchards*, *Mackarel*, and every other kind and species of wholesome fish, either in bulk or in barrels, for a time to be limited."

The *Fourth Report* recommends an alteration in the dressing of wheat, so as to make only the coarsest bread, which will not only extend the quantity and flour, but also lessen the price: the machine recommended to be used for dressing this flour is No. 2, or the 8s. 6d. cloth, which excludes only the broad bran. The Committee also recommends to the House the adoption of a law to prevent any fine bread from being baked. The Committee likewise thinks, that bread made of barley, wheat, rice, rye, and oat-flour mixed, would be good and wholesome bread.

The *Fifth Report* contains a very painful narrative of the distresses of the times, occasioned principally by the high price of bread, which is the cause of the excessive dearness of other articles of provisions.

The Committee, in their *Sixth Report*, have brought their important labours to a very satisfactory conclusion. They state, that

that the usual annual consumption of wheat, in Great Britain, cannot be supposed to exceed *seven millions of quarters*; that the produce of last harvest amounted to about *five millions of quarters*; and that, of course the deficiency to be covered, in order to insure a supply for the twelve months, ending October 1, 1801, may be about *two millions of quarters*. Proceeding to the *remedy*, the Committee, after recapitulating the *supplies* and *means* to make up the deficiency, expect them to amount as follow:

Importation of Wheat since the be-	Qrs.
ginning of October	- - - 170,000
Importation of Flour from the U-	
nited States, equal to	- - - 580,000
Importation of Wheat from Canada,	80,000
Rice, equivalent to	- - - 630,000
Stoppage of Starch Manufactory	41,000
Stoppage of Distilleries	- - - 260,000
Use of Coarse Meal	- - - 400,000
Retrenchment	- - - 300,000
	<hr/>
	2,510,000

This statement makes the resources amount to *half a million of quarters more than the deficiency*. In this calculation, which is made with the most liberal allowance for disappointments arising from contingencies, the Committee take no credit for various circumstances which must add considerably to the supply, and, among others, for the great advantage to be derived from the superior encouragement given to the fisheries.—In the body of the Report, the Committee advert to the article of Indian corn, regarding it as applicable to the feeding of cattle; but do not reckon it amongst the substitutes for wheaten flour. And they conclude with observing, that a large proportion of the resources which they enumerate depends upon the voluntary exertions of the people; and that they can be rendered effectual for general relief only by uninterrupted circulation and unchecked activity of commerce, and by the zeal of all classes in promoting an object of such general concern.—From the manner in which his Majesty's Proclamation appears to have been attended to, we have the most confident hope, that the Committee have under-rated the savings that will result from our general œconomy.

Tuesday, Dec. 23.

This morning a melancholy accident happened at B. West's, Esq. historical painter in Newman-street. A boy of 11 years of age, apprentice to Morgan, a Chimney-Sweep, when at work at Mr. West's, and penetrating to the top, the pot gave way, and the poor little fellow fell into the back yard, bruised in a most shocking manner. He died soon after being carried into St. George's hospital. The Jury's verdict—*"Accidental Death."*

Wednesday, Dec. 31.

This day his Majesty went in state to the

House of Lords; and, being seated on the throne, pronounced the following speech to both Houses of Parliament:

"My Lords, and Gentlemen,

"I cannot suffer this Session to close without returning you my particular acknowledgements for the distinguished industry and zeal with which you have applied yourselves to the interesting object which, at the commencement of the Session, I most especially recommended to your attention. It has been my earnest wish that nothing should be omitted, which could tend to relieve the pressure occasioned by the present dearth of provisions, and to insure a sufficient supply till the produce of the next harvest can be brought into use. The diligence with which your enquiries have been conducted has afforded you the best means of ascertaining the true circumstances of our present situation; and the extensive measures which you have wisely adopted in consequence, for diminishing the consumption of grain, and procuring an increased supply, will, I doubt not, be found productive of the most salutary effect. Much, however, must depend on the disposition which will, I am confident, be manifested by all those who have the means of carrying into execution my solemn recommendation and injunction, issued at your desire, for the adoption of all practicable œconomy in the use of those articles which are necessary to the subsistence of the poorer classes of my subjects. The time fixed for the commencement of the Union of Great Britain and Ireland will necessarily terminate your proceedings on this important subject; but I am persuaded that the consideration of it will be resumed with the same zeal and temper on the first meeting of Parliament of the United Kingdom. The early period which I have appointed for that meeting will afford a speedy opportunity of completing whatever you may have necessarily left unfinished, and of considering what measures may tend farther to alleviate the pressure on my people, or to prevent the danger of its recurring.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"I thank you for the readiness with which you have granted the supplies necessary, under the present circumstances, for the public service.

"My Lords, and Gentlemen,

"The detention of the property of my subjects in the ports of Russia, contrary to the most solemn treaties, and the imprisonment of British sailors in that country, have excited in me sentiments in which you and all my subjects will, I am sure, participate. I have already taken such steps as this occasion indispensably required; and it will afford me great satisfaction if they prove effectual: but, if it shall become necessary to maintain, against any combination, the honour

honour and independence of the British Empire, and those maritime rights and interests on which both our prosperity and our security must always essentially depend, I entertain no doubt either of the success of these means which, in such an event, I shall be enabled to exert, or of the determination of my Parliament and my people to afford me a support proportioned to the importance of the interests which we have to maintain."

His Majesty having withdrawn, the Lord Chancellor, in the King's name, prorogued the Parliament to the 22d day of January. *The Speech of the Speaker of the House of Commons, at the bar of the House of Lords.*

"Most Gracious Sovereign,

"The Bill now tendered to your Majesty, by your faithful Commons, completes the provision which has been made for the several branches of the public service, till that period when your Majesty will receive the advice and assistance of your Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. Impressed with a well-grounded confidence in the strength and resources of the Empire, and partaking, as they earnestly do, of that solicitude for the restoration of peace of which your Majesty has given a recent, though unavailing proof; your Commons are convinced that nothing can contribute more effectually to the accomplishment of that great object, than to manifest the ability and determination of this country, to be fully prepared for the farther prosecution of a contest, the continuance of which may justly be ascribed to the unwarrantable pretensions of the enemy. But on no occasion has the attention of your Parliament been more deeply and anxiously engaged, than by those important considerations to which it was peculiarly directed at the opening of the present Session, in consequence of your Majesty's paternal concern for the welfare and comfort of your people. To alleviate, to the utmost of their power, the pressure upon all descriptions of their fellow-subjects, and upon the poorer classes in particular, your Commons have deemed to be the first, and most urgent of their duties. The measures adopted for this purpose are those which, they trust, are best calculated to afford substantial and extensive relief, and to provide for the necessary demands of the year. Much of their efficacy must, however, depend upon that temper, good sense, and fortitude, which this country has displayed under the severest trials, and which were never more conspicuous than at the present conjuncture. These, Sir, the last proceedings of your Parliament, previous to the great era now on the point of commencing, are the indication and result of that common interest and fellow-feeling with the people, by which it has ever been

actuated, and which are the best safeguard of all that is most valuable in society. To that era your Commons look forward with a confident expectation, that the consolidated wisdom and authority of the Legislature of Great Britain and Ireland, under the auspicious government of your Majesty, and of your illustrious House, will diffuse, throughout every part of the United Kingdom, the full benefits of that Constitution, which has been proved to be favourable, in an unexampled degree, to the enjoyment of civil liberty and public prosperity; and which cannot, therefore, fail to animate the zeal and determination of those who may share its blessings, to cherish and maintain it in their own times, and to transmit it, as the best inheritance, to their posterity."

Mr. Gould, of Cork, has purchased the house taken for the Union Club, at the price of 20,000*l.* and is fitting it up at 10,000*l.* expence. Mr. Daubeny is to keep the tavern; and Mr. Gould to be repaid by subscription.

The Commissioners for building a new bridge over the Thames, at Staines, have agreed for an iron bridge, 180 feet in length, from abutment to abutment, to be in the same direction as the stone bridge which has been taken down, on account of the centre arch sinking. The new bridge is to be completed by Michaelmas next.

It appears, by the Adjutant-General's returns, that the number of troops in the pay of Great Britain on the 24th of December, 1800, amounted to 168,082. The Marines being in the Admiralty department, are not included; but that corps, consisting of 23,370, encreases our effective military force to 191,452, exclusive of the numerous volunteer corps, which do not receive pay from Government. The military establishment of Ireland, as stated by Lord Castlereagh on the 10th of February, consists of, Regulars 45,839, Militia 27,104, and Yeomanry 53,557; amounting to 126,500; which makes the military establishment of the United Kingdom 317,952 men. Taking the naval establishment, exclusive of marines at 100,000 men, our force will be found to consist of 417,952 men.

From the first day of March last there has been a difference of 12 days between the old and new styles, instead of 11 as formerly, owing to the regulations of the Act for altering the style, passed in 1752; according to which the year 1800 was only to be accounted a common year, and not a leap-year, as it otherwise would have been. In consequence of this alteration, Old Lady-day will be April 6; Old May-day May 13; Old Midsummer July 6; Old Lammas August 13; Old Michaelmas-day October 11, &c; and will continue so for 100 years.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 26.

IN one of the most interesting works which for many revolving years has engaged the pen and the powers of genius; a work which evinces the practicability of benefiting the clergy of England, the landed interest, and the community in general; I met with some energetic and flowing lines, which so essentially concern the churchmen as well as the laity, that I verily think you will oblige many of your readers, raise praise-worthy emulation in some, and prompt others to investigate the important points, discussed in a recent publication, intitled, "The British Oak."

BRITANNICUS.

"WHAT's to be done? be wise with speed,

And, to the Church a friend indeed;
In Convocation cordial meet,
The golden age with rapture greet,
Of labour meliorate the stake,
And thus the wealth of nations make:
Commute these tithes—Religion's foe,
And let the milder virtues flow,
The tribute-money keep in view,
To Church and State give tribute due,
Compensate with a liberal hand,
The grateful goddess will your land
With culture bless, reward your toil,
The gloomy wilderness will smile,
The source of energy will spring,
Will rise on Resolution's wing,
Will every dormant power awake,
Start into life, new temper take:
Of dreary heath the stubborn clay
Will mould congenial to her sway,
Nature's refreshing robe assume,
Enlivening vest of vernal bloom;
Where now the drone inactive lies
Bee-hives of industry will rise,
On Emulation's loaded-wing,
And to the hive rich treasures bring,
Bring golden harvests, plenty-crown'd,
Refreshing springs shall flow around—
No longer shall intestine broil
The harmony of union spoil,
No longer taunts or gibes prevail,
No longer vixen, or the tail,
Tail of tithe-pig, shall waggish creep,
"Tickle the parson in his sleep."

Convert not serious things to jest,
Let mutual zeal have nobler test,
Let olive-bearing Peace descend;
Adieu, reverse your pastoral friend;
One zealous contest may survive—
Most exemplary who shall live."

THE VISION. *An Ode.*

ONE eve serene, in the sweet month of
May,
Hortensius bent his solitary way
To that sequester'd dingle, where his men
With mattock, bill, and spade, were lib'ring
in the glen.

The rugged cleft lay deep within the grove
Where willows, brambles and rude thorns
did grow; [limbs above,
Huge pendent trees stretch'd their large
And cast a gloomy shade on all below.
Impervious to the tread of man or beast,
Vermin and reptiles here increas'd
As well in numbers, as in size;
And that ill-boding bird of night
Still nestled here to shun the light,
And startle with its cries.
A silver rill purl'd o'er a pebbly bed
Amid this wilderness of bush and brake;
Whose current stop'd, Hortensius meant to
spread,
And widen into one expanded lake.
Such was his fond intent, and had begun
To raise the mighty mound athwart the
dell,
When one tall aged Oak, and only one,
Stood in the way—alas! and which the
axe must fell.
The fatal sentence pass'd without recall,
To work, incontinent the woodmen fall.
In measur'd cadence lo—the strokes re-
found, [around.
Reëcho'd back again by all the woods
The evening Sun now shot his sparkling
rays [en'd grove,
Through flock'ring branches of the dark-
And all the warblers on the waving sprays
Aitun'd their little throats to notes of
love.
The Zephyrs playing o'er the rustling trees,
Lull'd into calm Hortensius' troubled
mind;
And ev'ry sense confus'd, by slow degrees,
Wrapt in a kind of trance he lay re-
clin'd.
Not sound asleep, nor yet awake he lay,
When lo, a form divine before him rose,
And in mild accent said, or seem'd to say—
"Observe, Hortensius, what I now dis-
close.
I am the genius of this braky dell,
Nor did expect such rude intrusion here.
When thou didst mourn * the nymphs that
lately fell [dear).
(The weeping Dryads, held by thee to
What, though but one at present feel
The sharpen'd edge of harden'd steel;
What, though her hoary forehead show
Her birth three centuries ago—
What though, through age, she be too weak
To ward the cursed iron beak
Of that ill-omen'd bird, whose hide [side;
Is hatch'd and shelter'd in her wounded
What though, with true paternal care,
Her numerous offspring thou remove,
And with attention make them thine
The shelter of the neighbouring grove;
Yet still in vain is all thy care and toil—
In vain, Hortensius, dost thou strive

* See Patricia, an Ode, Gent. Mag. vol. LXIV. p. 1130.

To make this tender offspring thrive,
Sever'd by force from their own natal soil:
Touch'd with remorse, thy heart will
bleed,

And tremble at the cruel deed.—
When thou shalt float my small domain,
And drown my subjects in the waves;
The finny race along the limpid plain
Shall wanton o'er their watery graves.
O'er many a bank, and many a bush,
The new inhabitants shall float,
Where now the blackbird and the thrush
With melody expand the tuneful throat.
The eel shall nestle in the brake
Which now doth yield a safe retreat
'Gainst winter's cold and summer's heat,
Unto the adder fell, or harmless gilded
snake.

'Tis said a beauteous isle shall rear
Her head above the circling floods,
Where hallow'd grottos shall appear,
Surrounded by enchanted woods.
Yet hear, Hortensius—Sorrow's son!
Weeks, months, and even years shall
roll away, [say,
Before thou sayst—if ever thou shalt
I've finish'd what I have begun.

The playfome naiad, that remains
Conceal'd within my thorny breast,
Shall, by the winter's endless rains,
Grow too enrag'd to be repress'd; [side,
The torrent tumbling down yon mountain's
Spreading destruction all around,
Shall with its fierce impetuous tide
Bear ev'ry thing along—and pierce the
massive mound.

And, dear Hortensius, 'tis thy fate
That greater trials thee await
Than what I have disclos'd:
Lonely, in sadness shalt thou rove
Along the mead, or in the grove;
Thy grief unable to remove,
Till in the grave repos'd." [heard,

The phantom ceas'd, and was no longer
But, with a crash tremendous—disappear'd.
Hortensius, frighted at the sound, awoke;
And, looking fearfully around,
Beheld the venerable oak,
With mangled limbs, lie prostrate on the
ground.

SONNET

To Mrs. HERBERT CROFT, from CHARLES
HERFORD, Esq. prefixed to the Volume
of Mrs. SMITH's Sonnets, Oct. 14, 1795.

SWEET mourner, who, thy pensive hours
to cheer, [to flow;
Hast taught in plaintive strains thy griefs
Like Philomel, enchanting every ear,
Like Philomel's, thy note the note of
woe; [hear,
Soon may Content thy Syren summons
And bounteous soon her blessings bland
bestow; [tear,
Chase from thy faded cheek the glist'ning
And give with joy her throbbing heart
to glow.

And THOU, too, fair as good, whose melt-
ing eye [breast
Proclaims thee Pity's child; whose gentle
To misery ne'er refused the generous sigh,
Thine be successive years of life more
blest; [pleasures fly,
Thine golden days, which wing'd with
And nights of soothing dreams, and
balmly rest.

SONNET TO STELLA.

A ROUND Aspasia's form the Graces
play, [lyre;
And all the Muses warble from her
But, ah! when Phoebus pours meridian day,
We fear his blaze, and to the shade re-
tire.

In thee, sweet Stella, milder charms invite;
The eyes blue languish, beauty's tem-
per'd beam,
Soft as the silver majesty of night, [stream.
That smiles in radiance on the lapsing
With thee, if Heaven would listen to my
prayers,
Blest might I ante-date the joys above;
Then the light wings of every year should
bear

Unfading bliss, and undiminish'd love:
Love, like a spring, unknowing to be dull,
For ever flowing, yet for ever full.

N. BULL.

Epitaphs at CARDINGTON, *Bedfordshire.*

1. "Hic jacet

Corpus GEORGH BLUNDELL, militis,
Directi Successoris et Hæredis
Blundellianæ et Gasconianæ Familizæ Bed-
[fordiensis,
Epitaphium ejus propriâ Minervâ exaratum;
Anima et Corpus
Ficti Locutores.

Anima. Ab invisibili venij, ipsa invisibilis;
Invisibiliter juncta fui etiam visibili;

Nec non soluta

Refugio ad invisibilem.

Corp. Expers Criminis,

Me secum redidit Culpæ obnoxium,

Hâc Spe antem fruimur,

Quibus aliena Transgressio impartit

Et Miseras et Mortem;

Meritum alterius donabit

Et Æternitatem et Gloriam.

Obiit 11 Die Novembris,

Anno Domini 1688."

2. "Here lieth the body of

Dame Elizabeth Blundell, relict of

Sir George Blundell, knt.

who departed this life, in a joyful
expectation of a better,March 23, in the year of our Lord 1724,
and of her age 81.

Here also lieth the body of
Elizabeth Blundell, their daughter;
who, unable to bear her mother's absence,
with whom she lived in pious duty,
instantly accompanied her,
the day and year above-mentioned,
in the 46th year of her age."

GAZETTE

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

War-office, Dublin-castle, Oct. 22. **L**IEUT. - COLONEL Marcus Beresford, to be lieutenant-general of his Majesty's ordnance in this kingdom, *vice* Pakenham.

Whitehall, Nov. 4. Sir Richard Carr Glyn, of Gaunts, co. Dorset, knt. late lord mayor of the city of London; Robert Kingmill, esq. admiral of the Blue Squadron of his Majesty's fleet; Robert-John Buxton, of Shadwell-lodge, co. Norfolk, esq.; William Elford, of Bickham, co. Devon, esq. lieutenant-colonel of the South Devon regiment of militia; Nathanael Holland, of Wittenham, co. Berks, esq.; Francis Milman, of Levaton, co. Devon, M. D. and physician to his Majesty's household; Robert Peel, of Drayton Manor, co. Stafford, and of Bury, co. Lancaster, esq.; and Walter Stirling, of Faskine, co. Lancaster, esq. banker, of London, eldest son of the late Sir Walter Stirling, of Faskine, knt. captain in the royal navy; created baronets.

War-office, Nov. 4. *Garrison.* Lieut. Wm. Kirk, of the 17th foot, to be town and fort-major of the garrison of Ciudadella and its dependencies, in the island of Minorca, *vice* Nash, who has joined his regiment.—*Hospital-staff.* Apothecary John Foreman, to be surgeon to the forces.

War-office, Dublin-castle, Nov. 10. *Staff.* John Nicholson, esq. to be town-major of the garrison of Londonderry.

Whitehall, Nov. 11. Rev. George Heath, D. D. to be prebendary of his Majesty's free chapel of St. George, at Windsor, *vice* William late bishop of St. David's, resigned.—Rev. John Cross Morphew, B. A. presented to the rectory of Walpole St. Peter, co. Norfolk, *vice* Stevens, dec.

War-office, Nov. 18. *Invalids.* Lieut. Richard Mallet, from the half-pay of the late 93d foot, to be lieutenant in Capt. Melville's independent company of invalids at Pendennis castle, *vice* Allen, dec. Lieut. William Roach, from the 31st foot, to be lieutenant in Lieut.-col. Fahy's independent company of invalids at Alderney, *vice* Hepburne, dec.—*Brevet.* To be brigadier-generals in the army serving under the command of Gen. Sir Ralph Abercromby: the Hon. Col. Edward Finch, of the Coldstream foot-guards; and Col. Thomas Grosvenor, of the 3d foot-guards.—*Hospital-staff.* Robert Jackson, M. D. late inspector of hospitals for the Russian troops, to be physician to the forces, and head of the hospital at Chatliam, *vice* Mitchell, dec. Assistant-surgeon Joseph Thomas, from the 1st dragoons, to be apothecary to the forces, *vice* Foreman, appointed surgeon to the forces. Deputy-purveyor Richard Moss, to be purveyor to the forces. W. Usher, purveyor's clerk, to be deputy-purveyor to the forces, *vice* Moss.

Dublin, Nov. 25. Hon. and Rev. William GENT. MAG. Supplement, 1800.

Stuart, bishop of St. David's, translated to the archbishoprick of Armagh, in Ireland, *vice* Newcome, dec.

Whitehall, Nov. 29. Lord Seaforth took the oaths on being appointed governor of Barbados, *vice* Ricketts, dec.

War-office, Dec. 2. *Brevet.* Lieut.-col. Jn. Fraser, commandant of a corps of infantry, to be colonel in the army.—*Barracks.* Lachlan Maclean, to be barrack-master at Hamilton, *vice* Lockhart, dec.

War-office, Dec. 6. *Brevet.* Col. Frederick Maitland, of the 27th foot, to be brigadier-general to the forces serving in the Leeward Islands only.—*Staff.* Lieut. James Stevenson, on the half-pay of Elford's late corps, to be adjutant to the detachments in Hilsa barracks.—*Hospital-staff.* J. Buchan, M. D. and — Luxmore, M. D. to be physicians to the forces.

Whitehall, Dec. 9. John Hiley Addington, esq. to be one of the lords commissioners of the Treasury; *vice* Sylvester Douglas, created Baron Glenbervie, of Kincardine, Ireland; and appointed governor of the Cape of Good Hope, *vice* Sir George Yonge, resigned.—Right Hon. Charles Sloane Lord Cadogan, to be Viscount Chelsea, co. Middlesex, and Earl Cadogan.—Right Hon. James Lord Malmesbury, K. B. to be Viscount Fitz-Harris, of Horn Court, co. Southampton, and Earl of Malmesbury.

Whitehall, Dec. 13. Rev. Wm. Simson, presented to the church and parish of Fearn, in the presbytery of Brechin, and county of Ross.—Rev. Archibald Wilson, to the church and parish of Cardross, in the presbytery and county of Dumbarton, *vice* Alexander Macaulay, dec.

War-office, Dec. 16. *Barracks.* R. T. Raynes, to be deputy-barrack-master at Parkhurst barracks, Isle of Wight.

Dublin-castle, Dec. 16. Right Rev. William lord bishop of Armagh, and St. George Daly, esq. his Majesty's primer-serjeant at law, sworn of the privy-council of Ireland.

Whitehall, Dec. 20. Rev. George Murray, commonly called Lord George Murray, recommended, by royal sign manual; to be elected bishop of St. David's, *vice* Stuart, translated to Armagh. [His Lordship was of New coll. Oxford; and, Nov. 27, was admitted D. D. by diploma in full convocation.]

Dublin-castle, Dec. 20. Right Hon. John Toler, to be chief justice of the Court of Common Pleas of Ireland, *vice* Lord Viscount Carleton, who retires.

Dublin-castle, Dec. 23. Right Hon. John Stewart, to be his Majesty's attorney-general in Ireland, *vice* Toler; and William Smith, esq. to be his Majesty's solicitor-general, *vice* Stewart.

Dublin-castle, Dec. 23. Lord Viscount Loftus, John Stewart, esq. attorney-general, and Charles-Henry Coote, esq. sworn of the privy-council of Ireland.

Dublin.

Dublin-castle, Dec. 27. The Dublin Gazette notifies the elevation to the Irish Peerage of Lord Charles Fitzgerald, as Lord Lecale; Admiral Waldegrave, Lord Radstock; Sylvester Douglas, Lord Glenbervie; John Toler, Lord Norbury; and Sir Alan Gaisner, Lord Gardner; the Marchioness of Buckingham, to be Baroness Nugent, and her second son, Lord George Nugent Grenville, to be Lord Nugent; Frederick Trench, Lord Ashtown; Gen. Eyre Massey, Lord Clarina; and the Hon. Robert King, Lord Erris.

Dublin-castle, Dec. 29. The Dublin Gazette announces the following creations: the Earl of Inchiquin, to be Marquis of Thomond; Earl of Beftive, Marquis of Headfort; Earl of Altamont, Marquis of Sligo; and Earl of Ely, Marquis of Ely; Viscount Castle-Stewart, Earl of ditto; Viscount Donoughmore, Earl ditto; Viscount Caledon, Earl of ditto; Viscount Kenmare, Earl of ditto; Earl Clanricarde, the title in reversion to his daughters; Lord Glentworth, Viscount Limerick; Lord Somerton, Archbishop of Cashel, Viscount Somerton; Lord Yelverton, Viscount Avonmore; Lord Longueville, Viscount ditto; Lord Bantry, Viscount ditto; Lord Monck, Viscount ditto; Lord Kilconnel, Viscount Dunlo; Lord Tullamore, Viscount Charleville; and Lord Kilwarden, Viscount ditto.

Whitehall, Dec. 30. Henry Earl of Exeter, advanced to be Marquis.

War-office, Dec. 30. Staff. Col. Jn. Abercrombie, of the 53drd foot, to be deputy-adjutant-general to the forces serving under the command of Gen. Sir Ralph Abercrombie. Lieut.-col. John Duncan, of the royal artillery, to be deputy-quarter-master-general to the said forces. Lieut.-col. William-Henry Clinton, of the 1st footguards, to be inspector-general of foreign corps in his Majesty's service (the Dutch troops excepted), *vice* Col. Jn. Ramsay.—*Hospital-staff.* Surgeon John Joberns, to be assistant-inspector of hospitals.

Dublin, Dec. 31. Lord Conyngham, elected a knight of the order of St. Patrick, *vice* Marquis of Waterford, dec.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

EDWARD CHRISTIAN, esq. barrister at law, and the Downing professor of the laws of England in Cambridge university, appointed, by the Bishop of Ely, chief justice of his franchise in the Isle of Ely, *vice* Henry Gwillim, esq. promoted to be one of the judges at Madras.

Hon. Spencer Perceval, M. A. of Trinity college, appointed counsellor to the University of Cambridge, *vice* Sir Robert Graham.

Rev. John Black, of Woodbridge, Suffolk, elected master of the free grammar-school in that town; and the Rev. Peter Lathbury has since been appointed by an opposite party to the same mastership.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. Wenman Henry Langton, B. D. of Wadham college, Oxford, and rector of Warham, co. Norfolk, appointed chaplain in ordinary to the Prince of Wales.

Rev. Wm. Edwards, of Egginton, Cubley R. co. Derby, *vice* Fletcher, dec.

Rev. W. Metcalfe, M. A. Barley R. Herts, *vice* Wagstaffe, dec.

Rev. Charles Norris, M. A. Aylsham V. co. Norfolk.

Rev. Dr. Whitehouse, Sharnbrook V. co. Bedford.

Rev. F. Blick, Walton-upon-Trent R. co. Derby.

Rev. Henry Davis, Alcannings R. near Devizes, Wilts.

Rev. George-Francis Barlow, M. A. Edwardston V. Suffolk.

Rev. G. D. Kent, M. A. Saucethorpe R. near Spillby, co. Lincoln.

Rev. Henry Atkinson, B. A. Great Wacton R. with Little Wacton annexed, Norf.

Rev. W. Holgate, usher of the grammar-school at Uppingham, Lodington V. co. Leicester, *vice* Healy, dec.

Rev. Mr. Schoen, senior fellow of St. John's coll. Oxford, Crick R. co. Northampton, *vice* Spier, dec. Mr. S. many years ago, had a commission in the Northamptonshire militia.

Rev. John Hogg, Preston Bagot R. co. Warwick.

Rev. James Hargreaves, M. A. Shennstone V. co. Stafford, *vice* Coates, dec.

Rev. Thomas Weldon Champness, to be a minor canon of Westminster abbey, *vice* Willet, dec.

Rev. Gerard Andrewes, M. A. son of the Rev. Mr. A. formerly master of the free school at Leicester, Mickleham R. and Rev. Richard Bartholomew, Dunsfold R. both co. Surrey, and both *vice* Filewood, dec.

Rev. George Walton Onslow, Shalford cum Bramley V. Surr. *vice* Bartholomew, dec.

Rev. D. Pape, Penn living, co. Stafford.

Rev. Anthony Collett, M. A. Aldringham with Thorp perpetual curacy, and Great and Little Linstead perpetual curacies, all co. Suffolk.

Rev. William Palmer, jun. M. A. vicar of Ilton, co. Somerset, Yarcomb V. Devon, *vice* Rev. William Palmer, rector of Cricket Malherbie, Somerset, resigned.

Rev. Charles Barker, Semley R. Wilts.

Rev. William Benson Ramsden, M. A. Wareham R. near Ely.

Rev. W. P. Burgis, Winfrith Newburgh R. Dorset, *vice* Marshall, dec.

Rev. Mr. Lewis, of Bishampton, Abberton R.

Rev. Stephen Allen, jun. M. A. Dunton with Duckton V. co. Norfolk.

Rev. William Alderson, B. A. Hornby V. co. York.

Rev. Samuel Smith, B. D. to be prebendary of Southwell, *vice* Porter, dec.

Rev.

Rev. John Smyth, Bicester V. co. Oxf.
Rev. Mr. Bridges, Middleton V. *vice*
Asheton, dec.

Rev. ——— Corne, M. A. to be pre-
bendary of Lichfield.

Rev. William Digby, M. A. Offenham
perpetual curacy, co. Worcester.

Rev. J. Lempriere, M. A. Abingdon V.
Berks, *vice* Cleobury, dec.

Rev. William Pares, LL.B. Narborough
R. co. Leicester, *vice* Bridger, dec.

Rev. Brooke Bridges, M. A. Birdbrook
R. co. Essex.

Rev. John Parsons, D. D. Skegness R.
co. Lincoln.

Rev. James Fawcett, B. D. Snoring R.
co. Norfolk, *vice* Stevens, dec.

Rev. John Crauford, Beesby R. co. Linc.

Rev. Philip Dodd, elected morning-
preacher at the Asylum.

Rev. John Swain, Taxal R. co. Chester,
vice Smith, dec.

Rev. Joseph Smith, curate of Widmer-
pool, near Loughborough, co. Leicester,
Stanton-on-the-Wolds R. co. Nottingham,
of which place he had been curate 16
years, at 15l. a year.

DISPENSATIONS.

REV. Bowyer Edward Sparke, M. A.
to hold Redmile R. co. Leicester,
vice Hough, dec. with Waltham-in-the-
Wolds R. in the same county.

Rev. Henry Watkins, M. A. to hold
Waltham R. co. Lincoln, with Conis-
brough V. co. York.

BIRTHS.

May **A**T Bombay, the wife of Colonel
9: Kerr, a son.

Lately, at Norton Lees, co. York, the
wife of a blacksmith named Pendar, two
sons and a daughter, all likely to live; and
the mother, not yet 19 years of age, is fast
recovering.

Dec. 26. At Swillington-hall, co. York,
Lady Elizabeth Lowther, a daughter.

28. At Yarmouth, the wife of Captain
Wright, of the royal navy, a son.

At the signal station, Gunton, Suffolk, the
wife of Lieut. King, of the royal navy, a son.

At Broomhouse, near Edinburgh, Mrs.
Purvis, a son.

29. At his house at Cleygate, Surrey,
the wife of John Abercromby, esq. a dau.

In Fitzroy-str. Fitzroy-square, the wife
of Major-general Brownrigg, a daughter.

30. The wife of Samuel Whitcombe, esq.
of Serjeants inn, a daughter.

The wife of Francis Freeling, esq. secre-
tary to the Post-office, a still-born child.

MARRIAGES.

LATELY, at Dindigul, in the East In-
dies, Major F. Aiskell, of the 13th na-
tive infantry, to Miss Mary Turin, daughter
of Sir Robert T. bart.

At Jamaica, J. D. Andrews, esq. of Port
Antonio, to Miss Eliza Panton, of Manchineal.

At Gibraltar, Capt. Beaver, of the royal
navy, to Miss Elliot, of that place.

At Port Mahon, in Minorca, Mr. James
Christie, of the naval hospital, to Miss Gray.

At Hamburgh, Mr. Pitcairn, the Ame-
rican minister there, to the widow of the
late Lord Edward Fitzgerald, once the ce-
lebrated Pamela.

At Paris, Mr. Billen, banker, to Miss
Joyce, niece to Mr. Skill, of the Strand.

At Killboy, co. Tipperary, in Ireland,
Thomas Bernard, esq. of Castletown, in
the King's county, to the Hon. Miss Eliza-
beth Prittie, youngest daughter of Lord Co-
nally.—At Castle-Orway, co. Tipperary,
the Hon. Francis Aldborough Prittie, to
Mrs. Harpoope, daughter of Cooke Ot-
way, esq.—Also, the Rev. Jocelyn Ot-
way, to Miss Hart.

Charles Lett, esq. of Seafield, co. Wex-
ford, to Miss Hinkes, daughter of the late
Wm. H. esq. of Glashouse, co. Kilkenny.

The Hon. A. J. Pomeroy, to Miss Kinf-
ley, daughter of Thomas K. esq.

Mr. Talbot, late of Drury-lane theatre, to
Miss Binsen, of Dublin theatre.

Pinkstan Blackwood, esq. surgeon of the
North Down militia, to Miss Mary Hamil-
ton, daughter of John H. esq. of Belfast.

Lieut. Cook, of the 16th foot, to Miss
Maguire, daughter of the late John M. esq.

At Londonderry, Montague Talbot, esq.
son of the late Capt. George T. of the royal
navy, to Miss Emily Coote Bindon.

At Limerick, Sam. Fennel, esq. to Miss
Bindon, daughter of the late Major B.

At Nenagh, co. Tipperary, George Bur-
leigh, esq. surgeon of the Loyal Essex regi-
ment, to Mrs. Rebecca Kingsley.

Bryan Count, esq. to Miss Reck, both
of Dublin.

At the Observatory at Armagh, Alexan-
der Holmes, esq. of Petersfield, to Miss Ha-
milton, second daugh. of the Rev. J. A. H.

At Mespill-park, near Dublin, Lewis
Manfergh, esq. of Athey, to Miss Dorothea
Hellen, daughter of the late Judge H.

At Edinburgh, Mr. Bernerman, to Miss
Anne Sparrow, of Grantham, co. Lincoln.

At Gretna-green, John Lord, esq. of the
Inner Temple, barrister at law, to Miss Char-
lotte Phillips, of Llwyn Crwn, Carmarthen.

At Newcastle, C. D. Purvis, esq. to Miss
Watson, eldest daught. of Cuthbert W. esq.

At Edinburgh, Capt. Murray, of the
Breadalbane regiment, to Miss Hamilton.

Mr. James Calder, merchant, of Glas-
gow, to Miss Cecilia Gairdner.

At Paisley, Mr. William Pinkerton, mer-
chant, to Miss Jean Auchincloss.

Mr. Wm. Price, muslin-manufacturer, of
Glasgow, to Miss Pollard, of Leeds.

Rev. Ralph Spofforth, M. A. vicar of
Howden, co. York, to Miss Dunn.

At Liverpool, M. Jean Baptiste Marie
Chevalier

Chevalier De Tesson, to Mademoiselle le Honorable Julie Loaise Florianne Felicite De Lorgeil, daugh. of the late Count De L.

At Dawlish, Devon, James Hall, esq. of Jamaica, to the Hon. Elizabeth Lysaght, daughter of the late Lord Lisle.

At Hamble, near Southampton, G. Kake-wich, esq. of Lincoln's inn, to Miss Scale, eldest daughter of John S. esq.

At North Cave, James Bacchus, aged 97, to Mary Watson, aged 27.

Rev. Mr. Naylor, fellow of Queen's coll. Cambridge, to Miss Ground, of Whittlesea.

At Northwood, in the Isle of Wight, William-David Jennings, esq. of Doctors Commons, to Mrs. Pierfon, widow of the late Jas. Bradshaw P. esq. jun. of Vauxhall.

At Pottersperry, co. Northampton, the Hon. and Rev. Lord Henry Fitzroy, late of Trinity college, Cambridge, third son of the Duke of Grafton, to Miss Caroline Pigot, youngest daugh. of the late Admiral P.

By special licence, at Lulworth castle, Dorset, the seat of Thomas Weld, esq. the Hon. Mr. Stourton, to Miss Cath. Weld.

At Southampton, Gilbert Mathison, esq. of Willey, co. Surrey, to Miss Jasperhall.

At Mevagissey, in Cornwall, Lieut. Philip Lyne, of the royal navy, to Miss Slyman, of Penwarne.

At Avenbury, Edward West, esq. of Little Frome, to Miss Smith, eldest daughter of Mr. S. of the Brook-house, Hereford.

At Monk's Kirby, Mr. Powell, of Barwell, co. Leicester, to Miss Brown, only daughter of Mr. Z. B. of Stretton.

Rev. Mr. Allanson, of Allaxton, to Miss Elizabeth Clayton, daughter of the late Rev. W. C. of Belgrave.

At Leicester, Mr. Richer, the celebrated tight rope dancer, to Miss L. B. Watson, only daughter of Mr. W. manager of the Leicester, Cheltenham, and other theatres.

At Salisbury, Charles-Richard Orgill, esq. of Portland, Jamaica, to Miss Harriet Davies, daughter of the late Rev. John D. rector of Padworth, Berks.

John Maxwell, esq. of Spalding, co. Lincoln, to Miss Mary Peacock, of Woolley.

Richard Lang, esq. of Blewhayes, Devon, captain in the South Devon militia, to Miss Dashwood, only daughter of the late Capt. W. D. of Green Bank, Falmouth.

Mr. Parish, farmer, &c. of Gayton, to Miss Mountain, of Saleby, near Alford, Lincoln.

Rev. John Eden, vicar of St. Nicholas, Bristol, to Miss Chambers.

Capt. R. Wade, to Miss Goodchild.

At Exeter, Joseph Bealey, esq. M. D. to Miss Charlotte-Lewis Cofferrat, third daugh. of the late Nathanael-Elias C. esq.

At Liverpool, P. P. Carnell, esq. of the 20th foot, to Miss Sarah Ashworth.

At Wichrillon, T. O. Warwick, M. D. of Rotherham, to Miss Aldred, niece of R. W. Moul, esq. of the former place.

Capt. B. Spalding, of Woodbridge, to

Miss Denny, daughter of Mr. T. D. farmer

At Stoke Damerel, Devon, Wm. M'Donald, esq. surgeon of the royal navy, to Miss Knight, daughter of Capt. K. of his Majesty's ship Montague.

Wm. Rudd, esq. of Bishop Wearmouth, Durham, to Miss Isabella Kinsey.

At Rhuabon, Wm. Wynne, esq. of Penarth, to Miss Puleston, youngest daugh. of the late Rev. Dr. P. of Pickhill, co. Salop.

At Lutterworth, co. Leicester, Mr. Corral, watchmaker, to Miss Lester.

Charles Waters, esq. of Gannicox, co. Gloucester, to Miss Shearer, only daughter of Dr. S. of Limerick, late physician to his Majesty's forces at Gibraltar.

Sir Thomas Williams, captain of his Majesty's ship Endymion, to Miss Wapshare, eldest dau. of late Cha. W. esq. of Salisbury.

At Shrewsbury, F. Parry, esq. captain in the East India Company's service, to Miss Lloyd, daugh. of the late S. L. esq. of Fitz.

Mr. G. C. Watson, attorney, of Fakenham, to Miss Gould, of Little Dunham, Norf.

At Mottram Longdendale, James Cheetam, esq. of Stockport, to Miss Cardwell, daughter of Henry C. esq. of Hollingworth.

At Walcot, near Bath, Mr. Lindley, the celebrated performer on the violoncello, to Miss Taylor.

At Spalding, co. Lincoln, Jeffery Coy, esq. to Mrs. King, daughter of Thomas Sumpter, esq. of Histon-hall, co. Cambr.

At Stonehouse, Plymouth, Capt. Bayer, of the royal navy, to Miss F. Cole, sister of Rev. Dr. C. sub-rector of Exeter-coll. Oxf.

Mr. Harris, of Beer, to Miss Knighton, sister of John K. esq. M. D.

At Norwich, David Columbine, jun. esq. merchant, to Miss Anne Elwin, third surviving daughter of Peter E. esq. of Baston.

At Hitchin, Mr. John Bedford, printer and bookseller, to Miss Margerson.

M. Wilson, esq. to Miss Sophia Thompson, niece of Baily Heath, esq. of Stanstead, Essex.

Mr. Thomas Harrison, merchant, of Fyling Dales, near Whitby, to Miss Hawxell, only dau. of the late Rev. Mr. H. of Sleights.

At Kensington, Mr. Compson, jun. of the academy on Hanwell heath, to Miss Jane Marshall, daughter of Richard M. esq.

At Hackney, Mr. Wm. Whittington, of Freshford, Somerset, to Miss Martin, dau. of the late Col. M. of Bath.

At Islington, Mr. M. Hetherington, of Buckingham-street, Strand, to Miss Hutton.

Stephen Sloane, esq. son of Hans S. esq. M. P. to the Hon. Mrs. Estwick, eldest dau. of Lord Hawke.

At Islington, the Rev. George-Henry Watkins, of St. Andrew's, Holborn, to Miss Sarah Long, daughter of the late Mr. J. W. L. of Christ's hospital.

Mr. D. Smith, of South Audley-street, Grosvenor-squ. to Miss Noaks, of Sutton.

Mr. Macall Medford, merchant, of Finsbury-squ. to Miss Parr, of Finsbury-place.

John

John Wade, esq. of Ripon, co. York, to Miss George, of Salisbury-squ. Fleet-street.

Hen. Stevens, esq. of Doctors Commons, to Mrs. Frewen, relict of Francis F. esq.

Mr. Gathen, aged 30, to Lady Clifton Wintringham, aged 80.

At St. Mary, Lambeth, J. H. T. Rotter, esq. of Cheltenham, to the celebrated Mrs. Williams, professor of astrology.

Mr. Hopkins, of Friday-str. ribbon-manufacturer, to Miss Baker, late of Fore-str.

At St. Martin's in the Fields, Capt. Dundas, of the royal navy, to Miss Charl. Wood.

Mr. Sibthorpe, to Miss Willey, daughter of Mr. W. solicitor, Basinghall street.

Sept. 3. At Plymouth, Geo. Soltau, esq. of London, to Miss Symons, eldest dau. of Wm. S. esq. of Chattlewood house, Devon.

4. At St. Bene't's, Paul's wharf, Edw. Kelsey, esq. to Miss Harriet S. Street.

Edw. Dix, esq. of the royal navy, to Miss Charlotte-Edwards Gaverick, of Totnes.

Rev. Mr. Waters, of Kingsland-road, Middlesex, to Mrs. Jacomb, eldest daughter of Mr. J. Dalrymple, of Norwich.

Rev. John Brathwaite, of Marlborough, to Mrs. Chandler, of Pickwick, Wilts.

5. At Aldenham, Herts, Capt. Henry Graham, of the 1st dragoon-guards, to Miss Clutterbuck, of Stanmore, second sister of Robert P. esq. of Cardiff, co. Glamorgan.

8. Richard Morse Payne, esq. paymaster of the 24th foot, to Miss Sharpin, daughter of the Rev. Edw. S. of Swaffham, Norf.

9. At Warnford, Hants, Rev. Mr. Upton, to Mrs. Breedon, of that place.

At Camberwell, Surrey, Mr. Graham, of New Bridge-str. to Miss Bowes, of Dulwich.

At Stirling, Duncan Paterfon, esq. of Inverary, to Miss Harriet Fraser, daughter of the Rev. Dr. F. of the same place.

13. Peter Favene, esq. of the Old Jewry, to Miss Eliza Cornwell.

Rich. Townshend, esq. of Doctors Commons, to Miss Gerrard, of Olney, Bucks.

15. Capt. Saint, to Miss Brown, sole heiress of the Rev. John B. of Kettering.

William Erskine, esq. advocate, to Miss Euphemia Robinson, only daughter of John R. esq. professor of moral philosophy in the University of Edinburgh.

16. Mr. Ethersey, attorney, of Worcester, to Miss Parry, daughter of the late Rev. Mr. P. of Kemmerton, co. Gloucester.

John Spry Smith, esq. to Miss Taylor, both of Ormond-street.

Wm. Dyke, esq. of Woodborough, eldest son of Wm. D. esq. of Chesulden, Wilts, to Miss Dobson, of Newbury, Berks, eldest daughter of Mr. D. of London, and niece to the late Dr. Collet, physician, of Newbury.

17. Mr. George-Henry Robins, of Covent-garden piazza, to Miss Isabella Cotes.

18. At Chettle, Dorset, Mr. Wm. Dolling, to Miss Anne Floyd, niece of the Rev. W. Chafin, of that place.

Mr. Charles Bloye, of Cheapside, to Miss Marshall, only daughter of John M. esq.

19. At Purley, Berks, the Rev. Richard Hutchins Whitelocke, of Fardingoe, co. Northampton, to Miss Frances Storer, dau. of the Hon. Mrs. S. of Purley.

20. At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Dr. Alexander Monro, jun. of Edinburgh, to Miss Smyth, eld. dau. of Dr. Carmichael S.

Le Compte de Vandès, of the Luxembourg company of the Garde du Corps of France, to Mrs. Wright, of Brook-street.

22. Richard Burton, esq. of Lambeth, to Mrs. Mount, of Islington, widow of Wm. M. esq. of St. Catharine's.

At Addington, Mr. Jos. Fuller, to Miss Anne Browne, both of Ewell, Surrey.

24. At Beckenham, in Kent, the Rev. Wm. Stackhouse, vicar of Modbury, Devon, to Miss Smith, of Clay-hill.

Charles-William Ward, esq. to Miss Linley, of Southampton-street.

25. At Boston, Mr. Jos. Corbie, merchant, of London, to Miss Barnard.

George Brown, esq. merchant, of Hull, to Miss Sarah Robinson.

27. Alexander Crichton, M. D. F. R. S. to Miss Dodwell, only daughter of Edward D. esq. of West Moulsey, Surrey.

John Taylor Warren, esq. to Miss Rufpini, second daughter of the Chevalier R.

George Wade, esq. of Southampton-row, to Mrs. Bryant, of Basingstoke.

At Whitley, co. Northumberland, Sir Wharton Amcotts, bart. M. P. to Miss Amelia Campbell, of Whitley.

S. Treasure, esq. of the Tax-office, to Miss Brutton, of North End, Fulham.

At Guernsey, Jn. Thomas, esq. of Lothbury, to Miss Le Marchant, of Guernsey.

29. At Walcot church, Bath, Nicolas Mingay, esq. of the 62d regiment, to Miss Carol, eldest daughter of George C. esq.

Mr. Blair, attorney, of Uttoxeter, to Miss Webb, of Birmingham.

Capt. Simpson, of his Majesty's marine forces, to Miss Harriet Case, daugh. of the late Edw. C. esq. of Great Fransham, Norf.

30. At Edmonton, Edmund Busk, esq. of the Middle Temple, to Miss Testmaker.

At Bath, the Rev. Francis Baker, son of the Rev. Dr. B. of Freshford, to Miss Colton, dau. of Rev. B. C. canon of Salisbury.

At Glasgow, Mr. Archibald Galbraith, of Balgair, to Miss Catharine Galbraith, only daughter of the late Rear-admiral G.

Mr. Stephens, to Miss Rudings, daughter of Walter R. esq. of West Cotes.

Mr. Samuel Chapman, aged 74, to Mrs. Sarah Green, aged 41, both of Nottingham.

Oct. 1. At Glasgow, Robert Hepburn, esq. of Clarkington, major of the 10th (or Edinburgh) militia, to Miss Catharine Gordon, third daughter of the late Hon. Alex. G. (Lord Rokeville) and the Countess-dowager of Dumfries and Stair.

At Rochester, Lieut. Charles Cameron, of the 3d foot, or Buffs, to Miss C. E. Cameron, niece of the late Major-gen. C.

At

At Accrington, co. Lancaster, Robert Peel, esq. of Churchbank, to Miss Peel, dan. of Matth. P. esq. of Accrington-house.

Mr. Oliver Gamon, of Winchester-st. to Mrs. Lachenez Heude, of Liffon-green.

2. James Howard, esq. of West Fields, St. Alban's, Herts, to Miss Mary-Louisa Ekins, daughter of the late Rev. Randolph E. rector of Pebmarsh, Essex.

John Capel Rose, esq. of Cransley, near Kettering, to Miss Symons, eldest daugh. of the late Wm. S. esq. of Bury St. Edmund's.

Mr. Brougham, of Finsbury-square, surgeon, to Miss Idle, of Cheapside.

At Middlewich, John Clarke, esq. to Miss Mary Manley Lowe.

4. At Hackney, the Rev. L. Luke, fellow of Sidney college, Cambridge, to Mrs. Twentyman, widow, of Homerton terrace.

Philip Browne, esq. to Miss E. Fox, of Caversham, Bucks.

George Brietzcke, esq. of the Secretary of State's office, to Miss Isham, eldest dau. of Sir Justinian I. bart. of Lamport.

Mr. Hollingworth Bramley, of Aldersgate-street, to Miss Juliana Smith.

6. At Chelmsford, Essex, Langley Brackenbury, esq. captain in the North Lincoln militia, to Miss Judd, daughter of the late John J. esq. of Chelmsford.

7. Mr. James Bull, of Gracechurch-st. to Miss Evans, of the Borough High-street.

8. Rev. Tho. Streatfield, of Long Ditton, to Miss Champion, of Winchester-street.

At Edinburgh, Capt. Charles Greig, of the East India Company's service, to Miss Mary-Anne Anderson.

Mr. Bass, of Arundel-street, Strand, to Miss Waterhouse.

Mr. Boord, attorney, of Bath, to Miss A. Elkington.

9. At High Wycombe, Bucks, Richard Barry Slater, esq. to Miss Philadelphia Cayley, daughter of the late Sir Thomas C. bart. of Brompton, near Scarborough, co. York, and sister to the present Sir Geo. C.

Mr. Samuel Relf, of Philadelphia, to Miss Poyntell, eldest daughter of William P. esq.

11. Mr. W. G. Times, attorney, to Mrs. Swarder, both of Much Hadham, Herts.

13. At Woodhead-house, John Kincaid, esq. to Miss Cecilia Lennox, youngest dau. of the late Wm. L. esq. of Woodhead.

At Glasgow, Mr. William Jeffrey, merchant, to Miss Elizabeth Watson.

Mr. Clinstone Musgrave, goldsmith, of Taunton, to Miss Jane Haydon, of Barnstaple.

14. Capt. W. Arrowsmith, of the ship Mary of South Shields, to Miss Mary Ward.

15. At Edinburgh, John Archibald Bertram, esq. merchant, of Leith, to Miss Anne Brown Broughton, youngest dau. of Edw. B. esq. accomptant general of excise.

16. At Penzance, Cornwall, Jn. Oddy, esq. merchant, to Miss Oxnam.

Mr. Wm.-Robert Burgefs, of the Strand, to Miss Giblett, of Hartley-row, Hants.

17. At Midhurst, Suff. Joseph Shee, esq. of London wall, to Miss Darell, of Chelsea.

18. W. Whistler, esq. of Fairlight-place, Suffex, to Miss Mackay, of Dover-street.

Thomas Starling Benson, esq. of Horshydown, to Miss Newbury.

John Wood, esq. of Austin-friers, to Miss Frances Heysham, daughter of the Rev. Edmund H. rector of Little Munden, Herts.

19. Rev. George Osborne, of Teigh, co. Rutland; to Miss Latham, of Nottingham-place, Mary-la-Bonne.

Lieut. James, of the Cumberland militia, to Mrs. Booth, of Huntingdon.

At Glasgow, Mr. James Neilson, merchant, to Miss Agnes Jamieson, eldest dau. of the late Dr. Samuel J. of Virginia.

At Leith, James Gillespie, esq. manufacturer, in Anderson, to Miss Elz. Sherriff, eldest daughter of Robert S. esq. of Leith.

20. Mr. Chitty, of Leatherhead, Surrey, to Miss Clarkson, of White friers.

22. Mr. Chastenev, mercer, of Bracondale, to Miss Mary Rockcliffe, of Fulletby, co. Lincoln.

23. At Lancaster, Mr. Abraham Toulmin, of Surrey-street, Strand, to Miss Margaret Simpson, of Lancaster.

24. John Elliot, esq. lieutenant-colonel of the King's dragoon-guards, to Miss Maltby, eldest daughter of the late George M. esq. of Norwich.

25. At Newington, Surrey, Mr. Caldecott, of the Bank, to Miss Redfarn.

Capt. Wilson, to Miss Pinchback, daugh. of Wm. P. esq. of Fenchurch-street.

Daniel Hoofftetter, esq. to Miss Frances-Mary Duveluz, second dau. of David D. esq.

At Rossie castle, Scotland, Hercules Ross, esq. deputy-paymaster-general of his Majesty's forces at the Cape of Good Hope, to Miss Cecilia Craufurd, daughter of the late Sir Alexander C. bart.

26. Mr. Jacob Hawker, chemist, of Plymouth-dock, second son of the celebrated Dr. H. vicar of Charles, to Miss Drewitt.

Mr. Cotterell, export-officer, of Hull, to Mrs. Everingham.

27. J. Noble, esq. alderman of Bristol, to Mrs. Woolley, relict of the late William W. esq. of Jamaica.

At Dublin, Wm. Delany, esq. of Castle Durrow, co. Kilkenny, to Miss Scully.

Mr. John Hollingworth, farmer, of Wisbech St. Mary, in the Isle of Ely, to Miss M. Thorpe, of Edinweston, co. Rutland.

At Tickhill, Jas. Jackson, esq. of Doncaster, to Miss Henrietta Bower, of Bawtry.

29. At Bath, Edward Langford, esq. captain in the Royal Cornwall regiment, to Miss Whitmarsh, eldest daughter of the late Henry W. esq. of Batt's-place, Somerset.

At Bath, Capt. D'Arcy, to Miss Long.

At Huyton, John Dent, esq. M. P. to Miss A. J. Williamson, of Roby-hall, sister-in-law to Col. Gascoyne, M. P. for Liverpool.

John Lewis, esq. to Miss Philadelphia-Maria

Maria Campbell, of Bermondsey church-yard, dau. of the late Capt. C. of the navy.

Charles Lyford, esq. of Winchester, to Miss Townsend, of Lime-street.

At Edinburgh, Alex. Alexander, esq. 2d. son of A. A. esq. of Boydstown, to Miss Grace M'Alester, of Loup.

30. L. Wray, esq. of Upton-house, Hants, to Miss Martha Read, of Ebley, co. Glouc.

Anthony Bourdois, esq. to Miss Burney, eldest daugh. of Mr. B. of Beaumont-street.

Thomas Garland Murray, esq. of the E. India Company's service, to Miss Eliz. Hamilton, dau. of Wm. H. esq. of Blackheath.

Thomas Hanson, esq. of Smethwick, to Miss Boden, of New-street, Birmingham.

Thomas Hayne, esq. of Nottingham, to Miss H. Twaites.

31. Capt. Anderson, of the royal navy, to Miss Eggleston, of Kilham.

Nov. 2. Mr. Denman, comedian, of the Hull company, to Miss Close, of Doncaster.

3. At Kingston church, Portsea, Mr. Robert Hope, purser of his Majesty's ship Puissant, to Miss Fanny Paul.

At Bathwick, Gilbert Trome Becket Turner, esq. of Penleigh-house, Wilts, to Mrs. Phipps, relict of Thomas Hele P. esq. of Leighton-house, in the same county.

4. At Hale, Liverpool, Cha. Lawrence, esq. to Miss Rose D'Aguilar, of Garston.

Mr. James Landers, of Craigie, to Miss Henrietta Edmonstone, youngest daugh. of the late John E. esq. of Cambuswallace.

At Yefeland, near Lancaster, John Ford, esq. to Miss Lawson.

Mr. F. Brotherhood, of Barrow-upon-Soar, co. Leicester, to Miss A. Pagett, dau. of Mr. J. P. farmer and grazier at Rothely.

5. At Minorca, Lieut. Francis Hastings, of the royal navy, to Leonora St. Croix, only daughter and heiress of Don Emanuel St. C. of that island.

6. At Hertford, John Brickwood, esq. of Croydon, Surrey, to Miss Bowyer, daugh. of the late Calvert B. esq. of Coles.

At Putney, Surrey, J. D. Hofe, esq. to Miss Maria Jennings, youngest daughter of the late George J. esq. of that place.

Rev. W. Pierce Netherfole, LL B. rector of Clophill, and vicar of Pulloxhill, co. Bedford, to Miss Sophia Hagar, of Amptill.

Mr. Thomas Dalton, to Miss Eleanor Willis, both of Mitcham, Surrey.

8. Capt. Tho. Chivers, of Stepney-causeway, to Miss Young, of Mile End green.

Mr. John-Francis Defanges, of Wheeler-street, Spital-square, to Miss Eliz. Hampton.

At Boldro, in the New Forest, Hants, George Stone, jun. esq. to Miss Urry.

10. John Rouet Smollet, esq. of Bonhill, to Miss Elizabeth Boyle, daught. of the late Hon. Patrick B. esq. of Sheiraltou.

At Upholland, co. Lancaster, Rev. Geo. Borlase, B. D. Casuistical professor and registrar in the University of Cambridge, to Miss Anne Holme, second daughter of the Rev. Tho. H. of Holland-house, in that co.

11. At Greenwich, Lieut. A. R. Kerr, of the royal navy, to Miss Raifon.

At Greenbank, near Glasgow, David Niven, esq. late of Jamaica, to Miss Hutchinson.

At Aston, near Frodsham, co. Lancaster, M^{ons}. le Compt^e Hyacinth de Hautay, to Mademoiselle Therese Alliot de Muffey.

12. At Liverpool, Matth. Fletcher, esq. of Darcy Lever, near Bolton, to Mrs. Boys.

13. Mr. Robert Elliott, of Fenchurch-str. to Miss Franck, of Nine Elms, Surrey.

At Davenham, in Cheshire, Mr. Eccles, attorney, to Miss Vernon, of Chester.

Mr. Tho. Jessop, wheelwright, to Miss Anne Hill, both of Claypole. His father, Mr. D. J. died on the following day, aged 65.

17. At Auchlyne, in Scotland, W. E. Campbell, esq. jun. of Glenfalloch, to Miss Susannah Campbell, of Lochdochart.

Mr. Priestley, inn-keeper, of Oundle, to Miss Birks, of Newark.

At the Marquis of Drogheda's, in Dublin, John Ormsby Vandeleur, esq. M. P. commissioner of his Majesty's revenue, to the Right Hon. Lady Frances Moore.

At Poole, Dorset, Mr. Thomas, of Ludgate-hill, haberdasher, to Miss Ainsley.

At Edinburgh, James Anderson, esq. of Lincluden, to Miss Catharine Grant.

At Frankfort-on-the-Mayne, Mr. Robert M'Kerrell, of Lond. to Miss Sabina Schultze, youngest daughter of Jean Chretien S. esq. banker at Frankfort.

18. At Syerston, Mr. Thomas Foulkes, an opulent farmer and grazier, of Sibthorpe, to Miss Anne Browne.

At Coddensham, Suffolk, Mr. Robert Barfield, to Mrs. Fenton; whose united ages amount to 157 years.

At Whitchurch, co. Salop, the Rev. Joseph Langford, rector of Pontesbury, to Miss B. Sandland, second daugh. of the late Rev. Tho. S. head-master of Whitchurch free-school, and rector of St. Deverenx.

20. Mr. James Cox, of Christ Church, Surrey, to Miss Brookes, of Croydon.

At Tewkesbury, co. Gloucester, Mr. Martin, wine-merchant, to Miss Wollams.

21. James Lister, esq. of Ousefleet-grange, co. York, to Miss Spofforth, dau. of Rob. S. esq. of Howden, in the same co.

At Kirkwall, in Scotland, Rev. Charles Alison, minister of St. Andrew's, to Miss Jean Stalker, of Kirkwall.

Thomas Blackburne, esq. of Lynn, to the only daughter of the Rev. Brook Hurlock.

22. Mr. Benjamin Brown, stock-broker, to Miss Randall, of Kentish-town.

23. At Castle-Sowerby, Mr. John Bowman, of Field Garth, to Miss Sarah Brown, second daugh. of Timothy B. esq. of Stockdalewath, formerly a merchant at Carlisle.

24. At Doncaster, Wm. H. Durham, esq. of Bermudas, to Miss E. Thickstone.

At Gargrave, Matthew Wilson, esq. of Otley, to Mrs. Richardson Currer, relict of the Rev. Henry Richardson C.

Mr.

Mr. Robert Warns, to Mrs. Margaret Skillen, both of Bawdeswell, Norfolk; whose united ages make 147 years.

25. Mr. John Ure, merchant, to Miss Agnes Cathel, of Glasgow.

At Truro, Cornwall, Jas. O'Bryen, esq. captain in the royal navy, and nephew of the Earl of Inchiquin, to Miss Bridgeman Willyams, daughter of James W. esq.

Lient. Tyndale, of the 17th foot, to Miss Susan Wetherall, of Lincoln.

John Dent, esq. of Morton-place, near Northallerton, co. York, to Miss Gibson.

26. By special licence, at Beckford-house, co. Gloucester, the seat of William Wakeman, esq. M. Constable Maxwell, esq. of Everingham, co. York, to Miss T. A. Wakeman, niece of the aforefaid W. W. esq.

27. At Inverness, Mr. John Macdonald, to Miss Lydia Falconar.

28. Mr. Rose, of Coombe farm, Kingston, to Miss Simpson, of the Sanctuary.

Mr. Edw. Dennis, wine and brandy-merchant, of Tooley-st. to Miss Rebecca Mead.

29. At Wingerworth, B. D. Duppa, esq. of Hollingbourn-place, Kent, to Miss Mary Gladwin, of Stubbing, co. Derby.

Mr. Rochas, of Broad-street, merchant, to Miss H. Reddish, of St. James's-street.

John Hair, esq. of Somerset-house, to Mrs. Wade, widow of George W. esq.

Mr. J. G. Meymott, of Newington, Surrey, to Miss S. P. Clarke, of Southwark.

Dec. 1. Mr. R. Winter, of Grantham, co. Lincoln, to Miss Moore, of Louth.

2. Mr. Atkins, of Winchester, to Miss Buckland, of Hill Farm.

Mr. Richard Wing, of Greetham, to Mrs. Sarah Darker, of Barrow, co. Rutland.

4. Richard Butter, jun. esq. to Miss Phillis French, dau. of And. F. esq. of Camberwell.

5. John Dalby, esq. of Derby, to Miss Livius, of Richmond, Surrey, daugh. of the late Peter L. esq. chief justice of Quebec.

6. Mr. Perrin, of Broad-street-buildings, to Miss M. Reddish, of St. James's-street.

Mr. Wm. Perry, of the Strand, to Miss Parker, dau. of Wm. P. esq. of S. Lambeth.

Hen. Barnes, esq. of Gray's-inn, to Mrs. Coyte, widow of Mr. Geo. C. of London.

9. Capt. Temple Hardy, of the royal navy, only surviving son of the late Admiral Sir Charles H. to Miss Warre.

10. At the Quakers' meeting-house at Scarborough, Mr. David Priestman, of Malton, to Miss Eliza Rowntree, of Pickering.

12. At Boston, co. Lincoln, Mr. Gibb, surgeon, to Miss Stanley, eldest dau. of the Rev. Dr. S. of Bennington-house, Grantham.

13. Mr. Thomas Pitt Stead, of London-bridge, to Miss Anne Skey, of Welling, Herts.

Capt. Kennard Smith, of Epfom, to the youngest daughter of the late Jas. Hodges, esq. of the Madras civil establishment.

15. Mr. Joseph Meymott, to Miss Rigand, daughter of J. F. R. esq. R. A.

At Upholland, co. Lancaster, Major

Burgh Leighton, of the 4th (Queen's own) dragoons, to Miss Jane Holme, eldest daughter of the Rev. Tho. H. of Holland-house.

Thomas Plummer, jun. esq. of Mincing-lane, to Miss Thompson, daughter of Thomas T. esq. of Castle-st. Leicester-square.

John-James Morgan, esq. of St. James's-square, Bristol, to Miss Mary-Anne Brent.

Robert Jones, esq. to Miss Poyser, both of Wrexham, Denbigh.

16. Mr. Botton, jun. of Paternoster-row, to Miss Hollier, only daughter of R. H. esq.

George-William Newcome, esq. of Devonshire str. to Miss Trower, of Hackney.

At Cambridge, Rev. Zachary Brooke, fellow of St. John's college, to Miss Elizabeth Gunning, of Triplo. co. Cambridge.

At Barwell, co. Leicester, Mr. E. Orton, surgeon, of Earl Shilton, to Miss Frith.

Fran. Mundy, esq. of Markeaton, to Miss Newton, dau. of Jn. Leaper, esq. of Derby.

17. Mr. L. Docker, of the Lord Mayor's Court-office, Royal Exchange, to Miss Griffiths, only daughter of Mr. Robert G. of Forty-hill, Enfield.

18. Martin Pearkes, esq. to Mrs. Anderson, eldest daughter of Samuel Gift, esq. of Gower-street, Bedford-square, and Wormington-grange, co. Gloucester.

J. Longdon, esq. to Miss Charlotte Metham, youngest daughter of the late Thomas M. esq. of Nottingham.

20. Mr. John Sowerby, of Watling-str. to Miss Wyllie, of the Old Jewry.

Rev. Edward Valpy, rector of Stanford Dingley, Berks, to the relict of the late Rev. Chaloner Byng Baldock, and daughter of the late Thomas Western, esq. of Abington-hall, co. Cambridge.

Charles Lambert, esq. of Harley-street, to Miss Poignand, eldest daughter of Dr. P.

22. William M'Gillevrays, esq. of Montreal, to Miss Macdonald.

23. Mr. Wm. Boothby, white lead manufacturer, to Miss Mary Ward, niece of the late Archer W. esq. of the white lead works near Derby.

24. At Wymondham, co. Leicester, Mr. Wilcox, to Miss Day, only daughter of the late Richard D. esq.

Rev. Mr. Warner, to Miss Mahew, of Lynn, Norfolk.

At St. James's church, the Rev. T. Thomas, late pastor of the congregation of Protestant Dissenters at Enfield, now of that at Wareham, Dorset, to Miss Elizabeth Petrie, dau. of the late Mr. P. of that place.

Mr. John Astley, of the Royal Amphitheatre, Westminster bridge, to Miss Hannah Waldo Smith.

25. At Kingston, Lieut. A. Wilson, of the navy, to Miss E. B. M'Kay, of Gibraltar.

29. Mr. Hugh Chesney, to Miss Annie Blair, late of Aylesbury.

At Dundee, Capt. James Robertson, of the 76th foot, to Miss Catharine Guild, dau. of Mr. John G. merchant there.

30. At the seat of Col. Ogle, at Walton-upon-Thames, Lieut. Campbell, of the Bombay marines, to Miss Gregory, of Windsor.

Thomas Geary, esq. of Trinity-lane, to Miss Willock, of Golden-square.

31. At Holme, J. Troup, esq. to Miss Jane Rose, second daughter of John R. esq.

P. 608, b. l. 2, read "ventos."

P. 1006, b. Lady Danvers was daughter and heir of Mr. Watson; married to Sir John D. in 1755; and had by him two sons and seven daughters.

P. 1207. M. Euler's "Letters to a German Princess, on different Subjects of Physics and Philosophy," were translated from the French, by Dr. Henry Munter, in two volumes, 8vo, 1795. They are addressed to the Princess of Anhalt Dessau, niece to Frederick II. King of Prussia. The author studied at Basil, and passed the greater part of his life between Germany and Prussia. To this work is prefixed the Eulogium of Euler, read before the Academy of Sciences at Paris, in which his life and studies are developed.

P. 1217, a. After "Charles Townley, esq." add "late Lancaster herald, which he resigned in 1793."

The late Rev. John Hulse, brother to the late Sir Edward Hulse, bart. who died December 1 (see p. 1220), and youngest son of the eminent physician, has bequeathed some considerable estates to the University of Cambridge, for the advancement of religious learning; and directed an annual premium, for the best Dissertation, in English, on the Evidence in general, or the Prophecies or Miracles in particular, or any other arguments, whether direct or collateral proofs of the Christian Religion, in order to evidence its truth and excellence. The vicechancellor and trustees have accordingly offered a premium of 40l. for the best essay "On the Prophecies which are now accomplishing, as an Evidence of the Truth of the Christian Religion." The successful author, who must be under the degree of M. A. to print the dissertation at his own expence.

Another John Hulse, of St. John's college, Cambridge, B. A. 1728, by his will, dated 1777, left estates to found two scholarships at St. John's college, a lecturer and Christian advocate, in the University from that college.

P. 1220. The Rev. Philip Gibbs was born in the South of Devon. His parents dying while he was quite an infant, he was left with only the Divine Providence for his guide. His mind was very early impressed with a sense of religion, and an ardent thirst for general knowledge, and he began in the days of youth to enquire and think for himself on subjects of the highest importance. *GEN. MAG. Supplement, 1800.*

portance. From the fullest conviction he joined a society of Baptists, in King'sbridge, and about eighteen settled at Plymouth, as minister of a church of that denomination. Here he continued exercising his ministry for more than half a century, without any pecuniary recompence, notwithstanding several invitations to situations of considerable worldly advantage. His life and character, religious, civil, social, and domestic, afforded a rare example of piety, integrity, philanthropy, and, in short, of every moral and Christian virtue. He attained a considerable knowledge of the Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and French languages; and of subjects of general science. In his discourses from the pulpit, his manner was serious, his observations judicious, his arrangement clear and simple, his arguments close, his language plain, correct, and concise, his mode of address earnest and affectionate. The congregation, when he came to it, was one of the most inconsiderable, but at his death one of the most respectable, of the Dissenting congregations in the West of England. On Friday, Dec. 5, his remains being removed to the meeting, and placed on a table before the pulpit, an excellent oration, full of judicious observations, and very suitable to the occasion, was delivered by the Rev. Isaiah Birt, of Plymouth Dock, formerly his colleague. The service was begun and concluded with suitable prayers by the Rev. Herbert Mends and the Rev. Humphry Penn. The body was then carried to the burying-ground, (which he had some years before purchased; and given to the congregation,) and deposited in the family vault. The pall was supported by eight ministers; two of the Established Church, one Presbyterian, two Independents, two Baptists, and one Methodist. The pulpit, the desk, and front of the galleries, were hung and covered with black cloth. The funeral was attended by an immense concourse of persons of all denominations, who agreed in lamenting the death of this truly great and good man. On Sunday, Dec. 14, a funeral sermon was preached by his late colleague, now his successor, the Rev. Wm. Winterbotham, which commanded the attention and obtained the approbation of every candid and judicious hearer. The congregation consisted of persons of all denominations of Plymouth and the adjacent towns, amounting nearly to two thousand; and it was computed that as many more came to the doors, and went away for want of room. The general and public respect thrown to his memory was a sufficient proof that the public at large entertained a high sense of his worth; and that his death was generally considered as a public loss.

P. 1221, b. Mr. Honeywood was of All Souls college, Oxford; M. A. 1771.

DEATHS.

DEATHS.

May 12. **A**T Arcot, in the East Indies, of a violent fever, Lieut. Ballmer, of the 6th regiment of native cavalry, youngest and last surviving son of the late Major B. of Lymington.

June 15. At Madras, Capt. Flood, of the 51st foot, only son of Sir Fred. F. bart.

Aug. . . . At Jamaica, Mr. Wm. Meech, son of the late Mr. M. surgeon and apothecary, of Sherborne, co. Dorset.

Sept. . . . At Port Royal, Jamaica, Mr. John Bromley, purser of his Majesty's ship *Lowestoffe*.

II. Mr. Magrath, formerly of Dunganavan, in Ireland, first lieutenant of the *Salamine* ship of war. His death was the consequence of a wound in the side from the filetto of an assassin, who met him in one of the streets of Leghorn, August 31, while enquiring for a house. The villain was not known, nor was he apprehended. The cause of committing this atrocious act was unknown. Having bled inwardly, a mortification ensued, which, of course, proved fatal. He was a man of most amiable character, and highly respected by his brother-officers.

24. At his house at the Zwart river, Cape of Good Hope, Alexander Farquhar, esq. navy agent victualer.

Oct. 24. At Martinique, Capt. William Swales, of the *Aurora* transport.

Nov. 7. At Edgefield parsonage, near Holt, co. Norfolk, Mrs. Anne Francis, wife of the Rev. Robert Bransby F. and eldest daughter of the reverend and learned Daniel Gittins, formerly rector of South Stoke, and vicar of Leominster, Suffex. From her father's instructions her mind imbibed an early love of literature; and, in maturer years, the study of the Holy Scriptures were her daily employment and delight. She was a great proficient in the Hebrew language; and, in 1781, published "A poetical Translation of the Song of Solomon, from the original Hebrew; with a preliminary Discourse, and Notes historical, critical, and explanatory." This work was held in much estimation by the learned world. Mrs. F. was also the author of several poetical publications. In 1785 she published "The Obsequies of Demetrius Poliorcetes;" in 1787, "A poetical Epistle from Charlotte to Werter;" and, in 1790, "A Collection of Miscellaneous Poems." She was honoured with the friendship and correspondence of many very eminent and learned men; among whom were the late Rev. William Jones, and the Rev. John Parkhurst, who always professed and entertained for her the highest esteem and regard. Although the greatest part of her life was passed in domestic retirement, she possessed powers which, if displayed, would have shone conspicuous in the most polished circles. In conversation she evinced

great energies of mind, and a pointed wit; but she never suffered the lively sallies of her imagination to lead her either into levity or ill-nature. The author of this feeble tribute to her merits, who for 20 years enjoyed her friendship, and was improved and delighted by her correspondence, must add, that her mental acquirements were her least praise; for, as a daughter, wife, and mother, she proved herself an excellent woman and a sincere Christian.

17. At Perth, in her 104th year, Janet Anderson, relict of — Melville, a spoon-maker. Within the last 12 months she danced with great glee at the marriage of her son.

Lately, at Bombay, in the E. Indies, Col. Robinson, son of Sir George R. bart.

In India, S. Whitehill, esq. chief and custom-master at Mahim, and senior nierch.

At Bufforah, Mr. J. Skinner, acting lieutenant in the Company's marine.

At Gibraltar, Lieut. James Ibbetson, of the marines.

At Vienna, regretted by an extensive circle of friends, who, from his intelligence and facility of communication, derived frequent and exuberant delight, John Balmanno, esq. He was the only son of an eminent surgeon in the city of London; and, having completed his education in a most creditable manner, chose the profession of the law, and became a student in Lincoln's inn. To the acquisition of jurisprudential knowledge he consecrated his days; and his evenings were frequently devoted to those schools of eloquence which were yet uncontaminated by the display of improper principles, and which, in better days, nurtured the talents of a Dallas and a Garrow. His eloquence was distinguished for argumentative fecundity and logical precision; he brought to the subject all the information of which it was susceptible, and embellished it with all the ornaments which could be used without charge of affectation. He, though a very young advocate, was already forcing his way into advantageous notice. His seniors at the bar spoke in terms of due commendation of his learning and abilities; and his eloquence was advantageously displayed, in a recent session, at the bar of the House of Lords, when, pleading in behalf of a frail female of fashion, he adverted to the conduct of Helen, and, in an animated apostrophe, described his unfortunate client as "not less lovely, though far more penitent, than the paramour of Paris." As an author, Mr. Balmanno had established his reputation by some excellent criticisms in the *Critical Review*, and by an elaborate and luminous edition of Sir William Jones's "Essay on the Law of Bailments." He had of late addicted himself to the study of the law of nations; and, from the materials he had previously collected, there

was abundant reason to expect that, had his return from Vienna been permitted, the stores of British literature would have been augmented by a new exposition of important topics. His notes and memorandums form a valuable mass of information; and he had prepared for the press, a Journal of a Tour to the Hebrides.

At Jane Ville, co. Limerick, Ireland, Richard Crisps, esq. captain and adjutant of the City of Limerick militia. His death was occasioned by the wounds he received in the action at Colooney, Sept. 5, 1798, when that regiment stopped the career of the French troops.

At Limerick, Martin Connell Creagh, M. D.

At Dublin, aged 96, Mr. James Reilly, an eminent sales-master.

At Bellamont forest, in Ireland, Robert Dixon, esq. son to the Bishop of Down and Connor.

In Great Longford-street, Dublin, aged 80, Mrs. Felicia Galt, relict of Mr. Archdeacon Galt.

At his seat at Frankfort, in Ireland, universally regretted, Col. Rolleston, late of Staffordshire. He distinguished himself as an active magistrate; and in the American war, when the country was threatened by invasion, he raised a volunteer corps, which he supported at his own expence, and by which he preserved the peace of the country. He also distinguished himself by taking an active part, as captain-commandant of the yeomanry, in quelling the late rebellion. His house, which was surrounded by a moated fort, he converted into a garrison, for the yeomanry and soldiers quartered there; and at one time was in danger, with his whole family, together with the garrison, of being poisoned, by a plan having been laid by the rebels to poison the water which surrounded the fort, but was happily discovered in time to prevent its execution.

At Perth, Mr. Alex. McEwen, surgeon.

At Sunderland, aged 59, Mr. William Simpson. He has left 11 brothers and sisters, whose ages (including his own at the time of his death) amount to 660 years.

At sea, W. Cockell, esq. late sheriff of Madras, in the East Indies.

At Meriden, aged 98, Mrs. Eliz. Qverton.

At Aber, in Brecknockshire, in his 83d year, the Rev. William Williams, near 40 years a Protestant dissenting-minister at Brecknock and Aber.

In Priory-street, Carmarthen, the Rev. T. Williams, vicar of Llanllawdog, in that county.

At Whitehaven, Cumberland, the wife of Thomas Hartley, esq.

Aged 70, Mr. Tho. Dunning, of Hull.

Aged 85, Thomas Stafford, of Denbigh. He was the first member of the Sick Club there, which was established 29 years ago;

and he is the only person belonging to it who has died within that period.

Mrs. Smyth, mother of J. S. esq. of Heath, near Wakefield, M. P. for Pontefract, co. York.

At Hull, Mrs. Robinson, widow of Mr. John R. woollen-draper; Aged 37, Mr. Thomas Bramwell, hatter; Aged 87, Mr. J. Johnson, formerly a landing-waiter in the customs; In Bond-street, aged 36, Miss Margaret Mayfield, a truly pious and excellent character; and, in his 65th year, deservedly respected, Mr. Jn. Newton, many years head-clerk in the bank of Messieurs Pease, Knowsley, and Wray.

Aged 90, Thomas Walker, of York, gardener. He was a sailor on-board Admiral Anson's fleet in his memorable voyage round the world.

At Scarborough, three persons, whose united ages make 284 years; viz. Mrs. Tate, aged 96; Mr. Crompton, aged 94; and Mr. Dealtry, also aged 94.

Aged 95, Mrs. Barker, of Barton-upon-Humber.

Mr. Edward Monk, printer of the Chester Courant.

Burnt to death, at Heanor, co. Derby, a child named Allen, aged 4 years.

Aged 56, Mr. Richard Wright, surgeon, of Derby.

At Chesterfield, Mrs. Ward, mother of the celebrated Mrs. Radcliffe.

At Aston-upon-Trent, co. Derby, after a very short illness, Miss Sarah Hickinbotham.

Aged 72, Mrs. M. Starkey, of Brantone; and, aged 20, Miss Mary Starkey, her dau.

At Marnble, in Worcestershire, Mr. Hailes, a respectable farmer, was killed by his bull. It appeared that he was very fond of the bull, and highly valued him; had been feeding him in the fold-yard with some oats in the straw out of his hands, and afterwards was scratching his head, and talking to him; when the bull (which had before shewn symptoms of wildness) immediately ran at the deceased, who for some time sheltered himself behind a brick pillar, but being closely pursued, he endeavoured to get under a cart-dray; in doing which, the bull struck him so violently against the dray as to occasion his death. The bull was immediately driven to some distance while the poor man was removed, but soon returned to the place in pursuit of the unfortunate object, and was afterwards shot.

At Hinckley, co. Leicester, in his 65th year, Mr. Wm. Millward, several years a letter-carrier there.

Miss Cropper, only daughter of Mr. C. attorney, of Loughborough.

Mrs. Watchorn, wife of Alderman W. of Leicester.

At Claybrooke, Mrs. Sawbridge, relict of Mr. Wm. S. many years one of the chief constables of Guxhallton hundred.

At Leicester, Miss Lahun. Also, aged 79, Mr. Joseph Godherd.

Mr. Brewster, attorney, Melton Mowbray. Also, Mr. Boyfield, ironmonger, &c.

At a very advanced age, Thomas Gamble, gent. of Willoughby. Also, Mrs. Martha Gamble, of the same place.

At Loughborough, in her 74th year, Mrs. Margaret Cartwright; whose memory will be long regretted by the loyal and social circle who frequented the Thistle and Crown, of which she had been mistress upwards of 40 years. No house could boast of better regulations, and few women of superior intelligence.

Mr. Whittington, more than 20 years a faithful servant to Sir John Palmer, bart. of Carlton, co. Northampton.

After a lingering illness, Mr. Tho. Mee, jun. grocer and ironmonger, at Kegworth.

At Leicester, aged 66, Mrs. Goodhouse.

At Rathy, co. Leicester, in the prime of life, Mr. John Geary, farmer and grazier.

William Read, a labourer, of Beccles. Disputing, in a very angry manner, with some part of his family, he suddenly dropped down and expired.

Advanced in years, Mr. James Ashley, of Lincoln, formerly master of the Adam and Eve public-house.

Miss Tompman, of Horbling, co. Linc.

In her 69th year, Mrs. Sanderson, wife of Mr. Tho. S. of Deeping St. James.

Advanced in years, Mr. John Pell, of Lincoln, woolcomber and hosier.

Aged 78, Mr. Speed, farmer, of Clipham, Rutland.

At Spalding, in his 17th year, Mr. Geo. Carter, eldest son of Mrs. C. of that place, a very amiable youth.

Mr. Dodd, schoolmaster, of Thurgarton, near Southwell.

At Caistor, Mr. R. Booth, many years a respectable stationer, grocer, &c.

At Tuxby, near Horncastle, aged 90, Mr. William Shepherd.

At Hundleby, Mr. Maulkinton, grazier.

At Skirbeck, near Boston, after 3 years confinement with the gout, aged 74, Mr. John Lane, gardener and feedman.

At Alford, Mr. Sam. Duckering, grazier. Mrs. Carter, of Dunsby, co. Lincoln.

At Barkwith, Mr. John Clarke, farmer.

Mr. Watton, farmer, &c. of Hanthorpe, near Bourne.

Aged 83, Mrs. Elizabeth Yarborough, of Holbeach.

Suddenly, aged upwards of 70, Mr. Wells, of Pickworth.

Mr. Jervis Thorpe, of Barton, co. Linc.

At Paullbeck, after a long and heavy affliction, aged 69, Mr. John Carter, farmer and grazier.

Aged 85, Mrs. Rayment, of Huntingdon, mother of Alderman R. of Lincoln.

At Newton, near Barnstone, aged 90, Mr. Francis Ellerton, an eminent farmer.

He was carried to the grave by 8 grandsons, attended by 20 nephews.

At Southwell, Mr. Wm. Ricket, miller. Also, at the same place, Mr. Fran. Adams, painter, of Sheffield.

Mr. Thomas Nelson, an eminent practitioner in farriery at Billingham.

At Tallington, near Stamford, the wife of Ralph Westropp, esq. of Limerick.

Mrs. Roberts, of Belton, Rutland.

Aged 22, Mr. Jos. Bradley, of Oundle.

At Goodleigh, Devon, Mr. Henry Stebbing, farmer. He was a great fox-hunter, and had collected as many foxes pads as covered the whole of his stable-door and door-posts, having been in at all their deaths; and, at his own particular request, a pad was placed in each of his hands when laid out in his coffin. When interred, in the parish of Stoke, he was attended by the huntmen and whippers-in belonging to the packs with which he had hunted.

Mr. Andrews, of Yaxley, near Stilton, who at one period of his life weighed 36 stone. He lost his life in consequence of being overturned by a stage-coach, as he was returning from Stilton in a chaise-cart.

At Bristol hot wells, in his 19th year, George Hill, esq.

Mr. John Bosworth, farmer and grazier, of Edmonthorpe, Rutland.

Mr. Samuel Palmer, late master of the Blue Bear inn, Cambridge.

Aged 87, Mrs. Spaldell, of Narborough, co. Norfolk.

Mr. George Foley, a respectable farmer at Burnham-Norton, Norfolk.

Aged 77, Mrs. Anne Langley, relict of Mr. John L. woolcomber, at Wereham, and one of the people called Quakers. Also, in his 48th year, Mr. John Langley, her son.

Oglethorpe, Womanan, M.D. of Wisbech, in the Isle of Ely.

Mrs. Scammell, wife of Mr. S. sen. of Plymouth; also, Mrs. Brodick, wife of Mr. John B. ship-builder, and daughter of the above.

At Plymouth, Lieut. Thurgood, of the Bedfordshire militia.

At Portsmouth, in a fit, Lieut. Adney Symes, of the marines; a fine promising young man, and much regretted.

At Portsmouth, Mr. Duckett, master of the Esther, of Hull.

Mrs. Hodges, of Bramdean, Hants.

At Fawley, in the Isle of Wight, John White, esq. barrister at law.

At Bristol hot wells, Mr. John Walker, son of Mr. Ard W. of Leeds, brandy-mer.

At Burnley, after a short illness, in his 26th year, W. Peel, esq. of Church Bank, and nephew to Sir R. Peel, of Bury. His liberality and other estimable qualities make his departure sincerely felt. The grief of the poor in that neighbourhood was expressed in the most poignant manner when his remains were taken for interment;

terment; that of his friends and domesticks was great in the extreme.

At Burnley, aged 58, Mr. H. Spencer, bookseller, distinguished for his eccentricity of character. His coffin, which was made of wood of his own growing, he had kept by him for several years.

At her house in Sydney-place, Bath, Mrs. Tripp, relict of John T. esq. barrister at law, of Taunton.

At Gaintborough, Mr. West, grocer.—Mr. and Mrs. W. and two young men who boarded with them, have all died within the space of six weeks.

In Devonshire, in an apoplectic fit, while sitting in company with his wife and daughters, C. J. Harpur, of Gower-court, in Kent. He had been some time in a declining state, and the air of Devonshire was recommended by his physicians as a warmer county than Kent. He died immensely rich; and by his will, made some months previous to his death, his whole property, except a very handsome settlement on Mrs. Harpur, is to be divided among his five daughters.

At the hot wells, Bristol, Lady Molyneux, relict of the Right Hon. Sir Capel M.

Aged 78, Mrs. Mary Pinfold, a maiden lady, of Minchin Hampton.

At Gloucester, Mrs. Webb, widow of R. W. esq. late alderman of that city.

At Bath, aged 83, Mrs. Price, relict of Barth. P. esq. of East Charlton, Berks.

At Market Drayton, co. Salop, aged 86, Mr. Young, surgeon and apothecary.

At Bath, Mrs. Scrope, relict of the late Rev. Dr. S. of Castle Coombe, and sister to E. Lambert, esq. of Boynton, Wilts.

Mrs. De Borge, wife of Mr. Thomas De B. of Broadway, near Weymouth. She was a very charitable and well disposed woman.

In Queen-square, Bath, Henry Seymer, esq. a gentleman of a respectable family and considerable property at Hanford, in Dorsetshire. Also, a few days after, at her house in New King-street, Mrs. Seymer, mother of the aforesaid gentleman. She was in a very advanced age, and grief for the loss of her son, it is supposed, accelerated her death.

At Ashton-under-Line, after a lingering illness, aged 17 months, Julius Cæsar Thompson. This was the child brought into the world by the Cæsarean operation, at the Manchester lying-in hospital.

At his seat in Pembrokeshire, Walter Powell, esq. youngest son of the late John P. esq. collector of the customs at Bristol.

At Upton castle, co. Pembroke, John Tasker, esq. formerly of Bombay.

At Wisbech, in his 84th year, Mr. John Powell, many years a respectable joiner, &c.

At Huntingdon, after a lingering illness, in her 74th year, Mrs. Hodson, wife of the Rev. Robert H. rector of that place.

Mr. Drage, jun. one of the Huntingdonshire volunteer cavalry.

At Winchester, James Heywood, esq. eldest son of the late Peter-John H. esq. of the Isle of Mann.

At Ludlow, aged 81, Henry Davis, esq. upwards of 40 years alderman thereof.

In his 74th year, Philip Rufford, esq. alderman of Worcester.

At Wilberfoss, in her 36th year, Mrs. Leef, wife of Capt. L. of the royal navy.

At Poole, aged 82, after a very long and painful illness, Mrs. Elizabeth Allen.—

Also, aged 21, James Hans Jolliffe, esq. an army-surgeon.

After a long illness, Mr. Ellis, jun. only son of Mr. E. in Narrow Marsh, Notts.

At Plympton, aged 74, Geo. Heimealdinger, a Prussian. He served all the war of 1746 with Frederick of Prussia; got his discharge in 1757; entered into our service, and served as a baker to the army in America till 1763. After working at Plymouth he settled in the village of Hemerdon, and married the daughter of a farmer, with whom he resided at his death. The joint ages of his wife, her father, mother, and an old man-servant, all living under one roof, make 364 years.

At Stilton, on his road to London, G. G. Ducarel, esq. of Exmouth, Devon, nephew of the celebrated Civilian and Antiquary.

Mr. Anthony South, of Earith, co. Huntingdon, many years an eminent attorney at St. Ives, in that county.

At Southwell, Richard Becher, gent. attorney at law.

At Workington, in her 66th year, Mrs. Esther Stephenson, daughter of the late Rev. Mr. Matinson, upwards of 50 years curate of Patterdale chapel, well known by the name of "The Provident Priest." This venerable clergyman never possessed a stipend of above 12l. a year; but, by rigid parsimony, added to the greatest industry, he not only brought up a large family but died worth upwards of 1000l.

Mr. Fenton, an old and respectable schoolmaster at Birmingham. He unfortunately fell into one of the locks at the Aston Junction wharf, and was drowned.

At Cowley House, near Cheltenham, Eliza, wife of the Rev. Tho. Nash, D.D. rector of Salford, and youngest daughter of the late Henry Skillicorne, esq. captain of the Constantine West-Indiaman.

At his father's house at Hyde in Bothenhampton, near Bridport, Devon, the Rev. Christopher Sherive, son of Henry Sherive, LL.D. and rector of Bridport.

At Stoke Newington, the Rev. Thomas Paris, formerly of Trinity college, Cambridge, where he proceeded B. A. 1745, and was many years curate of Willingham, co. Cambridge.

At Hatfield Peverell, co. Essex, Samuel Shaen, esq.

In London, Mr. Jos. Deane, many years collector of excise at Wellingborough.

At his lodgings in Bath, Rev. Dr. Stuart.

Mr. Geo. Ware, stable-keeper, of Hog-lane. While trying a horse belonging to a gentleman in a curricie near Hornsey, it took fright; Mr. W. sensible of his danger, attempted to save himself by jumping out; but in so doing was so unlucky as to fracture his leg, and receive several contusions in the body, of which he expired in two days after being conveyed to his house, leaving a wife and four children.

John Parsons, esq. of the Middle Temple.

In London, generally respected and esteemed, Mr. Hodson, who, for 25 years, was one of the representatives (and late a partner) in the house of Moore and Co. in Cheapside.

Dec. 1. At Wells, co. Somerset, after a long and painful illness, Robert Tudway, esq. a truly valuable man.

At Rockwardine, Salop, Edward Pemberton, esq. in the commission of the peace for that county, and many years chairman of the quarter sessions.

At Forglen, aged 87, George Gerrard, esq. of Midloth.

At his house near Attleburgh, aged 84, Thomas Barlow, esq.

At Evershot, Mr. Jn. Jacob, many years schoolmaster there.

At Gainsborough, co. Lincoln, after a long and painful illness, Miss Hannah Bourne.

Mrs. Hughes, of Mount-row, Lambeth.

2. In Somerset-street, Portman-square, Wm. Creasy, esq. of Downham, Norfolk.

At Kirktown, Fraserburgh, in his 76th year, Wm. Fraser, esq. of Park.

3. At Scultis Thorne, near Tiverton, Devon, aged 57, Mr. William Stone, formerly keeper of the City coffee-house in Cheapside, collector of the scavage and package dues in the port of London, and a member of the common council of that city; to whom it is indebted for the plan of excluding all but liverymen on the days of common hall. He was a man of considerable literary and musical talents.

At Poplar, Essex, in her 78th year, Mrs. M. Powsey, relict of J. P. esq.

At Norwell-lodge, co. Nottingham, aged 66, after a short illness, Mr. Leonard Elam.

At Edinburgh, Mr. Thomas Richardson, procurator in the High Court of Admiralty, and lieutenant in the 2d battalion 2d regiment of Edinburgh volunteers.

At Glasgow, much lamented, Mr. James Gray, manufacturer.

At his seat, Curraghmore, co. Waterford, Ireland, in his 66th year, George de la Poer Beresford, second Earl of Tyrone, Marquis of Waterford, custos rotulorum of the city and county of Waterford, a member of his Majesty's privy council in Ireland, knight of St. Patrick, and Baron Tyrone, of Haverford West, co. Pembroke. He married, April 18, 1769, Elizabeth, only daughter of Henry Monck, esq. by his

wife, Lady Anne-Isabella Bentinck, second daughter of Henry late Duke of Portland; by whom he had issue four sons and four daughters. His first son, Marcus Lord La Poer, born March 17, 1771, died Aug. 10, 1783. The Marquis is succeeded by his son Henry Lord La Poer, born in May, 1772, now Marquis of Waterford.

4. Miss Alison Lothian, sister of Mr. David L. late writer in Edinburgh.

Edmund Jenney, esq. of Bungay, Norf.

5. At Hamburgh, the Count de Schimmelmann, brother of the Minister of the Finances in Denmark, and Danish minister at Hamburgh.

In Lamb's Conduit-street, after a few days illness, Mrs. Elizabeth Griffenhoose, late of Eton, relict of Rev. Nicolas G.

6. At Hampstead, Thomas Rundell, esq. a member of the common council, and late an eminent surgeon, of Bath.

At Ledbury, co. Hereford, in his 77th year, Michael Biddulph, esq.

At Ochertyre, Sir Wm. Murray, bart.

Found drowned in a pool at the bottom of her father's orchard, Miss Jackson, dau. of Mr. J. of St. Arvan's, co. Monmouth.

In London, Mrs. Bartrum, wife of Mr. B. late of the Norwich theatre.

Mrs. Hodge, of Honiton's Clift, Devon, widow of Mr. H. surgeon.

At Montrose, in the 39th year of his age, and 12th of his ministry, the Rev. Alexander Robertson, minister of Coul.

7. At Hastings, Suffex, in his 68th year, Benjamin Robertson, esq. of Stockwell, in Surrey, one of the police-magistrates of the borough of Southwark. His remains were interred in the family-vault at Crutched-friers. The bulk of his fortune (which is near 100,000l.) except a few legacies, he has devised to botanical purposes, as a fund. His own garden at Stockwell, it is said, contains exotics, and other rare plants, to the value of upwards of 10,000l.

Mrs. Morgan, relict of the Rev. D. D. M. Luc of Cardigan.

Mrs. Anne Catell, wife of John C. esq. of Clapham, Surrey.

At Edinburgh, Mr. Ferguson Hunter, son of John H. esq. writer to the signet.

At Falmouth, Richard Carne, esq. many years a respectable merchant there.

At Dartmouth, Devon, Dr. Hunt.

Mr. Bower, a respectable farmer at Whatton, near Bingham. Returning from church, he was seized with an apoplectic fit in a pasture leading to his house, and immediately expired.

At Llandrino-hall, co. Montgomery, in his 62d year, Clapton Phrys, esq.

At Clapham, Surrey, in his 28th year, Wilfrid Reed, esq. son of Wilfrid Reed, esq. of that place. In the premature decease of this amiable youth, a separation has been effected between two parties, who sustained the respective relations of parent and

and son with a degree of affection, tenderness, and propriety, unexampled in the annals of private life. The survivor is consoled, under the pressure of an event which has deprived him of all that was valuable on earth, by a conviction that the object of his attachment is withdrawn from those heavy calamities which threaten the rising generation; and he reposes with hope that, when Providence has filled up the measure of his days, those ties of kindred, which are loosened for a time, will be bound up for ever.

8. Shot himself through the head, by the side of the high road in the village of Harpenden, Mr. Reynolds, one of the sons of the predecessor of the late Rector of Whethamsted, to which Harpenden is a chapelry. Mental derangement is said to have been the cause of this unfortunate accident.

On Newington-green, after a few days illness, Miss Lydia Shipley, of St. Helen's.

At Louth, aged 68, Mr. Thomas Hudson, attorney. He retired to rest the preceding evening in apparent good health.

Mr. Smalpage, of Wakefield, attorney.

At his house at Lambeth, aged 86, W. Richardson, esq. many years in the service of the South Sea Company.

At his lodgings in Manchester, whither he had gone to consult a physician of celebrity, aged 37, Richard Moon, the younger, of Coln, co. Lancaster, attorney at law. He was the eldest son of Mr. Moon of that place, a solicitor of the most untainted integrity, who survives him, together with a daughter and another son; Susan, the wife of John Bolton, of Coln, gentleman; and Jonathan, a solicitor of Shaftesbury, co. Dorset, unmarried. The Moons are a respectable family, originating in Craven; but have now for four generations resided in the parish of Coln. The immediate and much-lamented subject of the present memoir succeeded his father as a solicitor, emulating his virtues and inheriting his unimpeachable character. He also acted as clerk to several most worthy, able, and respectable magistrates for the hundred of *Blackburn*; was clerk to the lieutenancy; treasurer to the commissioners of different turnpike roads; and committee clerk to the Leeds and Liverpool canal. With the elegant advantages of a liberal education, he studied the law for some time in London; and has since often been allowed, even by professional competitors, to be one of the best and soundest *crown lawyers* in the North of England. His style of composition was at once classical, grammatical, chaste; and he was an adept, and had considerable critical acumen, in the *idiom* and *minutiae* of his vernacular language. He died unmarried, leaving behind him an excellent character. His natural love of tranquillity, his aversion to bustle and tumult, his dread of disputation and animosity, and, above

all, the inobtrusive gentleness of his soul, often constrained him, in large and mixed companies, and especially among strangers, to become a silent auditor. His maxim upon all these occasions seemed to be, *I would rather you would talk and entertain the company than myself; but, if you will not, I must perform my task!* and how well he could perform that task, many of the readers of this miscellany, in different parts of the kingdom, are fully competent well to appreciate and ascertain. In a *tête à tête* conversation was his *forte*; and thus, or in a small party of select friends, he was most at home. In the North of England a custom is still retained from our Catholic ancestors; placing lights in the windows, as the corpse of a dear and beloved object passes to its long home. In the evening, on the road from Manchester to Coln, whilst every eye, not only of the numerous gentry that attended, but even of the common gazers in the street, was steeped in tears, the large and splendid lights in Burnley testified the regard of the town for this amiable young man. Thence the cottage windows of the two townships of Marsden beamed with fainter lights, till the funereal splendour again commenced in the town of Coln. And where those, who heaved the passing tribute of a sigh, could not afford the lustre of a candle, the weaver's lamps, placed in the windows, supplied its place. In one instance, where the poor cottager could perhaps supply neither candle nor lamp, and yet could not refuse some frail memorial of his gratitude and mournful regard, he stood at his door with two large splinters of deal wood lighted upon the occasion.—Another correspondent adds, "In Mr. Moon, his family have lost a most amiable and worthy relative, and the community a good man. His heart was a rich repository of the best of human affections and feelings. He was a philanthropist without ostentation, and a friend without interest. His manners were such as might be expected from so calm and well regulated a mind as his was, liberal and placid. His commerce with mankind was directed by the same generous principles that distinguished his friendships; and, in a most selfish age, exhibited a rare example of pure and unsullied disinterestedness."

9. Aged 82, Mrs. Shipton, of Hull.

Miss Brown, of Exminster, Devon, sister of the late H. L. B. esq. of Coombsatchfield.

Mr. Barr, son of a respectable trader in Birmingham. This unhappy youth, about 6 weeks since, left Birmingham, torn by the contending passions of love and duty. On his arrival in the metropolis, he applied to, and was received by, the particular and worthy friends of his father, Messrs. Kinsey and Chambers, at their furniture-warehouse, New Bond-street. His pretence for leaving

leaving his parents was an inclination to go abroad; and, till he went, he expressed a desire to serve as a shopman, in which he was indulged. At times he shewed great lowness of spirits, and invariably declined those pleasurable parties in which most young men occasionally indulge. About 2 o'clock this day he left the shop, and went up to his room. Being wanted about 3, his room-door was burst open, and the unhappy young man was found on his back, with a pistol in his hand, and weltering in blood. On examination it appeared that the pistol had been discharged under the left ear, and the ball had penetrated quite through his head. The coroner's inquest brought in a verdict of Lunacy. In this melancholy transaction not the smallest degree of reproach attaches to the father, who has always conducted himself as a tender and indulgent parent, and laments, with the deepest sorrow, the misfortune which has deprived him of the existence of a son who promised to be an honour to himself and society.

10. Found drowned on the North side of the Tower, Capt. George Chapman, of the brig *Flora*, in the Newcastle trade. He had been missing ever since the 20th ult. when he left his brother's house, at Mile-end to go on board his ship, then lying off Shadwell dock. When taken up, his watch and about 5l. in bank-notes were found in his pockets.

At Newport, in the Isle of Wight, Mrs. E. W. Henenge.

At St. Andrew's, in Scotland, Mungo Law, esq. of Pitillock.

11. At Guernsey, Mrs. Le Mesurier, wife of Gov. Le M.

At Liverpool, James Berry, esq. formerly of Ormskirk, co. Lancaster, late of Feltham-hall, co. Middlesex, and many years an eminent apothecary in Mount-street, Grosvenor-square.

At Chelveston, near Cambridge, Mr. Wiles, a reputable farmer, &c.

At the New London inn, Exeter, Mrs. O'Brien, daughter of John Frobisher, esq. of Montreal, in Canada, and wife of Capt. O'B. of the 24th foot, now at Exeter. This evening, while playing with her child, her cloaths caught fire; she was about to roll herself in the carpet, when she saw the flames communicating to her infant; all regard for her own safety was lost in the more powerful consideration of saving her child, and, rushing down stairs, she preserved its life at the sacrifice of her own. The flames were soon extinguished, but she was previously burnt to such an excess, that, after languishing till the 14th, she expired, in the 19th year of her age. Her remains were, on the 16th, deposited in the cathedral, attended to the grave by all the officers and men of the regiment.

Unfortunately drowned, on his passage

from Dublin, in the 35th year of his age, Capt. H. W. Parish, of the royal horse artillery, aid-de-camp to his Excellency the Marquis Cornwallis, lord lieutenant of Ireland. This gentleman was the eldest son of the late Rev. Henry Parish, rector of Cahir and Dunmore, in Ireland, and chaplain to the first lady of the present Marquis Townshend during his administration in Ireland, who died at Cork in 1771, at the early age of 33, soon after landing on his return from a voyage to the Continent for the recovery of his health. After a regular education in the military academy at Woolwich, Capt. Parish, in 1782, received a commission in the royal regiment of artillery from the Duke of Richmond, accompanied with the most flattering marks of his Grace's commendation; and, being sent out with detachments, served during 7 years at Gibraltar and Nova Scotia. In 1792 he was found worthy of being selected from the estimable corps of his brother-officers to accompany Lord Macartney with a detachment of artillery sent out on the embassy to China. Upon his return from this interesting voyage he married the daughter of Gen. Drummond, and was soon after appointed aid-de-camp to the Marquis Cornwallis, whom he accompanied to Ireland, and with whom he served against the detachment of the enemy which landed in the North; and was in the enjoyment of his Lordship's perfect countenance and protection at the time of his decease. All those who knew him will bear testimony to the most unblemished honour and integrity, which eminently distinguished every part of his meritorious life. Those under whom and with whom he served have always acknowledged his eminent professional abilities, and the superiority of his talents; instances of which the publick may recollect in Sir George Stanton's Account of the Embassy to China, towards which he not only contributed the technical descriptions of the fortified places visited during the expedition, but also adorned the work with some delineations executed with equal taste and accuracy. His mind, however, was not merely satisfied with the knowledge of his profession, and a conscientious discharge of his duty; he every where sought for instruction; and there are few sciences to which he had not devoted some of his leisure hours; and, in the more agreeable accomplishments of polished society, he was eminently successful. In musick he easily became a proficient; and, during his abode at Halifax, at a time when the poor suffered from an unusual scarcity, the officers of the garrison devoted their leisure time to theatrical representations for their relief. Capt. Parish took a very active part in this innocent and laudable recreation, and much contributed, by the ability with which he filled the leading

leading characters, to the amusement of the inhabitants, and the gratification of his humane feelings. Society has to lament the death of a man who was one of its brightest ornaments. His near connexions, and the circle of his private friends, consisting of many very enlightened men, will ever recollect his genuine moral and domestic virtues, and the peculiar elegance and suavity of his manners, while they deeply regret his loss.

12. At Walpole, Norfolk, Mrs. Cony, wife of Robert C. esq.

Thomas Cust, esq. of Smeaton, in Yorkshire.

At Chilcompton, Mrs. Tooker, wife of James T. esq. major commandant of the Chew and Chewton volunteers.

Aged 57, Mr. William Berridge, sen. of Dunton Bassett. He went to bed in very good health; and has left a large family.

At her father's house in Chichester, Sussex, aged 23, Miss Dearling, only daughter of Mr. D. brewer.

At his father's house at Petersfield, Capt. Richard Andrews, of the 69th foot.

At Leven lodge, in Scotland, in her 75th year, Mrs. Wood, relict of John W. esq. and sister of the late James Philp, esq. of Greenlaw, judge of the Admiralty of Scotland.

At Musselburgh, in Scotland, Lieut. Peter Meikleham, of the Reay Fencible Highlanders.

13. In Vauxhall-place, South Lambeth, in his 72d year, Charles Carfan, esq. a gentleman of approved professional abilities, and universally sought and beloved for his fascinating powers in conversation. His remains are interred in Lambeth church, and were attended thither by the Loyal Association of that parish, to which respectable corps he was surgeon. He had an additional claim to the military honours he received at the grave, from having served in Germany, in the war of 1758 and 1759, and from remaining on the staff till the day of his death.

Mr. Thomas Palmer, of Bedford-street, Bedford-square.

At Sunderland, Mr. Thomas Ware, of Whitby, ship-owner.

At his house on Purbrook heath, Mr. William Bedford, formerly an eminent merchant of Portsmouth.

At Streatham, co. Surrey, aged 73, Mr. Ross.

At Clonbeal, in King's County, Ireland, the Rev. John Mulock, of Bellair, in the same county.

14. At Ketsby, near Louth, aged 64, John Fowler, gent.

At Boston, co. Lincoln, aged 72, Mr. Richard Baxter, butcher.—Also, Mrs. Hinson, wife of David H. gent.

GENT. MAG. Supplement, 1800.

At Norwich, aged 60, Mrs. Sarah Bland, wife of Mr. Thomas B. of St. Augustin's, and one of the people called Quakers; whose distinguishing characteristics were genuine, unaffected piety, and extensive benevolence.

At Greenwich, after an illness of only two days, which ended in a mortification in his bowels, the Rev. George Bythsea, rector of Ightham, Kent, and in the commission of the peace for that county.

At Norwich, aged 60, the Rev. William Rhyner, formerly of Caius college, Cambridge; B. A. 1765; the learned translator of Hierocles and Theophrastus, and vicar of Calthorpe, co. Norfolk, in the gift of the mayor and corporation of that town. It is believed he was also curate of Walingworth, Suffolk, and published a sermon in 1767, 4to.

At his house in York-street, St. James's square, Mr. Beetham.

At Derby, after a few hours illness, aged 72, the Rev. Richard Wilmot, of St. John's college, Cambridge; B. A. 1737, M. A. 1741.

After a few days illness, Mrs. Burbidge, of the Swan inn at Sherborne, Dorset.

At New Court, near Exeter, Mrs. Sainbury, widow of Thomas S. esq. late alderman of London, who died in 1795.

After a short but severe illness, Mrs. Anne Hoskyns Abrahall, wife of the Rev. J. H. A. rector of Compton Martin, Somerset.

At Orpington, Kent, in her 85th year, Mrs. Almack.

At Norwood, near Pinner, Mr. Alexander Dudgeon, of the Strand.

15. In her 61st year, after a long illness, Mrs. Judith Underwood, wife of Dr. Michael U. of Great Marlborough-street.

16. After a lingering illness, Anthony Austin, esq. lieutenant-colonel of the South Gloucester militia, and in the commission of the peace for that county.

Aged 73, after having been married 58 years, Mrs. Poyntz, wife of Mr. James P. of Shepton Mallet.

At her house in Alison's square, Edinburgh, Mrs. Margaret Finlayson, relict of Mr. George Brown, farmer, at Gorgie park, in Scotland.

At Bath, Mrs. Sloper, wife of William Charles S. esq. and daughter of the late Dr. Shipley, bishop of St. Asaph.

At Abingdon, aged 83, Charles Hatt, esq. deputy-lieutenant and in the commission of the peace for Berkshire.

At Chichester, after a few days illness, in his 78th year, the Rev. Charles Ashburnham, M. A. canon-residentary and precentor of that church, and vicar of Cuckfield and Cowfold. He was of Bennett college, Cambridge; B. A. 1747, M. A. 1756.

At

At his house, in Duke-street, St. James's, Mr. George Head, an artist, who not long since returned from Rome. This gentleman, we believe, was never the regular pupil of any other artist. He originally studied at the Royal Academy, where his productions were noticed by their late lamented president, Sir Joshua Reynolds; who, on Mr. Head's setting out to study his art on the Continent, gave him letters to the house of Hope, at the Hague, &c. From these gentlemen Mr. Head received many civilities: they employed him to paint portraits of some of their families; to copy some of their valuable pictures, &c. and, when he prosecuted his journey into Italy, gave him letters to several of their connections, who proved very serviceable to the young artist. He resided many years in Rome; but, on the breaking out of the troubles in that capital, he left it, and afterwards returned to his native country, with a large collection of capital copies from the most celebrated pictures in the Vatican, &c. with which he intended to have made an exhibition; and with that view he purchased a large house in Duke-street, St. James's, and was just on the point of taking the house next door, to enlarge his room, &c. His death was attended with some circumstances peculiarly distressing. About three weeks since, he one morning went out with an intention of calling upon Mr. John Davenport*, a gentleman with whom he was particularly intimate, and who was lately returned from making the grand tour. He found that Mr. Davenport had died a few hours before he called. He returned to his own house, much distressed for the loss of his friend; and, on his coming home, found that one of his daughters, a very accomplished girl, about 16 or 17 years of age, whom he had left in apparent health, had died suddenly during his absence. He was soon after taken ill himself, and, after about three days confinement, expired.

17. Capt. Nellis, of the ship *Elizabeth*, of Hull.

18. Aged 18, Miss Harriet Wright, eldest daughter of Benj. W. esq. of Hull.

At Glynllivon, co. Carnarvon, aged 28, the Hon. John Wynn, only son of Lord Newburgh.

At Leamington, co. Warwick, Lucy lady Wheler, relict of Sir Wm. W. who died in 1799, and daughter of Giles Knightley, esq. of Woodford, co. Northampton.

Mr. William Aldrit, upwards of 50 years master of the boarding-school at Fortnight, near Bath. In the early part of his life he was the amanuensis of the celebrated Hen-

ry Fielding, and accompanied him in his voyage to Lisbon. He was an industrious teacher, and an honest man.

Suddenly, after being at Loughborough market, aged 70, Mr. J. Mills, sen. of Sheephead, co. Leicester, an eminent timber-merchant.

At Oxford, in her 59th year, Mrs. Palmer, wife of Mr. J. P. late of Leicester.

Mrs. Manning, wife of the Rev. Henry M. rector of Stoke, Devon.

Aged 82, Mr. William Clofe, gardener, of Stamford, co. Lincoln.

Suddenly, Mrs. Stockdale, wife of Mr. John S. jun. merchant, of Lynn.

At Bath, Mr. James Collier Sheridan, accomptant there.

At Brompton, Kent, the wife of Capt. Liardet, of the marines.

Aged 52, Mrs. Ellis, wife of Mr. W. E. wholesale tea-dealer, in Amen-corner, Paternoster-row.

Much and justly regretted by a numerous class of friends, Richard Cracraft, esq. of Nag's Head court, attorney at law; a gentleman and scholar, possessing much discrimination of character, and many amiable qualities of mind.

At Wexford, in Ireland, John Green, a superannuated revenue officer. He had been prisoner to the rebels in June 1798; but his extreme age and inoffensive manners saved him from their fury. He was born in July 1694, and, had he lived a few weeks longer, would have lived in three centuries. At the very advanced age of 106 he retained his memory and other faculties in great perfection; and the vigour of his constitution was such as enabled him to walk about till very near that time.

19. At the family mansion at Ickworth, near Bury, Elizabeth Countess of Bristol (wife of the present Earl of Bristol and Bishop of Derry), and sister to Sir Charles Danvers, bart. M. P. for Bury. She was in apparent good health the preceding day; but was seized in the night with violent spasms, of which she expired before any medical assistance could reach Ickworth.

At Leeds, after a very painful illness, Mrs. Wetherall, relict of W. W. esq. of Lincoln.

20. In Friday-street, in his 62d year, Mr. David Jones, formerly an eminent merchant at Ostend.

At Clifton, near Bristol, in his 15th year, John Harness, eldest son of Dr. H. a commissioner of sick and wounded seamen.

At his house at Green-head, Glasgow, in his 80th year, Col. James Laurie, formerly, for many years, superintendant of the British settlement on the Musquito shore, in America.

In Park-street, Westminster, aged 82, Capt. John Hallam, of the royal navy.

21. Mr. Jonathan Glover, jun. upholsterer, of Piccadilly.

* Whose death is mentioned p. 1006, and whose pictures are advertised for sale by Mr. Christie in February, 1801.

At Bath, John Jefferys, esq. attorney, late town-clerk of that city, and one of the people called Quakers.

Of a dropsy, at his house in Bruton-st. much lamented, Mr. Smithwate, steward to Lord Macartney at the Cape, and lately to the Duke of Clarence.

Aged 18, Miss Baker, eldest daughter of Mr. B. of Barlton, co. Leicester.

In advanced years, Mrs. Hambleton, a widow lady, of Lincoln.

Aged 68, J. Shilcock, gent. of Donnington, co. Lincoln.

22. Mr. William Jover, jun. of New Bond-street, gunmaker.

In childbed, at his house in Upper Thornhaugh-street, Mrs. Lowe, wife of Mr. Wm. L. of Lamb's-buildings, Temple.

At Hulse barracks, in her 22d year, Mrs. Gibbons, wife of Lieut. G. of the 37th regiment of foot.

In his 81st year, at Beaconsfield, Bucks, where he had resided, much respected and beloved, upwards of 30 years, the Rev. Robert Stebbing, D. D. many years rector of that parish. The living is in the gift of Magdalen college, Oxford, of which Dr. S. had been fellow; M. A. 1745, B. D. 1752, and D. D. 1759.

23. In his 85th year, Mr. Pontet, of Pall Mall, many years tobacconist to the King and Royal Family.

In Holborn, Mr. John Gottlob Braune, sen. fur-merchant.

At Ripley, Surrey, in his 50th year, Mr. Robert Hyde.

24. Aged 68, the Rev. Newcome Cappe, more than 40 years minister of the Dissenting chapel in St. Saviour-gate, York, author of several single sermons: on Psalm cxviii. 15, 1758; on a victory of the King of Prussia, 4to; a funeral one, 1770; one on the fast, 1776, Prov. xxviii. 9; and one on the fast, 1780, Dent. xxiii. 9; and a volume of discourses on the providence and government of God, 1795, which exhibit considerable energy of language, and much important and useful reflection.

In his 73d year, the Rev. Richard Webster, rector of Thorp Bassett, in Yorkshire, and upwards of 38 years curate of Holy Trinity church in Hull.

In his 61st year, Mr. John Eggleston, of Hull, brewer.

Thomas Todd, esq. of Drygrange, near Edinburgh, writer to the signet.

On-board his Majesty's frigate Doris, of 44 guns, in Plymouth sound, her captain, Charles Jones, sixth Viscount Ranelagh, Baron Jones, of Navan, in the kingdom of Ireland. He was affable, generous, and brave; and is much regretted by his officers and ship's company. He succeeded his father, Charles Wilkinson, the late viscount, in 1797; and is succeeded by his brother, Major Thomas Jones, who is now on duty with his regiment, the 66th, in Newfoundland.

25. Mr. Pigott Agnew, surveyor of excise. Returning, this evening, from a survey, he was attacked on the road from Rathdrum to Wicklow, in Ireland, shot through the head, and his brains beat out. Two persons have been since apprehended, suspected to be the murderers.

At Chard, co. Somerset, aged 62, of a large tumour in the viscera, which more especially affected the liver, Wm. Toulmin, M. D. many years a surgeon at Hackney. He was a gentleman of an elegant taste, poignant wit, polished manners, and great benevolence; an excellent classical scholar; a strenuous assertor of the rights of man; had a fine genius for poetry, and possessed an uncommon share of general knowledge as a physician. He professed himself of the Brunonian school; considered life as a forced thing, to be kept up by constant excitation; and was distinguished for his great medical skill and successful practice. Chard and its vicinity, by his death, have sustained a severe and irreparable loss.

After a lingering illness, which he supported with becoming fortitude, Mr. Alderman Dabbs, of Leicester; of which borough he served the office of mayor in 1795.

Aged 20, Mr. T. Money, eldest son of Thomas M. esq. late of Lincoln; and, on the 30th, aged 68, Mrs. Money, of Lincoln, a widow lady, grandmother of Mr. M.

At Southwell, co. Nottingham, after a long illness, E. R. Lowe, esq.

At Exmouth, Devon, whither he went for the recovery of his health, William Freind, esq. student of Christ Church, Oxf.

At her house at Richmond, Surr. aged 81, Frances dowager Countess of Northampton, relict of George sixth Earl, and daughter of the Rev. Mr. Payne. She survived the Earl, and re-married, 1761, Claudius Amyand, esq. commissioner of the customs, whom she also survived.

Aged 84, Alice, relict of Mr. B. Potter, millwright, of Mitcham, Surrey.

Aged 96, the Rev. Samuel How, rector of West and South Hanvingfield, Essex. He had been totally deprived of sight for the last ten years; notwithstanding which, he frequently performed the offices of his ministry, particularly the burial-service, which, from him in his unfortunate state, had an increased solemnity. He was of Emanuel college, Cambridge; B. A. 1733; M. A. 1737. Both livings are in the gift of the Hankey family, by purchase from Lord Petre; and Mr. How was presented to both in 1755.

26. At Greenwich hospital, aged 70, William Locker, esq. lieutenant-governor of that truly royal and matchless institution. This noble-hearted officer was born Feb. 13, 1730-31; and was one of the nine children of John Locker, esq. (a solicitor of eminence in his profession, and clerk to the

the companies of Leatherfellers and Clock-makers; who is noticed by Dr. Johnson "as eminent for curiosity and literature;" and by Dr. Ward as "a gentleman much esteemed for his knowledge of polite literature") by Elizabeth Stillingfleet, granddaughter to the eminent Bishop of Worcester, and sister to Benjamin S. esq. the celebrated Naturalist. It is not at all surprising, therefore, that the son imbibed an early attachment to literature, which he retained to the close of his life. Entering early into the royal navy, he was appointed a lieutenant in 1756; and, holding that station on-board the *Experiment* in 1758, was wounded in a very gallant action with the *Telemaque*. He was appointed a master and commander in 1763; a post-captain 1768; in the American war commanded the *Lowestoffe* on the Jamaica station; and at that time had with him the future gallant Hero of the Nile, to whom he had the honour of being nautical tutor. In February 1793 (being then commodore at the Nore) he succeeded Captain James Ferguson as lieutenant-governor of Greenwich hospital. He married a daughter of Admiral Parry; by whom he has left three sons and two daughters. His funeral was attended by his sons, his noble pupil Lord Nelson, and two old private friends.—The lieutenant-governor had a good collection of books and pictures; and, among the latter, particularly, a considerable number of portraits of naval officers, most of whom, with honest exultation, he styled "his *YOUNGERS*."

At her cottage on Englefield green, Mrs. Mary Robinson, the once celebrated *Perdita*. She had been several months in a declining state of health, which worldly troubles greatly aggravated. In her last moments, however, she was consoled by the tender attentions of her daughter and many friends. As the author of several popular novels and poetical pieces, many of them under the signature of Laura-Maria, she was well known to the publick, who would have been still farther indebted to her pen had she been blessed with life and health. Her last work was a translation of Dr. Hagar's "Picture of Palemeo," just published. She was interred, in a private manner, at Old Windsor; one mourning-coach with two gentlemen, and her own carriage, only attending.

In the Old Jewry, of a fever, in consequence of breaking his leg, Thomas Lancaster, esq.

In Great Portland street, Oxford-street, Capt. Francis La Grange Wadman, of the royal navy.

At Liverpool, aged 73, Mrs. Wainwright, relict of the late Mr. Thomas W.

27. Of a violent fever, Mr. Clark, master of the Nag's Head public-house, Enfield.

At Stoke Newington, Mrs. Coningham, wife of Mr. William C. merchant, of Great St. Helen's.

At Alton, Hants, aged 72, the Rev. L. Docker.

At Barrow, near Barton-upon-Humber, co. Lincoln, the Rev. J. Brockbank, several years curate of that place; a man of steady and consistent principles, unaffected piety, and affability of deportment. He has left a wife and three children.

Mrs. Mace, a widow lady, of Southwell.

28. At Everton, W. Gregson, esq. banker, father of the corporation of Liverpool, and one of the senior magistrates of the county.

At Bristol hot wells, the wife of James P. Kingston, esq. late captain in the 46th foot.

On the Steine at Brighthelmstone, Mr. Crawford, librarian. He was originally a domestick in the house of the celebrated Single Speech Hamilton, and his success in life was owing to the patronage of the Prince of Wales, by the intercession of Mr. H. He has left a large fortune.

29. At Bath, after a long illness, Miss Elizabeth Harris, of Poland-street, Westminster.

Richard Carter, esq. of Gloucester-place, New Road, Mary-la-Bonne.

Rev. Dr. Brathweite, rector of Stepney, co. Middlesex, archdeacon of Chester, and chaplain to the Bishop of Bangor. The living is in the gift of Brazenose College, who presented him in 1789, on the death of Mr. Sandbach. He proceeded B. and D. D. 1792.

30. In his 72d year, R. Makepeace, esq. of Serle-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

At Pattingham, co. Stafford, Wm. Arden, esq. late in the East India Company's civil service at Bombay.

In Newman-street, Oxford-street, Mrs. Alexander, wife of Mr. A.

31. In Pall Mall, Mrs. Ford, wife of the Rev. Dr. F. prebendary of York.

Aged 69, the widow Laughton, of St. Martin's, Stamford Baron.

At Newent, co. Gloucester, Mrs. Eyles, wife of John E. esq. of Wimbledon, Surrey.

In his 82d year, the Rev. Gibbons Bagnall, M. A. canon-residentary of Hereford cathedral, upwards of 57 years rector of Holm Lacy, in the gift of the Duke of Norfolk; also rector of Upton Bishop, in that of the Dean and Chapter of Hereford; and formerly head-master of the college-school in Hereford. He was of King's college, Cambridge; M. A. 1760.

At Swaffham, aged 77, Mr. William Secker, many years sexton of that place.

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QUÆSTOR may answer his own question, by looking at any single bill of mortality. He is right in supposing that the metropolis is become more healthy, in respect to its buildings, from the greater admission of air, water, and cleanliness; and also, that the bills of mortality are lessened by the increase of several sectaries, whose burials are not noticed in the lists. IN-

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CHRISTENINGS *and* BURIALS *from* December 10, 1799, *to* December 9, 1800.

Christen'd	{ Males 10112 }	19176.	Buried	{ Males 11605 }	23068.	Increased in Burials	
	{ Females 9064 }			{ Females 11463 }		this Year 4934.	
Died under 2 Years	6657	20 & 30 - 1852	60 & 70 - 1973	101	- - - - 1	107	- - 1
Between 2 and 5	2553	30 & 40 - 2055	70 & 80 - 1459	104	- - - - 2	118	- - 1
5 and 10	848	40 & 50 - 2308	80 & 90 - 655	106	- - - - 1	120	- - 2
10 and 20	710	50 & 60 - 2163	90 and 100 - 97				

D I S E A S E S.			CASUALTIES.		
Abortive & Stillborn	492	Dropfy	1003	Lumbago	1
Abscess	37	Ear-ach	0	Measles	395
Aged	1742	Eaten by Lice	1	Miscarriage	4
Ague	2	Evil	6	Mortification	242
Apoplexy & fudden	252	All Fevers	2712	Palpitation of Heart	2
Asthma and Phthific	801	Fistula	6	Palsy	122
Bedridden	3	Flux	9	Pleurisy	37
Bleeding	9	French Pox	27	Quinsy	1
Bursten and Rupture	15	Gout	105	Rash	1
Cancer	58	Gravel, Strangury, and Stone	16	Rheumatism	4
Chicken Pox	1	Grief	5	Scurvy	5
Childbed	164	Head mouldshot, Mor-	5	Small Pox	2409
Colds	27	shoehead, and Water	80	Sore Throat	1
Colick, Gripes, Twist-	11	in the Head	2	Sores and Ulcers	8
ing of the Guts	5721	Head ach	67	Spasm	2
Consumption	4517	Jaundice	1	Stoppage in Stomach	8
Convulsions	380	Jaw Locked	1	Surfeit	2
Cough, and Hooping-	13	Inflammation	593	Swine Pox	1
Cough	1	Leprosy	1	Teeth	414
Cow Pox	3	Lethargy	2	Thrush	33
Cramp	13	Livergrown	3	Tumor in the Womb	0
Croup	162	Lunatick	162	Vomiting & looseness	2
				Worms	15
					Total 314

* There have been executed in Middlesex and Surrey, 27; of which number only 19 have been reported to be buried (as such), within the Bills of Mortality.



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